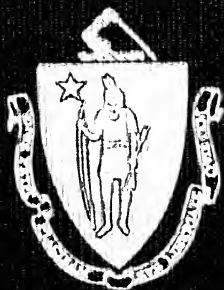


MANUAL
FOR THE



GENERAL COURT

1965-66

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1965/66

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1965-1966

*Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws,
as most recently amended by Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1947*

BY

THOMAS A. CHADWICK, CLERK OF THE SENATE

AND

WILLIAM C. MAIERS, CLERK OF THE HOUSE



BOSTON

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS

32 DERNE STREET

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Declaration of Independence	1
Constitution of the United States of America	9
Constitution for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	37
The State House, Seal of the Commonwealth, etc.	145
Districts, Congressional, Councillor, Senatorial and Representative	161
Valuation, Population and Voters	207
Vote for President, Members of Congress and State Officers	231
Statistics, State, Post Office, County and Judiciary	303
State Departments and Institutions	391
Executive Department	453
Legislative Department	462
Committees	509
Rules:	
Of the Senate	543
Of the House of Representatives	575
Joint, of the Two Branches	615
Notes of Rulings of the Presiding officers:	
On the Constitution	649
On the Senate Rules	667
On the House Rules	695
On the Joint Rules	749
Sundry Rulings	761
Index	775

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS
ASSEMBLED.

[July 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these

Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither

swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become

the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, therefore, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of

Divine Providence. We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK,

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,

ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,

WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,

FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,

JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,

THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,

THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of
Carrollton.

*Declaration of Independence.**Virginia.*

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,

THOS. NELSON, jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,

JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,

THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,

GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong., vol. I, p. 396.*]

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of the Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Legislative powers, in whom vested. Page 13.

SECT. 2. House of representatives, how and by whom chosen — Qualifications of a representative — Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned — Census — Vacancies to be filled — Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment. 14.

SECT. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen — How classified — Vacancies, how filled — Qualifications of a Senator — President of the Senate, his right to vote — President *pro tem.* and other officers of Senate, how chosen — Power to try impeachments — When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside — Sentence. 14, 15.

SECT. 4. Times, &c., of holding elections, how prescribed — One session in each year. 15.

SECT. 5. Membership — Quorum — Adjournments — Rules — Power to punish or expel — Journal — Time of adjournment limited, unless, &c. 15, 16.

SECT. 6. Compensation — Privileges — Disqualification in certain cases. 16.

SECT. 7. House to originate all revenue bills — Veto — Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, &c. — Bill not returned in ten days — Provision as to all orders, &c. except, &c. 16, 17.

SECT. 8. Powers of Congress. 17, 18.

SECT. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons — *Habeas corpus* — Bills of attainder, &c. — Taxes, how apportioned — No export duty — No commercial preferences — No money drawn from treasury, unless, &c. — No titular nobility — Officers not to receive presents, unless, &c. 18, 19.

SECT. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers. 19.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. President and Vice-President, their term of office — Electors of President and Vice-President, number, and how appointed — Electors to vote on same day — Qualifications of President — On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, &c. — President's compensation — His oath. 19-21.

SECT. 2. President to be commander-in-chief — He may require opinion of, &c., and may pardon — Treaty-making power — Nomination of certain officers — When President may fill vacancies. 21, 22.

SECT. 3. President shall communicate to Congress — He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case, &c.; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers. 22.

SECT. 4. All civil officers forfeited for certain crimes. 22.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Judicial power — Tenure — Compensation. 22.

SECT. 2. Judicial power, to what cases it extends — Original jurisdiction of supreme court — Appellate — Trial by jury, except, &c. — Trial, where. 22, 23.

SECT. 3. Treason defined — Proof of — Punishment of. 23.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Credit to be given to public acts, &c., of every State. 23.

SECT. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State — Fugitives from justice to be delivered up — Persons held to service, having escaped, to be delivered up. 23.

SECT. 3. Admission of new States — Power of Congress over territory and other property. 24.

SECT. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed — Each State to be protected. 24.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended — Proviso. 24.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, &c., adopted — Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States — Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken — No religious test. 24, 25.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification necessary to establish Constitution. 25.

AMENDMENTS.

- I. — Religious establishment prohibited — Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition. 25.
- II. — Right to keep and bear arms. 25.
- III. — No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, &c. 25.
- IV. — Right of search and seizure regulated. 25.

- V. — Provisions concerning prosecutions, trials, and punishments — Private property not to be taken for public use, without, &c. 26.
- VI. — Further provisions respecting criminal prosecutions. 26.
- VII. — Right of trial by jury secured. 26.
- VIII. — Bail, fines, and punishments. 26.
- IX. — Rule of construction. 26.
- X. — Same subject. 26.
- XI. — Same subject. 26.
- XII. — Manner of choosing President and Vice-President. 27.
- XIII. — Slavery abolished. 28.
- XIV. — Citizenship defined — Apportionment of representatives
 - Persons engaged in rebellion excluded from office
 - Debts of United States, and of States contracted during the rebellion. 28.
- XV. — Right of citizenship not to be abridged. 29.
- XVI. — Congress may tax incomes without apportionment or regard to census. 29.
- XVII. — Senators, number, term, qualification of electors, filling of vacancies. 29.
- XVIII. — Manufacture, sale, transportation and exportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes prohibited. 30.
- XIX. — Right to vote not to be denied or abridged on account of sex. 30.
- XX. — Terms of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives — Time for assembling of Congress — Filling of vacancy in case of failure of President-elect to qualify, through death or otherwise. 30.
- XXI. — Art. XVIII repealed. Interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors regulated. 31.
- XXII. — President, election limited to two terms. 31.
- XXIII. — District of Columbia, Presidential electors. 36.
- XXIV. — Elimination of poll tax as prerequisite to right to vote. 36.

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the

several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

* Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. † [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; † [and if

* See Section 2 of Fourteenth Amendment.

† See Seventeenth Amendment.

vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

* [The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.]

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

* See Twentieth Amendment.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such

cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power—to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;—to borrow money on the credit of the United States;—to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;—to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;—to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;—to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;—to establish post offices and post roads;—to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;—to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;—to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;—to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;—to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;—to provide and maintain a navy;—to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;—to provide

for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;— to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;— to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;— and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

*[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president

* See Twelfth Amendment.

of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.”

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;— to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;— to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;— to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;— to controversies between two or more states;— between a state and citizens of another state;— between citizens of different states;— between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No persons

shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES
IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF.

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses

against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate;— the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;— the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the

house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and

vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived,

without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

†[ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XX. SECT. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and

* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

† Repealed. See Twenty-first Amendment.

the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECT. 2. * The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such persons shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECT. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECT. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECT. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ART. XXI. SECT. 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for de-

* "In lieu of the second paragraph of section 4 of article I of the constitution of the United States."

livery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXII. SECT. 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SECT. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXIII. SECT. 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XXIV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be

denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788; *Connecticut*, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. Subsequently they were ratified by Massachusetts on March 2, 1939.

The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut*, *New Hampshire*, *Tennessee*, *New Jersey*, *Oregon*, *Vermont*, *New York*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, *West Virginia*, *Kansas*, *Maine*, *Nevada*, *Missouri*, *Indiana*, *Minnesota*, *Rhode Island*, *Wisconsin*, *Pennsylvania*, *Michigan*, *Massachusetts*, *Nebraska* and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas*; *Florida*, *North Carolina*, *Louisiana*, *South Carolina* and *Alabama*;

that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut*, *Tennessee*, *New Jersey*, *Oregon*, *Vermont*, *West Virginia*, *Kansas*, *Missouri*, *Indiana*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, *Minnesota*, *New York*, *Wisconsin*, *Pennsylvania*, *Rhode Island*, *Michigan*, *Nevada*, *New Hampshire*, *Massachusetts*, *Nebraska*, *Maine*, *Iowa*, *Arkansas*, *Florida*, *North Carolina*, *Alabama*, *South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama*, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently, it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia* again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware and Wyoming*, in all thirty-six; and further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey and New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin*; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming*; and, further,

that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twentieth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its first session, in 1931. On February 6, 1933, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment was proposed to conventions of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its second session, in 1933. On December 5, 1933, the acting secretary of state made proclamation that, from official notices received at the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by conventions in the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming*; and further, that the states wherein conventions had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-second amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the eightieth congress, at its first session, in 1947. On March 1, 1951, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming*; and, further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."]

The twenty-third amendment was proposed by Congress on June 16, 1960. On April 3, 1961, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming*; and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fourth amendment was proposed by Congress on August 27, 1962. On February 4, 1964, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin*; and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

CONSTITUTION
OR
FORM OF GOVERNMENT
FOR THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

PREAMBLE.

Objects of government — Body politic, how formed — **Its nature.**
Page 48.

PART THE FIRST.

Declaration of Rights.

ARTICLE 1. Equality and natural rights of all men. 49.

ART. 2. Right and duty of public religious worship. 49.

ART. 3. Legislature empowered to compel provision for public worship — Legislature to enjoin attendance — Exclusive right of electing religious teachers secured — Option as to whom parochial taxes may be paid, unless, etc. — All denominations equally protected — Subordination of one sect to another prohibited. 49.

ART. 4. Right of self-government secured. 50.

ART. 5. Accountability of all officers, etc. 50.

ART. 6. Services rendered to the public being the only title to peculiar privileges, hereditary offices are absurd and unnatural. 51.

ART. 7. Objects of government; right of people to institute and change it. 51.

ART. 8. Right of people to secure rotation in office. 51.

ART. 9. All, having the qualifications prescribed, equally eligible to office. 51.

ART. 10. Right of protection and duty of contribution correlative — Taxation founded on consent — Private property not to be taken for public uses without, etc. 51.

ART. 11. Remedies, by recourse to the law, to be free, complete and prompt. 52.

ART. 12. Prosecutions regulated — Right to trial by jury in criminal cases, except, etc. 52.

ART. 13. Crimes to be proved in the vicinity. 52.

ART. 14. Right of search and seizure regulated. 53.

ART. 15. Right to trial by jury sacred, except, etc. 53.

ART. 16. Liberty of the press. 53. [Annulled. See Amendments. Art. 77.]

ART. 17. Right to keep and bear arms — Standing armies dangerous — Military power subordinate to civil. 53.

ART. 18. Moral qualifications for office — Moral obligations of law-givers and magistrates. 53.

ART. 19. Right of people to assemble peaceably, to instruct representatives and to petition legislature. 54.

ART. 20. Power to suspend the laws, or their execution. 54.

ART. 21. Freedom of debate, etc., and reason thereof. 54.

ART. 22. Frequent sessions, and objects thereof. 54.

ART. 23. No tax without consent. 54.

ART. 24. *Ex post facto* laws prohibited. 54.

ART. 25. Legislature not to convict of treason, etc. 55.

ART. 26. Excessive bail or fines, and cruel punishments, prohibited. 55.

ART. 27. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc. 55.

ART. 28. Citizens exempt from law-martial, unless, etc. 55.

ART. 29. Judges of supreme judicial court — Tenure of their office — Salaries. 55.

ART. 30. Separation of legislative, executive and judicial departments. 55.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

Title of body politic. 56.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

ARTICLE 1. Legislative department. 56.

ART. 2. Governor's veto — Bill or resolve may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding — Bill or resolve not returned within five days to be law. 56.

ART. 3. General court may constitute judicatories, courts of record, etc. — Courts, etc., may administer oaths. 57.

ART. 4. General court may enact laws etc., not repugnant to the constitution; may provide for the election or appointment of officers; prescribe their duties; impose taxes, duties and excises, to be disposed of for defence, protection, etc. — Valuation of estates once in ten years, at least, while, etc. 57.

SECTION II.

Senate.

ARTICLE 1. Senate, number and by whom elected — Counties to be districts, until, etc. 60.

ART. 2. Manner and time of choosing senators and councillors — Word "inhabitant" defined — Selectmen to preside at town meetings — Return of votes — Inhabitants of unincorporated plantations, who pay state taxes may vote — Plantation meetings — Assessors to notify, etc. 60.

ART. 3. Governor and council to examine and count votes, and issue summonses. 62.

ART. 4. Senate to be final judge of elections, etc., of its own members — Vacancies, how filled. 62.

ART. 5. Qualifications of a senator. 63.

ART. 6. Not to adjourn more than two days. 63.

ART. 7. Shall choose its officers and establish its rules. 63.

ART. 8. Shall try all impeachments — Oath — Limitation of sentence. 63.

ART. 9. Quorum. 64.

SECTION III.

House of Representatives.

ARTICLE 1. Representation of the people. 64.

ART. 2. Representatives, by whom chosen — Proviso as to towns having less than 150 ratable polls — Towns liable to fine in case, etc. — Expenses of travelling to and from the general court, how paid. 64.

ART. 3. Qualifications of a representative. 65.

ART. 4. Qualifications of a voter. 65.

ART. 5. Representatives, when chosen. 65.

ART. 6. House alone can impeach. 65.

ART. 7. House to originate all money bills. 65.

ART. 8. Not to adjourn more than two days. 66.

ART. 9. Quorum. 66.

ART. 10. To judge of returns, etc., of its own members; to choose its officers and establish its rules, etc. — May punish for certain offences — Privileges of members. 66.

ART. 11. Senate and Governor and council may punish — General limitation — Trial may be by committee, or otherwise. 66.

CHAPTER II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Governor.

ARTICLE 1. Governor — His title. 67.

ART. 2. To be chosen annually — Qualifications. 67.

ART. 3. To be chosen by the people, by a majority of votes — How chosen, when no person has a majority. 67.

ART. 4. Power of governor to assemble council and power of governor and council. 68.

ART. 5. Power of governor and council to adjourn or prorogue general court and convene the same. 68.

ART. 6. Governor and council may adjourn general court in cases, etc., but not exceeding ninety days. 69.

ART. 7. Governor to be commander-in-chief — Limitation. 69. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 54.]

ART. 8. Pardoning power. 70. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 73.]

ART. 9. Judicial officers, etc., how nominated and appointed. 70.

ART. 10. Militia officers, how elected — How commissioned — Election of officers — Major-generals, how appointed and commissioned — Vacancies, how filled, in case, etc. — Officers duly commissioned, how removed — Adjutants, etc., how appointed — Organization of militia. 70. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 53.]

ART. 11. Money, how drawn from the treasury, except, etc. 71.

ART. 12. All public boards, etc., to make quarterly returns. 72.

ART. 13. Salary of governor — Salaries of justices of supreme judicial court — Salaries to be enlarged, if insufficient. 72.

SECTION II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

ARTICLE 1. Lieutenant-governor, his title and qualifications — How chosen. 73.

ART. 2. Governor to be president of council — Lieutenant-governor a member of, except, etc. 73.

ART. 3. Lieutenant-governor to be acting governor, in case, etc. 73.

SECTION III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

ARTICLE 1. Council. 74.

ART. 2. Number; from whom, and how chosen — If senators become councillors, their seats to be vacated. 74.

ART. 3. Rank of councillors. 74.

ART. 4. No district to have more than two. 74.

ART. 5. Register of council. 74.

ART. 6. Council to exercise power of governor in case, etc. 75. [Annulled. See Amendments, Art. 55.]

ART. 7. Elections may be adjourned until, etc. — Order thereof. 75.

SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

ARTICLE 1. Secretary, etc., by whom and how chosen — Treasurer ineligible for more than five successive years. 75.

ART. 2. Secretary to keep records, to attend the governor and council, etc. 76.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

ARTICLE 1. Tenure of all commissioned officers to be expressed — Judicial officers to hold office during good behavior, except, etc. — But may be removed on address. 76.

ART. 2. Justices of supreme judicial court to give opinions when required. 76.

ART. 3. Justices of the peace; tenure of office. 76.

ART. 4. Provisions for holding probate courts. 77.

ART. 5. Provisions for determining causes of marriage, divorce, etc. 77.

CHAPTER IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Election, etc. 77. [Annulled.]

CHAPTER V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE,
ETC.

SECTION I.

The University.

ARTICLE 1. Harvard College — Powers, privileges, etc., of the president and fellows confirmed. 78.

ART. 2. All gifts, grants, etc., confirmed. 78.

ART. 3. Who shall be overseers — Power of alteration reserved to the legislature. 79.

SECTION II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Duty of legislatures and magistrates in all future periods. 79.

CHAPTER VI.

OATHS AND INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICE; ENACTING STYLE; REVISAL
OF CONSTITUTION, ETC.

ARTICLE 1. Oaths of allegiance and office, etc. 80.

ART. 2. Plurality of officers prohibited to governor, etc., except, etc. — Incompatible offices — Bribery, etc., disqualify. 82.

ART. 3. Value of money ascertained — Property qualifications may be increased. 83.

- ART. 4. Provisions respecting commission. 83.
 ART. 5. Provisions respecting writs. 83.
 ART. 6. Continuation of former laws, except, etc. 83.
 ART. 7. Benefit of *habeas corpus* secured, except, etc. 84.
 ART. 8. The enacting style. 84.
 ART. 9. Officers of former government continued until, etc. 84.
 ART. 10. Provision for revising constitution. 84.
 ART. 11. Provision for preserving and publishing this constitution.
 85.

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE 1. Bill, etc., not approved within five days, not to become a law, if legislature adjourn in the meantime. 86.

ART. 2. General court empowered to charter cities and to establish limited town meeting form of government — Proviso. 86.

ART. 3. Qualifications of voters for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives. 86.

ART. 4. Notaries public, how appointed and removed — Vacancies in the offices of secretary and treasurer, how filled, in case, etc. — Commissary-general may be appointed, in case, etc. — Militia officers, how removed. 87.

ART. 5. Who may vote for captains and subalterns. 87. [Annulled. See Art. 53.]

ART. 6. Oath to be taken by all officers; or affirmation in case, etc. 88.

ART. 7. Tests abolished. 88.

ART. 8. Incompatibility of offices. 88.

ART. 9. Amendments to constitution, how made. 89. [Annulled. See Art. 48.]

ART. 10. Commencement of political year; and termination — Governor, etc., term of office — Meetings for choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, etc., when to be held; may be adjourned. 89.

ART. 11. Religious freedom established. 91.

ART. 12. Census of ratable polls — Representatives, how apportioned. 91.

ART. 13. Census — Senatorial districts — Apportionment of representatives and councillors — Freehold as a qualification for a seat in general court or council not required. 93.

ART. 14. Election by people to be by plurality. 95.

ART. 15. Time of annual election of governor, lieutenant-governor and legislature. 95.

ART. 16. Eight councillors, how chosen — State to be districted — Eligibility defined — Day and manner of election — Vacancies, how filled — Organization of government. 95.

ART. 17. Election of secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general—Vacancies, how filled—To qualify within ten days—Qualifications. 96.

ART. 18. School money not to be applied for sectarian schools. 97.

ART. 19. Legislature to prescribe for election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc. 97.

ART. 20. Reading constitution in English and writing, necessary qualifications of voters—Proviso. 97.

ART. 21. Census of voters and inhabitants—House of representatives to consist of 240 members—Legislature to apportion, etc.—Qualifications of representatives—Quorum. 98. [Annulled. See Art. 71.]

ART. 22. Census of voters and inhabitants—Senate to consist of 40 members—Senatorial districts—Proviso—Qualifications of senators—Quorum. 99. [Annulled. See Art. 71.]

ART. 23. Residence of two years required of naturalized citizens to entitle to suffrage, or make eligible to office. 100. [Annulled. See Art. 26.]

ART. 24. Vacancies in Senate. 100.

ART. 25. Vacancies in council. 101.

ART. 26. Twenty-third article annulled. 101.

ART. 27. Officers of Harvard College may be elected members of the general court. 101.

ART. 28. Persons having served in the U. S. army or navy, etc., not to be disqualified from voting, etc. 101.

ART. 29. General court empowered to provide more than one place of meeting in towns for the election of officers, and to prescribe manner of calling, etc., such meetings. 101.

ART. 30. Voters not disqualified by reason of change of residence until six months from time of removal. 102.

ART. 31. Article twenty-eight amended. 102.

ART. 32. So much of article three annulled as makes the payment of a poll tax a prerequisite for voting. 102.

ART. 33. A majority of each branch of the general court to constitute a quorum, etc. 102.

ART. 34. Property qualification of governor annulled. 103.

ART. 35. Clause in relation to payment of travelling expenses of members of the house annulled. 103.

ART. 36. So much of article nineteen as is contained in the words "Commissioners of Insolvency" annulled. 103.

ART. 37. Governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public. 103.

ART. 38. Voting machines may be used at elections, under regulations. 103.

ART. 39. Powers of legislature relative to excess takings of land, etc., for laying out, widening or relocating highways, etc. — Proviso. 103.

ART. 40. Article three of amendments amended so as to exclude from voting persons disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in elections. 104.

ART. 41. Taxation of wild or forest lands. 104.

ART. 42. Authority given to general court to refer acts and resolves to the people for rejection or approval. 104. [Annulled. See Art. 48.]

ART. 43. Authority given to general court to authorize the commonwealth to take land, etc., to relieve congestion of population and provide homes for citizens. 104.

ART. 44. Authority given to general court to tax income. 105.

ART. 45. Authority given to general court to provide for absent voting. 105. [Annulled. See Art. 76.]

ART. 46. Religious freedom — Public money not to be appropriated for founding, maintaining or aiding educational, charitable or religious institutions not publicly owned, except, etc. — Care or support of public charges in private hospitals — Religious services for inmates of certain institutions. 105.

ART. 47. General court may provide for maintenance and distribution of food, etc., in time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, by the commonwealth, cities and towns. 107.

ART. 48. The Initiative and Referendum. 107.

ART. 49. Conservation, etc., of natural resources of commonwealth. 117.

ART. 50. Regulation of advertising in public places. 118.

ART. 51. Preservation and maintenance of property of historical and antiquarian interest. 118.

ART. 52. General court may take a recess. 118.

ART. 53. Selection of officers of the militia. 118.

ART. 54. Powers of the governor as commander-in-chief. 118.

ART. 55. Succession in cases of vacancies in the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor. 119.

ART. 56. Return of bills and resolves by the governor with recommendation for amendment. 119.

ART. 57. Women to be eligible to appointment as notaries public. 119.

ART. 58. Retirement of judicial officers. 120.

ART. 59. Revocation of grants, franchises, privileges or immunities. 120.

ART. 60. Power of general court to establish building zones or districts. 120.

ART. 61. Compulsory voting at elections. 120.

ART. 62. Lending the credit of the commonwealth — Commonwealth may borrow — Vote required — Expenditure limited. 120.

ART. 63. A State budget and veto of items by the governor. 120.

ART. 64. Biennial elections — Treasurer ineligible for more than three successive terms — General court to assemble annually — First election under this article. 122.

ART. 65. Appointment of legislators to office and service upon recess committees. 122.

ART. 66. Organization of not more than twenty departments to perform the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth. 123.

ART. 67. Roll-call on "Emergency Measures" not required unless requested by two senators or five representatives. 123.

ART. 68. Word "male" stricken out from qualifications for voting. 123.

ART. 69. Removal of ineligibility of women to hold office — Registration of women as notaries public, upon change of name. 123.

ART. 70. General court authorized to provide limited forms of town meetings in towns containing more than six thousand but less than twelve thousand inhabitants. 124.

ART. 71. Twenty-first and twenty-second articles annulled and superseded — Census of inhabitants and special enumeration of voters — House of Representatives, number, Legislature to apportion, etc. — Senate, number — Senatorial and councillor districts — Qualifications of representatives and senators. 124.

ART. 72. Biennial sessions of the general court — Biennial budget — Provisions requiring general court to meet annually annulled. 126. [Annulled. See Art. 75.]

ART. 73. General court may regulate pardons for a felony. 127.

ART. 74. Article 48, Initiative and Referendum, amended. 127.

ART. 75. Annual sessions of the general court and annual budget restored. 130.

ART. 76. Authority given to general court to provide for voting by physically disabled persons. 130.

ART. 77. Liberty of the press — Free speech. 130.

ART. 78. Revenue from use of vehicles to be used for highway purposes only. 130.

ART. 79. Vacancies on account of failure to elect secretary, treasurer, auditor or attorney general, or in case of death before qualification, how filled. 131.

ART. 80. Terms of elected state officers — Succession in cases of death of governor and lieutenant-governor before qualification. 131.

ART. 81. Article 48, Initiative and Referendum, amended. 132.

ART. 82. Four year terms for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Attorney-General and Auditor.

ART. 83. Continuity of government.

ART. 84. Providing for a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Court on legislation pledging the credit of the Commonwealth.

ART. 85. Providing that the Governor or the Council may require an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court on certain matters.

PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.*A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion and morality; Therefore, to promote their happiness and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys, paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [Art. XI of Amendments substituted for this.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Arts. XLV and XLVIII. The Initiative, II, sect. 2.] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.] [For use of voting machines at elections, see Amendments, Art. XXXVIII.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Art. LXXVI.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice,

be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not contrrollable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require, that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXIX, XLIII, XLVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, LXIX, L and LI.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs, that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XVI. [The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVII.]

Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those

principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good: give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, I. *Definition.*]

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law, shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Section I.

The General Court.

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives: each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be stiled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichever the same shall have

originated: who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Arts. I, XLVIII, LVI and LXIII, sect. 5.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, complaints, actions, matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and

reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming and settling all civil officers within the said Commonwealth; the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy, reasonable duties and excises, upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Arts. XLI and XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities and establish limited town meeting form of government, see Amendments ARTS. II and LXX.

For power of the general court to establish voting precincts in towns, see Amendments, ART. XXIX.

For additional taxing power given to the general court, see Amendments, ARTS. XLI and XLIV.

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee and compulsory voting, see Amendments, ARTS. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessities of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. LXVII.

For provisions affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, LXXIV and LXXXI.

For provisions relative to taking the vote on emergency measures see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, The Referendum, II, and LXVII.

For new provisions authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For provision authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision authorizing the governor to return a bill with a recommendation of amendment, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For the power of the general court to limit the use or construction of buildings, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provisions relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor received additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For the power given the general court to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted in the case of a felony see Amendments, ART. LXXIII.]

CHAPTER I.

SECTION II.

Senate.

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XVI, XXII, LXIV and LXXI.]

And the several counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April,] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this Commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district or plantation, where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Arts. II, III, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV, LXIV, LXXI, LXXVI and LXXX.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May]. [See Amendments, Arts. II and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for

councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside, as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; [and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose accordingly. [See Amendments, Arts. XV and LXIV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] [annually,] the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the return copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided nevertheless, that for the first year the said return copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV, LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV and XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold within this Commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXII and LXXI.]

Art. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however shall not extend further

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted, shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and XXXIII.]

CHAPTER I.

SECTION III.

House of Representatives.

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, [annually] elected, and founded upon the principle of equality. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; every corporate town, containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls, may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner. making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls, the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XII, XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Provided nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative: but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to

choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Art. XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written vote; [and for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this Commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the same town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative, or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Arts. III, XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XV and LXIV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

Art. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Art. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives, shall constitute a quorum for doing business. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly, or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases. Provided that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

CHAPTER II.
EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Governor.

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; and whose title shall be — HIS EXCELLENCY.

Art. II. The governor shall be chosen [annually]: and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time, be seised, in his own right, of a freehold within the Commonwealth of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this Commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April annually], give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May]; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the

said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives, on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined: and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published. But if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Arts. II, X, XIV, XV, XLV, LXIV, LXXVI and LXXX.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May;] and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same: and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other the most convenient place within the state.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. VII. [The governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them, to encounter, repel, resist, expel and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this Commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this Commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.]

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIV.]

Art. VIII. [The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council: but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXIII.]

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2, and LXIV.] [For provision as to election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc., see Amendments, Art. XIX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

Art. X. [The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards: the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments: the brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades: and such officers,

so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Art. V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this Commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this Commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary

defence and support of the Commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. All public boards, [the commissary-general,] all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this Commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively. [See Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time be enlarged as the general court shall judge proper. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

CHAPTER II.

SECTION II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Article I. There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — HIS HONOR; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion, property,] and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor, and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner: and if no one person shall be found to have [a majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have [a majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XIV, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council: and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the

powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present. [See Amendments, Art. LV.]

CHAPTER II.

SECTION III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together. And the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. II. [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room: and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIII, XXV and LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this Commonwealth.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and

this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. VI. [Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LV.]

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people: and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XVI and XXV.]

CHAPTER II.

SECTION IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

Article I. [The secretary, treasurer and receiver general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And that the citizens of this Commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settlement and liquidation of the public accounts, are their prop-

erty, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public and the commissary-general, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LIII and LVII; see also Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. II. The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [For tenure, etc. of judges, see Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.] [For retirement of judicial officers, see Amendments, Art. LVIII.] [For removal of justices of the peace and notaries public, see Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. II. [Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.] [Amended and superseded by Art. LXXXV.]

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall

fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require. And the legislature shall from time to time, hereafter appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

CHAPTER IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this Commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the Commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.] [Annulled by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, July 26, 1788.]

CHAPTER V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND
ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

SECTION I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated in those arts and sciences, which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state: and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America — it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy: and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charters successively: it is declared: that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College: and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor and magistrates: it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council and senate of this Commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

CHAPTER V.

SECTION II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge,

public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XVIII and XLVI.]

CHAPTER VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution, and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the govern-

ment, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be) and every other foreign power whatsoever: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptance of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me God."]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ; according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth. So help me God."

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form and subscribe the same, omitting the words ["*I do swear,*" "*and abjure,*" "*oath or,*" "*and abjuration,*" in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and,*" and [in each of them] the words "*So help me GOD;*" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the*

pains and penalties of perjury." [See Amendments, Art. VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being: and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. VI and VII.]

Art. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Art. VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds: and never more than any two offices which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College —] sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or

house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Arts. VIII and XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat on council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce: and it shall be in the power of the legislature from time to time to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the Commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Art. XIII and XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue: they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved in the Province, Colony or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law,

shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — “Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same.”

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the Commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead: and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority; until the general court and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of

the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Art. IX.]

And if it shall appear by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land — and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such. [See Const. Ch. I, § 1, Art. II.]

Art. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Art. LXX.]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Arts. XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, LXVIII and LXIX.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXVII, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XVII.]

[Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.]

All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.] [Last two paragraphs annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. V. [In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall

have a right to vote.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

“I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, God.”

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word “swear” and inserting instead thereof the word “affirm;” and omitting the words “So help me, God,” and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, “This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.” [See Const., Ch. VI, Art. I]

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. IX. [If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called

together by the governor. [The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.] [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution [; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision].

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

“As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.” [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the

number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI, XXII and LXXI.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and LXXI.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and LXXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each

of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVI, LXIV and LXXX.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Arts. XXV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen [annually], on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of [one year] from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the [two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid], by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.]

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requi-

sitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Arts. III, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXI. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law,

— shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.] [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXII. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city.

The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.] [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Art. XXIV.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [Amended by Amendments, Art. XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the

constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absent and compulsory voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transac-

tion of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however*, that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town,

of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however*, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

Art. XLII. [Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for

citizens: *provided, however*, that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

Art. XLV. [The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVI.] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.]

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) **Article XVIII.** **Section 1.** No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the

town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and LXII.]

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessities of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

THE INITIATIVE.

II. Initiative Petitions.

SECTION 1. Contents. — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

SECTION 2. Excluded Matters. — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

[SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first

Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.] [Section 3 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

SECTION 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

[SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific

amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.] [Section 2 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth,

who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

[SECTION 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.] [Section 1 superseded by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

[SECTION 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amend-

ment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.] [Section 2 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required

for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

THE REFERENDUM.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Art. LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

SECTION 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

SECTION 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disap-

proved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 3 amended by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 4 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 5 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

[III. Form of Ballot.

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.] [Subheadings *III* and *IV* superseded by section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and ease-

ments or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

ARTICLE VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall

be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:— Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the

following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. SECTION 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed. [Superseded by Art. LXXXIV.]

SECTION 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

SECTION 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

SECTION 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan

Art. LXIII. SECTION 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

SECTION 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

SECTION 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit

his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. [SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. [Section 1 superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXX.]

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

SECTION 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers before-mentioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II, Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

SECTION 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose.

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-

six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creat-

ing the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. LXXII. [SECTION 1. The general court shall assemble in regular session on the first Wednesday of January in the

year following the approval of this article and biennially on said Wednesday thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary or when called together by the governor.

SECTION 2. The budget required by section two of Article LXIII of the amendments to the constitution shall be for the year in which the same is adopted and for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. All provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto requiring the general court to meet annually are hereby annulled.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXV.]

Art. LXXIII. Article VIII of section I of chapter II of Part the Second of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council, provided, that if the offence is a felony the general court shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. LXXIV. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the amendments to the constitution is hereby amended by striking out section three, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. II. *Initiative Petitions.*", and inserting in place thereof the following:—SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.*—Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall be submitted to the attorney-general not later than the first Wednesday of the August before the assembling of the general court into which it is to be introduced, and if he shall certify that the measure and the title

thereof are in proper form for submission to the people, and that the measure is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people at either of the two preceding biennial state elections, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney-general, of the proposed measure as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

SECTION 2. Section three of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "**THE REFERENDUM. III. *Referendum Petitions.***", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 3. Section four of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "**THE REFERENDUM. III. *Referendum Petitions.***", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such de-

scription will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 4. Said Article XLVIII is hereby further amended by striking out, under the heading "GENERAL PROVISIONS", all of subheading "*III. Form of Ballot.*" and all of subheading "*IV. Information for Voters.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

III. Form of Ballot.

A fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, of each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be printed on the ballot, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

In the case of a law: Do you approve of a law summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's

majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

Art. LXXV. Article LXXII of the amendments to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the general court and a biennial budget is hereby annulled, and all provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto which were annulled or affected by said Article shall have the same force and effect as though said Article had not been adopted.

Art. LXXVI. Article XLV of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of such an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reason of physical disability to cast their votes in person at the polling places.

Art. LXXVII. Article XVI of Part the First is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth. The right of free speech shall not be abridged.

Art. LXXVIII. No revenue from fees, duties, excises or license taxes relating to registration, operation or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than cost of administration of laws providing for such revenue, making of refunds and adjustments in relation thereto, payment of highway ob-

ligations, or cost of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges and of the enforcement of state traffic laws; and such revenue shall be expended by the commonwealth or its counties, cities and towns for said highway purposes only and in such manner as the general court may direct; provided, that this amendment shall not apply to revenue from any excise tax imposed in lieu of local property taxes for the privilege of registering such vehicles.

Art. LXXIX. Article XVII of the Amendments of the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the third sentence, the words "two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid" and inserting in place thereof the words: — people at large, — so that said sentence will read as follows: — In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the people at large, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council.

Art. LXXX. [Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their elec-

tion. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

Art. LXXXI. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 2, under the heading "**THE INITIATIVE. IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.**", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Joint Session. — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in May, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 2. Section 1 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. V. *Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 1. Legislative Procedure.— If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of May upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of May, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

SECTION 3. Section 2 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. V. *Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 2. Amendment by Petitioners.— If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of May, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An

amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following June, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

SECTION 4. Section 3 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the sentence "If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall

be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following sentence: — If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number **to** not less than two per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if sixty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

SECTION 5. Section 4 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election, If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the

people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following: — If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one and one half per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If sixty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Art. LXXXII. Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended by Article LXXX of said Amendments, is hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be elected quadrennially and councillors, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January

succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January.

Section 3. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter elections for the choice of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be held quadrennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November and elections for the choice of councillors, senators and representatives shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXXXIII. The general court shall have full power and authority to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and

whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices in periods of emergency resulting from disaster caused by enemy attack, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring continuity of the government of the commonwealth and the governments of its political subdivisions.

Art. LXXXIV. Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section:— *Section 1.* The commonwealth may give, loan or pledge its credit only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Art. LXXXV. Article II of Chapter III of the Constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:—

Article II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor or the council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

[Note.— Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777-78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions— Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of

November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive. The *fifth* Article was annulled by the *fifty-third* Article, and the *ninth* Article by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829-30, and 1830-31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

140 *Constitution of Massachusetts — Amendments.*

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth* and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855. The *eighteenth* Article was superseded by the *forty-sixth* Article.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857. The *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles were annulled and superseded by the *seventy-first* Article.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859, and was annulled by the *twenty-sixth* Article.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913, and was annulled by the *forty-eighth* Article.

142 *Constitution of Massachusetts — Amendments.*

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article *forty-eight*) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 6th day of November, 1917. The *forty-fifth* Article was annulled and superseded by the *seventy-sixth* Article.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles *forty-nine* to *sixty-six*, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 5th day of November, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution

was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention." On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*. On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and *Loring v. Young*, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349]. [For text of the *Rearrangement*, see Manuals for the years 1920 to 1932, inclusive.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1926.

The *seventy-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1930.

The *seventy-second* Article of Amendment (introduced by initiative petition) was approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1936 and 1937, and by the people on the 8th day of November, 1938, and was annulled by the *seventy-fifth* Article.

¶ The *seventy-third*, *seventy-fourth*, *seventy-fifth* and *seventy-sixth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1941 and 1943, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1944.

The *seventy-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1945 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1948, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *eightieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1947 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1948 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3rd day of November, 1964.]

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to give the General Court the power to pass an income tax at graduated or proportioned rates, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1959 and 1961, was rejected by the people on the sixth day of November, 1962.]

THE STATE HOUSE,
SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
STATE LIBRARY, ETC.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795-7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at \$133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Bryant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of \$375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of \$759,872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of \$2,042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of \$150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend \$150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, \$20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving

commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Bryant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, \$270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about \$6,500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of \$45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized

to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding \$5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and \$2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on

February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with taking of land, including land damages, the construction and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of \$7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of \$2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913, \$900,000; chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915, \$600,000; chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916, \$65,000; and chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916, \$700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman*; and, under their direction, the work was completed.

By item 8157-08, section 2, Chapter 711, Acts of 1956 The State Superintendent of Buildings was directed to cause the preparation of plans for, and the construction of, an archives building on the grounds of the State House. This item appropriated \$1,005,000 for the project. With Maurice A. and F. Parker Reidy of Boston, engineers in charge, and the Boston firm of Perry Shaw, Hepburn and Dean as consulting architect, construction was begun July 1, 1958. The Archives Building was completed and accepted by the Commonwealth on September 27, 1960.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.



COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

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Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*. And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis*.

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[CHAPTER 2 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.]

Arms, Great Seal, Flag, Flower, Tree and Bird of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*"

SECTION 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

SECTION 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "*Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis.*" The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

SECTION 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

SECTION 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

SECTION 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

SECTION 6A. The flag of the commonwealth shall be flown at half-staff at or on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth, at or on each other state-owned or state-controlled building, and at all state military installations on various occasions. [See Chapter 2 § 6A.]

SECTION 7. The mayflower (*epigæa repens*) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 8. The American elm (*Ulmus americana*) shall be the tree or tree emblem of the commonwealth. ✓

SECTION 9. The chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus*) shall be the bird or bird emblem of the commonwealth. ✓

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

Under the Constitutions and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he enters on the duties of his office, is required to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: —

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

I, (name), do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *So help me God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

AFFIRMATION.

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first incumbent.

Chapter 380, Acts of 1960, designated the Library as the George Fingold Library. On December 22, 1960, the plaque of George Fingold, sculptured by George Cooper was unveiled by Mrs. George Fingold, the widow of the former Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

The State Library now contains more than 950,000 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. It has a large collection of statute law, and its collection of foreign laws is notable.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. Maurice A. Donahue of Holyoke (President of the Senate), *Chairman*; Paul Buck, Cambridge; John P. Elder, Boston; Edward Michael Doherty, Beverly; the Speaker of the House of Representatives, *ex officio*.

State Librarian. — Ignatius Albert Matkov.

Assistant State Librarians. — Anna E. Lima and Allan Fox.

Legislative Reference Librarian. — Gaspar Caso, Jr.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

41 TREMONT STREET, ROOM 604, BOSTON.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

10½ BEACON STREET.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall, and may have free access to the library and museum of said Society."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph, as most recently amended by Chapter 616 of the Acts of 1962.)

New Year's Day	January the first
Washington's Birthday	February the twenty-second
Patriots' Day	April the nineteenth
Memorial Day	May the thirtieth
Independence Day	July the fourth
Labor Day	First Monday of September
Columbus Day	October the twelfth
Veterans Day	November the eleventh
Christmas Day	December the twenty-fifth

And the Day designated by the Governor as a Day of Thanksgiving, customarily the fourth Thursday in November.

In Suffolk County only	{ March the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616)
	{ June the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616)

PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNOR.

New Orleans Day	January the eighth (Acts of 1938, Chapter 49)
American History Month	Month of February (Acts of 1957, Chapter 44)
Lincoln Day	February the twelfth (General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 13)
Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day	February the fifteenth (Acts of 1927, Chapter 58)
Washington Day	February the twenty-second (Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)

Boston Massacre	March the fifth (Acts of 1932, Chapter 242)
Peter Francisco Day	March the fifteenth (Acts of 1954, Chapter 124)
Evacuation Day	March the seventeenth (Acts of 1938, Chapter 80)
Student Government Day	First Friday in April (Chapter 650, Acts of 1951, as amended by Chapter 368, Acts of 1959 and Chapter 138, Acts of 1961)
Veterans of World War I Hospital Day	First Sunday in April (Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Patriots' Day	April the nineteenth (Acts of 1938, Chapter 22)
Arbor and Bird Day	Last Friday in April (Acts of 1946, Chapter 201)
Loyalty Day	May the first (Acts of 1949, Chapter 263)
Polish Constitution Day	May the third (Acts of 1953, Chapter 172)
Mothers' Day	Second Sunday in May (Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
Lafayette Day	May the twentieth (Acts of 1935, Chapter 148)
Massachusetts Art Week	Last Week in May (Acts of 1958, Chapter 125)
Memorial Day	May the thirtieth (Acts of 1953, Chapter 84)
Teachers' Day	First Sunday in June (Acts of 1960, Chapter 46)
Children's Day	Second Sunday in June (Acts of 1958, Chapter 81)
Flag Day	June the fourteenth (General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)
Bunker Hill Day	June the seventeenth (Acts of 1932, Chapter 153)
Fathers' Day	Third Sunday in June (Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
Purple Heart Day	August the seventh (Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
Indian Day	August the twelfth (Acts of 1939, Chapter 56)
Liberty Tree Day	August the fourteenth (Acts of 1964, Chapter 319)

Susan B. Anthony Day	August the twenty-sixth (Acts of 1958, Chapter 265)
Sight-Saving Month	Month of September (Acts of 1959, Chapter 358)
Commodore John Barry Day	September the thirteenth (Acts of 1934, Chapter 191)
Constitution Day	September the seventeenth (Acts of 1953, Chapter 170)
Senior Citizen's Day	Third Sunday in September (Acts of 1957, Chapter 39)
Employ the Handicapped Week	First Full Week in October (Acts of 1958, Chapter 662)
Fire Prevention Week	Date fixed by Fire Marshal
Pulaski Day	October the eleventh (Acts of 1932, Chapter 14)
Columbus Day	October the twelfth (Acts of 1958, Chapter 110)
United Nations Day	October the twenty-fourth (Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
State Constitution Day	October the twenty-fifth (Acts of 1964, Chapter 291)
Youth Honor Day	October the thirty-first (Acts of 1960, Chapter 536)
Veterans Day	November the eleventh (Acts of 1954, Chapter 661)
American Education Week	Week commencing with the Sunday preceding Veterans Day (Acts of 1964, Chapter 301)
Thanksgiving Day	Customarily the fourth Thurs- day in November (Proclamation not required by law but customarily issued by the Governor)
Disabled American Veterans'	
Hospital Day	First Sunday in December (Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
Civil Rights Week	December eighth to fifteenth (Acts of 1952, Chapter 104)
Army and Navy Union Day	Second Saturday in December (Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
Veteran Firemen's Muster Day	No date specified (Acts of 1941, Chapter 387)
Boy Scout Week	No dates specified (Acts of 1964, Chapter 281)

CHAPTER 140 of the Acts of 1934.

AN ACT PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR THE PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR THE STATE HOUSE BY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The traffic commission of the city of Boston is hereby directed to provide in its regulations prohibiting or restricting the parking and standing of motor vehicles on public ways in said city that they shall not, so far as they relate to the easterly side of Hancock street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, the southerly side of Derne street between Hancock and Bowdoin streets, and the westerly side of Bowdoin street between Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, apply to motor vehicles owned or used by members and officers of the general court.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 183 of the Acts of 1962.

AN ACT REVISING THE LAW RELATIVE TO PARKING ON THE STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would tend to defeat its purpose, which is to provide forthwith for the establishment of rules and regulations relative to the parking of motor vehicles on the state house grounds in order to relieve traffic congestion in the vicinity of the state house, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The parking area on the state house grounds, including that portion of Mount Vernon street between the westerly curb of Bowdoin street and the easterly curb of Hancock street, is hereby designated for the use of members of the general court, subject to such rules and regulations as the committee on rules of the two branches acting concurrently may adopt and for the use of such other persons as said committee may by such rules and regulations prescribe. Whoever violates any such rule or regulation shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each such violation. The capitol police shall enforce said rules and regulations and for said purpose may exercise the powers conferred on them by section twelve of chapter eight of the General Laws.

SECTION 2. Chapter two hundred and eleven of the acts of nineteen hundred and fifty-one is hereby repealed,

DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL, COUNCILLOR,
SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 315 of the Acts of 1962. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

The United States census of 1960 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT No. 1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Berkshire County.</i>		<i>Franklin County.</i>	
Adams	12,391	Ashfield	1,131
Alford	256	Bernardston	1,370
Becket	770	Buckland	1,664
Cheshire	2,472	Charlemont	897
Clarksburg	1,741	Colrain	1,426
Dalton	6,436	Conway	875
Egremont	895	Deerfield	3,338
Florida	569	Erving	1,272
Great Barrington	6,624	Gill	1,203
Hancock	455	Greenfield	17,690
Hinsdale	1,414	Hawley	251
Lanesborough	2,933	Heath	304
Lee	5,271	Leverett	914
Lenox	4,253	Leyden	343
Monterey	480	Mouroe	210
Mount Washington	34	Montague	7,836
New Ashford	165	New Salem	397
New Marlborough	1,083	Northfield	2,320
NORTH ADAMS	19,905	Orange	6,154
Otis	473	Rowe	231
Peru	197	Shelburne	1,739
PITTSFIELD	57,879	Shutesbury	265
Richmond	890	Sunderland	1,279
Sandisfield	536	Warwick	426
Savoy	277	Wendell	292
Sheffield	2,138	Whately	1,037
Stockbridge	2,161		
Tyringham	197		
Washington	290	<i>Hampden County.</i>	
West Stockbridge	1,244	Blandford	636
Williamstown	7,322	Chester	1,155
Windsor	384	Granville	874

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.
<i>Hampden Co. — Con.</i>		<i>Hampshire Co. — Con.</i>	
HOLYOKE	52,689	Pellam	805
Montgomery . . .	333	Plainfield . . .	237
Russell	1,366	Southampton . .	2,192
Southwick	5,139	Westhampton . .	583
Tolland	101	Williamsburg . .	2,186
WESTFIELD	26,302	Worthington . . .	597
<i>Hampshire County.</i>		<i>Worcester County.</i>	
Amherst	13,718	Athol	11,637
Chesterfield . . .	556	Petersham	890
Cummington . . .	550	Phillipston . . .	695
Easthampton . . .	12,326	Royalston	800
Gosben	385	Templeton	5,371
Hadley	3,099	Total	376,336
Hatfield	2,350	[Silvio O. Conte.]	
Huntington	1,392		
Middlefield	315		
NORTHAMPTON . . .	30,058		

DISTRICT No. 2.

<i>Hampden County.</i>		<i>Hampshire County.</i>	
Agawam	15,718	Belchertown . . .	5,186
Brimfield	1,414	Granby	4,221
CHICOPEE	61,553	South Hadley . . .	14,956
East Longmeadow . .	10,294	Ware	7,517
Hampden	2,345	<i>Worcester County.</i>	
Holland	561	Brookfield	1,751
Longmeadow	10,565	East Brookfield . .	1,533
Ludlow	13,805	North Brookfield . .	3,616
Monson	6,712	Sturbridge	3,604
Palmer	10,358	Warren	3,383
SPRINGFIELD	174,463	West Brookfield . .	2,053
Wales	659	Total	388,578
West Springfield . . .	24,924	[Edward P. Boland.]	
Wilbraham	7,387		

DISTRICT No. 3.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		<i>Worcester Co. — Con.</i>	
Acton	7,238	Douglas	2,559
Ashby	1,883	Dudley	6,510
Ayer	14,927	FITCHBURG	43,021
Boxborough	744	GARDNER	19,038
Dunstable	824	Hardwick	2,340
Groton	3,904	Harvard	2,563
Holliston	6,222	Hopedale	3,987
Hudson	9,666	Hubbardston	1,217
Littleton	5,109	Lancaster	3,958
MARLBOROUGH	18,819	Leicester	8,177
Maynard	7,695	LEOMINSTER	27,929
Natick	28,831	Lunenburg	6,334
Pepperell	4,336	Mendon	2,068
Sherborn	1,806	Millford	15,749
Shirley	5,202	Millbury	9,623
Stow	2,573	Millville	1,567
Townsend	3,650	New Braintree	509
Tyngsborough	3,302	Northbridge	10,800
Westford	6,261	Oakham	524
<i>Norfolk County.</i>		Oxford	9,282
Bellingham	6,774	Paxton	2,399
Franklin	10,530	Princeton	1,360
Medway	5,168	Rutland	3,253
Millis	4,374	Southbridge	16,523
<i>Worcester County.</i>		Spencer	7,838
Ashburnham	2,758	Sterling	3,193
Barre	3,479	Sutton	3,638
Berlin	1,742	Upton	3,127
Blackstone	5,130	Uxbridge	7,789
Bolton	1,264	Webster	13,680
Charlton	3,685	Westminster	4,022
Clinton	12,848	Winchendon	6,237
		Total	441,558
		[Philip J. Philbin.]	

DISTRICT No. 4.

<i>Middlesex County.</i>		<i>Middlesex Co. — Con.</i>	
Ashland	7,779	Wayland	10,444
Framingham	44,526	Weston	8,261
Hopkinton	4,932	<i>Worcester County.</i>	
Sudbury	7,447	Auburn	14,047
WALTHAM	55,413	Boylston	2,367
Watertown	39,092		

DISTRICT No. 4 — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.
<i>Worcester Co. — Con.</i>		<i>Worcester Co. — Con.</i>	
Grafton	10,627	West Boylston . . .	5,526
Holden	10,117	WORCESTER	186,587
Northborough . . .	6,687		
Shrewsbury	16,622	Total	444,069
Southborough . . .	3,996		
Westborough	9,599	[Harold D. Donohue.]	

DISTRICT No. 5.

<i>Essex County.</i>		<i>Middlesex Co. — Con.</i>	
Andover	15,878	LOWELL	92,107
LAWRENCE	70,933	MELROSE	29,619
		North Reading . . .	8,331
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		Reading	19,259
Bedford	10,969	Stoneham	17,821
Billerica	17,867	Tewksbury	15,902
Burlington	12,852	Wilmington	12,475
Carlisle	1,488	Winchester	19,376
Chelmsford	15,130	WOBURN	31,214
Concord	12,517		
Dracut	13,674	Total	450,716
Lexington	27,691		
Lincoln	5,613	[F. Bradford Morse.]	

DISTRICT No. 6.

<i>Essex County.</i>		<i>Essex Co. — Con.</i>	
Amesbury	10,787	Nahant	3,960
BEVERLY	36,108	Newbury	2,519
Boxford	2,010	NEWBURYPORT . . .	14,004
Danvers	21,926	North Andover . . .	10,908
Essex	2,238	PEABODY	32,202
Georgetown	3,755	Rockport	4,616
GLOUCESTER	25,789	Rowley	2,783
Groveland	3,297	SALEM	39,211
Hamilton	5,488	Salisbury	3,154
HAVERHILL	46,346	Swampscott	13,294
Ipswich	8,544	Topsfield	3,351
LYNN	94,478	Wenham	2,798
Manchester	3,932	West Newbury . . .	1,844
Marblehead	18,521		
Merrimac	3,261	Total	452,956
Methuen	28,114		
Middleton	3,718	[William H. Bates.]	

DISTRICT No. 7.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Essex County.</i>		<i>Suffolk County.</i>	
Lynnfield	8,398	CHELSEA	33,749
Saugus	20,666	REVERE	40,080
		Winthrop	20,303
<i>Middlesex County.</i>		Total	392,350
Arlington	49,953		
Belmont	28,715		
EVERETT	43,544		
MALDEN	57,676		
MEDFORD	64,971		
Wakefield	24,295	[Torbert H. Macdonald.]	

DISTRICT No. 8.

<i>Middlesex County.</i>		<i>Suffolk County — Con.</i>	
CAMBRIDGE	107,716	Boston — Con.	
SOMERVILLE	94,697	Ward 3	29,240
		Ward 21	36,977
<i>Norfolk County.</i>		Ward 22	32,170
Brookline	54,044	Total	420,596
<i>Suffolk County.</i>			
BOSTON:		[Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.]	
Ward 1	45,114		
Ward 2	20,638		

DISTRICT No. 9.

<i>Suffolk County.</i>		<i>Suffolk County — Con.</i>	
BOSTON:		Boston — Con.	
Ward 4	28,524	Ward 14	47,766
Ward 5	36,920	Ward 15	24,051
Ward 6	28,426	Ward 16	30,689
Ward 7	27,689	Ward 17	30,407
Ward 8	20,140	Ward 19	29,533
Ward 9	19,485	Ward 20	41,590
Ward 10	26,595		
Ward 11	25,532	Total	478,962
Ward 12	30,744		
Ward 13	30,871	[John W. McCormack.]	

DISTRICT No. 10.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1960.
<i>Bristol County.</i>		<i>Middlesex County.</i>	
ATTLEBORO	27,118	NEWTON	92,384
Berkley	1,609	<i>Norfolk County.</i>	
Dighton	3,769	Dover	2,846
Easton	9,078	Foxborough	10,136
FALL RIVER	99,942	Medfield	6,021
Freetown	3,039	Needham	25,793
Mansfield	7,773	Norfolk	3,471
North Attleborough .	14,777	Plainville	3,810
Norton	6,818	Walpole	14,068
Raynham	4,150	Wellesley	26,071
Rehoboth	4,953	Westwood	10,354
Seekonk	8,399	Wrentham	6,685
Somerset	12,196	Total	456,308
Swansea	9,916	[Joseph W. Martin, Jr.]	
TAUNTON	41,132		

DISTRICT No. 11.

<i>Norfolk County.</i>		<i>Plymouth County.</i>	
Avon	4,301	BROCKTON	72,813
Braintree	31,069	<i>Suffolk County.</i>	
Canton	12,771	BOSTON, Ward 18 .	54,096
Dedham	23,869	Total	441,180
Holbrook	10,104	[James A. Burke.]	
Milton	26,375		
Norwood	24,898		
QUINCY	87,409		
Randolph	18,900		
Sharon	10,070		
Stoughton	16,328		
Weymouth	48,177		

DISTRICT No. 12.

<i>Barnstable County.</i>		<i>Barnstable Co. — Con.</i>	
Barnstable	13,465	Mashpee	867
Bourne	14,011	Orleans	2,342
Brewster	1,236	Provincetown . . .	3,389
Chatham	3,273	Sandwich	2,082
Dennis	3,727	Truro	1,002
Eastham	1,200	Wellfleet	1,404
Falmouth	13,037	Yarmouth	5,504
Harwich	3,747		

DISTRICT No. 12 — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Popu- lation, 1900.
<i>Bristol County</i>		<i>Plymouth Co. — Con.</i>	
Acushnet	5,755	East Bridgewater	6,139
Dartmouth	14,607	Halifax	1,599
Fairhaven	14,339	Hanover	5,923
NEW BEDFORD	102,477	Hanson	4,370
Westport	6,641	Hingham	15,378
		Hull	7,055
<i>Dukes County.</i>		Kingston	4,302
Chilmark	238	Lakeville	3,209
Edgartown	1,474	Marion	2,881
Gay Head	103	Marshfield	6,748
Gosnold	66	Mattapoisett	3,117
Oak Bluffs	1,419	Middleborough	11,065
Tisbury	2,169	Norwell	5,207
West Tisbury	360	Pembroke	4,919
		Plymouth	14,445
<i>Nantucket County.</i>		Plympton	821
Nantucket	3,559	Rochester	1,559
		Rockland	13,119
<i>Norfolk County.</i>		Scituate	11,214
Cohasset	5,840	Wareham	9,461
		West Bridgewater	5,061
<i>Plymouth County.</i>		Whitman	10,485
Abington	10,607		
Bridgewater	10,276	Total	404,969
Carver	1,949		
Duxbury	4,727	[Hastings Keith.]	

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.

(With Councillors for 1965-66.)

As established by Chapter 432, Section 1, of the Acts of 1960, based on the State census of 1955. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

I. — The Cape and Plymouth, the First, Second and Third Bristol, and the Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial Districts.

Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable*; Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport, *in the county of Bristol*; Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County*; Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket*; Cohasset, Holbrook and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Scituate, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth*. Legal voters, 314,050. [Nicholas W. Mitchell, Fall River]

II. — The Second Norfolk, the Norfolk and Middlesex, the Norfolk and Suffolk, the Plymouth, and the Sixth Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Easton and Mansfield, *in the county of Bristol*; Newton and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex*; Avon, Bellingham, Brookline, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk*; Abington, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Rockland and West Bridgewater, *in the county of Plymouth*; and Wards Nos. 12, 14, 18 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 322,309. [Margaret M. Heckler, Wellesley.]

III. — The Second and Fifth Middlesex, the Middlesex and Worcester, and the Third and Fifth Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Acton, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Boxborough, Wards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Maynard, Natick, Sherborn, Shirley, Ward 7 of Somerville, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland and Westford, *in the county of Middlesex*; Wards Nos. 4, 5, 10, 11, 19, 20 and 21 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*; and Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Lancaster and Northborough, *in the county of Worcester*. Legal voters, 322,111. [George F. Cronin, Jr., Boston.]

IV. — The First Norfolk, and the First, Second, Fourth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts.

Saugus, *in the county of Essex*; Ward 1 of Cambridge, and Wards 1 and 5 of Everett, *in the county of Middlesex*; Braintree, Milton, Quincy and Randolph, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16 and 17 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 306,895. [Patrick J. McDonough, Boston.]

V. — The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts.

Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, *in the county of Essex*; and North Reading and Reading, *in the county of Middlesex*. Legal voters, 307,006. [Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence.]

VI. — The First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Middlesex Senatorial Districts.

Arlington, Ashby, Billerica, Burlington, Ward 3 of Cambridge, Dracut, Dunstable, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Everett, Groton, Lexington, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Pepperell, Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn, *in the county of Middlesex*. Legal voters, 305,043. [Joseph R. Crimmins, Somerville.]

VII. — The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester, and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts.

Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden*; Belchertown and Ware, *in the county of Hampshire*; and Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Barre, Blackstone, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Northbridge, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, West Brookfield, West Boylston, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, *in the county of Worcester*. Legal voters, 304,677. [Walter F. Kelly, Worcester.]

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Franklin and Hampshire, the First and Second Hampden, and the Hampden and Berkshire Senatorial Districts.

Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor, *in the county of Berkshire*; Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin*; Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Chicopee, East Longmeadow, Granville, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden*; and Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire*. Legal voters, 328,494. [Raymond F. Sullivan, Springfield.]

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

(With Senators for 1965-66.)

As established by Chapter 432, Section 2, of the Acts of 1960, based on the State census of 1955. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 62,765.]

BERKSHIRE. — Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Washington, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 63,280. [Andrea F. Nuciforo, Pittsfield.]

FIRST BRISTOL. — Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Taunton. Legal voters, 61,645. [John F. Parker, Taunton.]

SECOND BRISTOL. — Acushnet, Fall River and Freetown. Legal voters, 62,761. [Mary L. Fonseca, Fall River.]

THIRD BRISTOL. — Dartmouth and New Bedford. Legal voters, 64,267. [Harold H. J. Clasky, New Bedford.]

CAPE AND PLYMOUTH. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable*; Fairhaven and Westport, *in the county of Bristol*; Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County*; Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket*; and Marion, Mattapoisett, Plymouth, Rochester and Wareham, *in the county of Plymouth*. Legal voters, 62,288. [Allan F. Jones, Barnstable.]

FIRST ESSEX. — Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 63,430. [Charles V. Hogan, Lynn.]

SECOND ESSEX. — Beverly, Marblehead, Peabody and Salem. Legal voters, 62,858. [Kevin B. Harrington, Salem.]

THIRD ESSEX. — Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Rockport, Rowley, Topsfield, Wenham and West New-

bury, *in the county of Essex*; and North Reading and Reading, *in the county of Middlesex*. Legal voters, 61,640. [Philip A. Graham, Hamilton.]

FOURTH ESSEX. — Amesbury, Andover, Haverhill, Merrimac, Newburyport, North Andover and Salisbury. Legal voters, 60,368. [James P. Rurak, Haverhill.]

FIFTH ESSEX. — Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 58,710. [William X. Wall, Lawrence.]

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin*; and Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton and Williamsburg, *in the county of Hampshire*. Legal voters, 67,662. [Charles A. Bisbee, Jr., Chesterfield.]

FIRST HAMPDEN. — Ludlow and Wards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 68,053. [Stanley J. Zarod, Indian Orchard.]

SECOND HAMPDEN. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 64,996. [Maurice A. Donahue, Holyoke.]

HAMPDEN AND BERKSHIRE. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham and West Stockbridge, *in the county of Berkshire*; Agawam, Blandford, Chester, East Longmeadow, Granville, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Ward No. 3 of Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden*; and Middlefield and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire*. Legal voters, 64,503. [George D. Hammond, Westfield.]

FIRST MIDDLESEX. — Ashby, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Lowell, Pepperell, Townsend and Tyngsborough. Legal voters, 64,400. [John E. Harrington, Jr., Lowell.]

SECOND MIDDLESEX. — Belmont, Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge and Ward 7 of Somerville. Legal voters, 55,703. [Francis X. McCann, Cambridge.]

THIRD MIDDLESEX. — Ward No. 3 of Cambridge, Ward No. 2 of Malden, Wards Nos. 1 and 7 of Medford and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Somerville. Legal voters, 60,316. [Denis L. McKenna, Somerville.]

FOURTH MIDDLESEX. — Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Everett, Wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 65,735. [Fred Lamson, Malden.]

FIFTH MIDDLESEX. — Ayer, Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Lincoln, Littleton, Shirley, Waltham, Watertown and Westford. Legal voters, 62,598. [James DeNormandie, Lincoln.]

SIXTH MIDDLESEX. — Arlington, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Medford and Winchester. Legal voters, 60,859. [Philibert L. Pellegrini, Arlington.]

SEVENTH MIDDLESEX. — Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield, Wilmington and Woburn. Legal voters, 66,515. [James J. Long, Woburn.]

MIDDLESEX AND WORCESTER. — Acton, Ashland, Boxborough, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Marlborough, Maynard, Natick, Sherborn, Stow, Sudbury and Wayland, *in the county of Middlesex*; Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Lancaster and Northborough, *in the county of Worcester*. Legal voters, 65,318. [William L. Randall Framingham.]

FIRST NORFOLK. — Braintree, Quincy and Randolph. Legal voters, 61,681. [James R. McIntyre, Quincy.]

SECOND NORFOLK. — Easton and Mansfield, *in the county of Bristol*; and Bellingham, Canton, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Sharon, Walpole, Westwood and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk*. Legal voters, 64,024. [John M. Quinlan, Dover.]

NORFOLK AND MIDDLESEX. — Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 of Newton and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex*; and Dedham, Needham and Wellesley, *in the county of Norfolk*. Legal voters, 67,246. [Leslie B. Cutler, Needham.]

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH. — Cohasset, Holbrook and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marshfield, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plympton, Scituate and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth*. Legal voters, 63,089. [William D. Weeks, Cohasset.]

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 1, 6 and 7 of Newton, *in the county of Middlesex*; Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Ward No. 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 65,567 [Beryl W. Cohen, Brookline.]

PLYMOUTH. — Avon and Stoughton, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Abington, Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Rockland and West Bridgewater, *in the county of Plymouth*. Legal voters 61,645. [James F. Burke, Brockton.]

FIRST SUFFOLK. — Saugus, *in the county of Essex*; Wards Nos. 1 and 5 of Everett, *in the county of Middlesex*; and Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 60,143. [Harry Della Russo, Revere.]

SECOND SUFFOLK. — Ward No. 1 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex*; and Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 58,456. [Mario Umana, East Boston.]

THIRD SUFFOLK. — Ward No. 2 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex*; and Wards Nos. 4, 5 and 21 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 64,165. [Oliver F. Ames, Boston.]

FOURTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13 of Boston. Legal voters, 53,957. [John J. Moakley, Boston.]

FIFTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 10, 11, 19 and 20 of Boston. Legal voters, 67,163 [Stephen C. Davenport, Boston.]

SIXTH SUFFOLK. — Wards Nos. 12, 14 and 18 of Boston. Legal voters, 67,713. [Samuel Harmon, Boston.]

SEVENTH SUFFOLK. — Milton, *in the county of Norfolk*; and Wards Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk*. Legal voters, 63,154. [George V. Kenneally, Jr., Boston.]

FIRST WORCESTER. — Leicester, Millbury and Wards Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Worcester. Legal voters, 54,908. [Vite J. Pigaga, Worcester.]

SECOND WORCESTER. — Holden, West Boylston and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 60,436. [John J. Conte, Worcester.]

THIRD WORCESTER. — Ashburnham, Boylston, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Lunenburg, Sterling and Westminster. Legal voters, 61,913. [Joseph D. Ward, Fitchburg.]

FOURTH WORCESTER. — Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Millville, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough. Legal voters, 65,468. [James A. Kelly, Jr., Oxford.]

WORCESTER AND HAMPDEN. — Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden*; Belchertown and Ware, *in the county of Hampshire*; and Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sturbridge, Templeton, Warren, West Brookfield and Winchendon, *in the county of Worcester*. Legal voters, 61,952. [Philip A. Quinn, Spencer.]

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

[As established under authority of Chapter 666 of the Acts of 1963.
See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Average ratio for Representatives: legal voters, 10,460.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Barnstable, Dennis and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 11,097; population, 22,696. One representative.
2. — Brewster, Chatham, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. Legal voters, 10,336; population, 17,593. One representative.
3. — Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 9,168; population, 29,997. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — North Adams. Legal voters, 10,985; population, 19,905. One representative.
2. — Adams, Clarksburg, Florida, New Ashford, Savoy and Williamstown. Legal voters, 11,463; population, 22,465. One representative.
3. — Cheshire, Lanesborough and Pittsfield, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 11,232; population, 22,355. One representative.
4. — Pittsfield, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 12,449; population, 24,903. One representative.
5. — Hancock and Pittsfield, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 8,074; population, 16,481. One representative.

* The State census of 1955 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT

6. — Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington and Windsor. Legal voters, 9,642; population, 19,685. One representative.
7. — Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 8,942; population, 16,341. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Attleboro, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,840; population, 25,062. One representative.
2. — Easton, Mansfield, Norton and Raynham. Legal voters, 12,132; population, 27,819. One representative.
3. — Taunton, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 9,557; population, 21,218. One representative.
4. — Taunton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,821; population, 19,914. One representative.
5. — Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk and Swansea. Legal voters, 10,324; population, 23,693. One representative.
6. — New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 20,452; population, 36,782. Two representatives.
7. — New Bedford, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 19,107; population, 33,927. Two representatives.
8. — Dartmouth and New Bedford, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 24,708; population, 46,375. Two representatives.
9. — Acushnet, Fairhaven and Freetown. Legal voters, 10,814; population, 23,133. One representative.
10. — Fall River, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 24,135; population, 40,670. Two representatives.
11. — Fall River, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 19,458; population, 32,583. Two representatives.
12. — Fall River, 8th Ward, and Westport. Legal voters, 11,339; population, 19,774. One representative.
13. — Fall River, 9th Ward, and Somerset. Legal voters, 12,631; population, 26,112. One representative.
14. — Attleboro, 1st Ward, and North Attleborough. Legal voters, 9,715; population, 21,786. One representative.

DUKES COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE

DISTRICT

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 3,612; population, 5,829. One representative.

ESSEX COUNTY.

TWENTY EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT

1. — Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward and Rockport. Legal voters, 10,463; population, 19,501. One representative.
2. — Essex, Ipswich, Gloucester, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward Newbury and Rowley. Legal voters, 13,055; population, 26,988. One representative.
3. — Beverly, 4th Ward and 6th Ward, Hamilton, Manchester, Topsfield and Wenham. Legal voters, 11,034; population, 26,622. One representative.
4. — Beverly, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,325; population, 25,055. One representative.
5. — Danvers and Peabody. Legal voters, 21,756; population, 54,128. Two representatives.
6. — Salem, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 20,304; population, 34,910. Two representatives.
7. — Marblehead. Legal voters, 9,750; population, 18,521. One representative.
8. — Salem, 3d Ward, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 9,799; population, 17,595. One representative.
9. — Lynn, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward and Nahant. Legal voters, 27,101; population, 46,127. Three representatives.
10. — Lynn, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 19,730; population, 33,001. Two representatives.
11. — Boxford, Georgetown, Lynn, 1st Ward and 7th Ward, Lynnfield, Middleton and Saugus. Legal voters, 24,800; population, 38,547. Two representatives.
12. — Andover, Lawrence, 1st Ward, Methuen, 1st Precinct, 4th Precinct and 5th Precinct, and North Andover. Legal voters, 30,099; population, 42,777. Three representatives.
13. — Lawrence, 2d Ward and 6th Ward and Methuen, 3d Precinct. Legal voters, 21,986; population, 37,395. Two representatives.

DISTRICT

14. — Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward and Methuen, 2d Precinct. Legal voters, 10,665; population, 16,181. One representative.
15. — Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,674; population, 16,355. One representative.
16. — Haverhill, 1st Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 8,946; population, 17,141. One representative.
17. — Haverhill, 2d Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,223; population, 22,546. One representative.
18. — Amesbury, Haverhill, 4th Ward, Groveland, Merrimac and West Newbury. Legal voters, 13,337; population, 25,848. One representative.
19. — Newburyport and Salisbury. Legal voters, 10,273; population, 17,158. One representative.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne and Warwick. Legal voters, 10,331; population, 19,341. One representative.
2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 10,364; population, 17,690. One representative.
3. — Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Wendell and Whately. Legal voters, 9,640; population, 17,833. One representative.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer and Wales. Legal voters, 9,837; population, 22,059. One representative.
2. — Chicopee, 5th Ward and 6th Ward and Ludlow. Legal voters, 11,492; population, 27,588. One representative.
3. — Chicopee, 7th Ward, 8th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 9,427; population, 29,894. One representative.
4. — Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,461; population, 17,876. One representative.
5. — Springfield, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 14,998; population, 28,901. One representative.
6. — Springfield, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 20,136; population, 35,664. Two representatives.

DISTRICT

7. — Springfield, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 7,867; population, 17,375.
One representative.
8. — Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,995; population, 16,752.
One representative.
9. — Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,065; population, 23,168.
One representative.
10. — Springfield, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 8,160; population, 17,301.
One representative.
11. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell,
Southwick and Tolland. Legal voters, 11,150; population,
25,322. One representative.
12. — Holyoke, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters,
10,065; population, 17,149. One representative.
13. — Holyoke, 3d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,412; popu-
lation, 20,542. One representative.
14. — Holyoke, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 9,493; popu-
lation, 14,998. One representative.
15. — Westfield. Legal voters, 11,159; population, 26,302. One rep-
resentative.
16. — East Longmeadow, Longmeadow and Wilbraham. Legal voters,
11,293; population, 28,246. One representative.
17. — Springfield, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 11,292; population, 35,302.
One representative.
18. — West Springfield. Legal voters, 10,604; population, 24,924.
One representative.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Northampton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th
Ward. Legal voters, 9,967; population, 21,376. One repre-
sentative.
2. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Mid-
dlefield, Northampton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward, Plainfield,
Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington.
Legal voters, 9,099; population, 20,025. One representative.
3. — Easthampton, Hadley and South Hadley. Legal voters, 12,930;
population, 30,381. One representative.
4. — Amherst, Belchertown, Granby, Pelham and Ware. Legal
voters, 11,968; population, 31,447. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

FIFTY-FIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward and Somerville, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 22,597; population, 44,837. Two representatives.
2. — Cambridge, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 20,596, population, 39,877. Two representatives.
3. — Belmont, 8th Precinct and Cambridge, 7th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 22,135; population, 40,260. Two representatives.
4. — Newton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward and Waltham, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 21,345; population, 40,458. Two representatives.
5. — New.ori., 5th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 24,207; population, 47,925. Two representatives.
6. — Natick. Legal voters, 11,621; population, 28,831. One representative.
7. — Waltham, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 20,893; population, 48,825. Two representatives.
8. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton and Sherborn. Legal voters, 22,080; population, 65,265. Two representatives.
9. — Marlborough. Legal voters, 9,215; population, 18,819. One representative.
10. — Boxborough, Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 9,573; population, 20,678. One representative.
11. — Ashby, Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley and Townsend. Legal voters, 9,514; population, 33,902. One representative.
12. — Dracut, Dunstable, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 9,551; population, 24,061. One representative.
13. — Acton, Concord, Littleton and Sudbury. Legal voters, 10,616, population, 32,311. One representative.
14. — Lowell, 3d Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 20,438; population, 35,284. Two representatives.
15. — Lowell, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 30,683; population, 56,823. Three representatives.
16. — Malden, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11,635, population, 18,816. One representative.

DISTRICT

17. — Newton, Ward 4, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 11,051; population, 29,294. One representative.
18. — North Reading and Reading. Legal voters, 10,983; population, 27,590. One representative.
19. — Billerica and Tewksbury. Legal voters, 9,333; population 33,769. One representative.
20. — Everett, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 21,374; population, 37,244. Two representatives.
21. — Malden, 1st Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 20,749; population, 38,860. Two representatives.
22. — Melrose and Stoneham. Legal voters, 23,904; population, 47,440. Two representatives.
23. — Arlington, 8th Precinct, 10th Precinct, 12th Precinct and 14th Precinct and Belmont, 1st Precinct, 2d Precinct, 3d Precinct, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct, 6th Precinct and 7th Precinct. Legal voters, 22,235; population, 39,077. Two representatives.
24. — Everett, 1st Ward and Somerville, 1st Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 30,619; population, 58,185. Three representatives.
25. — Arlington, 1st Precinct, 3d Precinct and 5th Precinct and Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 18,475; population, 35,085. Two representatives.
26. — Medford, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 28,920; population, 52,260. Three representatives.
27. — Everett, 5th Ward and Medford, 1st Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 9,260; population, 16,718. One representative.
28. — Arlington, 2d Precinct, 4th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 7th Precinct, 9th Precinct, 11th Precinct and 13th Precinct. Legal voters, 12,627; population, 23,323. One representative.
29. — Winchester. Legal voters, 9,692; population, 19,376. One representative.
30. — Watertown. Legal voters, 20,014; population, 39,092. Two representatives.
31. — Wakefield. Legal voters, 11,467; population, 24,295. One representative.
32. — Woburn, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,151; population, 18,599. One representative.
33. — Lexington. Legal voters, 9,282; population, 27,691. One representative.

DISTRICT

34. -- Burlington, Wilmington and Woburn, 6th Ward and 7th Ward.
Legal voters, 9,293; population, 37,942. One representative.
35. — Bedford, Carlisle, Chelmsford and Lincoln. Legal voters, 10,378;
population, 33,700. One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 2,090; population, 3,559. One representative.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

TWENTY-ONE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Quincy, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 30,299, population, 56,286. Three representatives.
2. — Quincy, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 10,482; population, 20,805
One representative.
3. — Braintree and Quincy, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 18,182; population, 41,387. Two representatives.
4. — Holbrook and Weymouth. Legal voters, 21,515; population, 58,281. Two representatives.
5. — Avon, Milton and Randolph. Legal voters, 21,190; population, 49,576. Two representatives.
6. — Canton and Stoughton. Legal voters, 11,134; population, 29,099. One representative.
7. — Dedham. Legal voters, 11,169; population, 23,869. One representative.
8. — Needham. Legal voters, 10,875; population, 25,793. One representative.
9. — Wellesley. Legal voters, 11,541; population, 26,071. One representative.
10. — Dover, Medfield, Norfolk, Plainville, Westwood and Wrentham. Legal voters, 11,292; population, 33,187. One representative.
11. — Foxborough, Norwood, Sharon and Walpole. Legal voters, 23,141; population 59,172. Two representatives.
12. — Bellingham, Franklin, Medway and Millis. Legal voters, 10,642, population, 26,846. One representative.
13. — Brookline. Legal voters, 32,330; population, 54,044. Three representatives.

* Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.†

ELEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Cohasset,† Hull and Scituate. Legal voters, 10,472; population, 24,109. One representative.
2. — Hanover, Hingham and Norwell. Legal voters, 10,479; population, 26,508. One representative.
3. — Abington and Rockland. Legal voters, 10,000; population, 23,726. One representative.
4. — Hanson, Marshfield, Pembroke and Whitman. Legal voters, 10,400; population, 26,522. One representative.
5. — Duxbury, Kingston and Plymouth. Legal voters, 12,206; population, 23,474. One representative.
6. — Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Plympton, Rochester and Wareham. Legal voters, 10,153; population, 20,116. One representative.
7. — Bridgewater, Halifax and Middleborough. Legal voters, 10,001; population, 22,940. One representative.
8. — Brockton, 3d Ward, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 10,897; population, 24,134. One representative.
9. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 18,265; population, 34,551. Two representatives.
10. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 10,913; population, 25,328. One representative.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

FORTY REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 22,449; population, 45,114. Two representatives.
2. — Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 10,908; population, 20,638. One representative.
3. — Boston, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 33,828; population, 66,160. Three representatives.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward and 10th Ward. Legal voters, 27,549; population, 55,119. Three representatives.
5. — Boston, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 29,109; population, 56,115. Three representatives.
6. — Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 11,233; population, 20,140. One representative.

† Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

DISTRICT

7. — Boston, 9th Ward and 12th Ward. Legal voters, 27,722; population, 50,229. Three representatives
8. — Boston, 11th Ward and 19th Ward. Legal voters, 30,298; population, 55,065. Three representatives.
9. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 13,615; population, 30,871. One representative.
10. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 24,716; population, 47,766. Two representatives.
11. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 13,350; population, 24,051. One representative.
12. — Boston, 16th Ward. Legal voters, 18,211; population, 30,689. Two representatives.
13. — Boston, 17th Ward. Legal voters, 17,979; population, 30,407. Two representatives.
14. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 26,596; population, 54,096. Three representatives.
15. — Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 23,483; population, 41,590. Two representatives.
16. — Boston, 21st Ward. Legal voters, 22,024; population, 36,977. Two representatives.
17. — Boston, 22d Ward. Legal voters, 17,354; population, 32,170. Two representatives.
18. — Chelsea, 3d Ward and Revere. Legal voters, 24,472, population, 48,262. Two representatives.
19. — Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 13,248; population, 25,567. One representative
20. — Winthrop. Legal voters, 10,660; population, 20,303. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Athol, Hardwick, Petersham, Royalston and Winchendon. Legal voters, 11,485; population, 21,904. One representative.
2. — Ashburnham, Barre, Fitchburg, 3d Ward, Hubbardston, Phillipston, Templeton and Westminster. Legal voters, 11,524; population, 23,406. One representative.
3. — Boylston, Holden, New Braintree, Oakham, Paxton, Princeton, Rutland, Sterling and West Boylston. Legal voters, 11,550; population, 29,248. One representative.

DISTRICT

4. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 10,547; population, 20,174. One representative.
5. — Southbridge and Sturbridge. Legal voters, 11,106; population, 20,127. One representative.
6. — Dudley and Webster. Legal voters, 10,734; population, 20,190. One representative.
7. — Auburn, Charlton, Leicester, Millbury and Oxtord. Legal voters, 19,187; population, 44,814. Two representatives.
8. — Blackstone, Douglas, Hopedale, Mendon, Millville, Northbridge, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 20,108; population, 37,538. Two representatives.
9. — Grafton, Milford, Southborough, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 18,559; population, 56,388. Two representatives.
10. — Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Northborough and Shrewsbury. Legal voters, 10,586; population, 28,878. One representative.
11. — Clinton, Lancaster and Leominster, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 11,449; population, 22,357. One representative.
12. — Leominster, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 10,745; population, 22,378. One representative.
13. — Fitchburg, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 11,946; population, 23,299. One representative.
14. — Fitchburg, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 10,687; population, 20,192. One representative.
15. — Gardner. Legal voters, 10,240; population, 19,038. One representative.
16. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 11,705; population, 21,442. One representative.
17. — Worcester, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 21,601; population, 42,525. Two representatives.
18. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11,597; population, 21,902. One representative.
19. — Worcester, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 17,541; population, 32,621. Two representatives.
20. — Worcester, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 17,813; population, 32,134. Two representatives.
21. — Worcester, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 10,546; population, 17,308. One representative.
22. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 10,437; population, 18,655. One representative.

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY

with

Congressional Districts (as established by Chapter 315 of the Acts of 1962), Councillor and Senatorial Districts (as established by Chapter 432 of the Acts of 1960) and Representative Districts (as established under authority of Chapter 666 of the Acts of 1963) and the County in which each is situated.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington . . .	12	2	Plymouth . . .	3d Plymouth.
Acton . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester . . .	13th Middlesex.
Acushnet . . .	12	1	2d Bristol . . .	9th Bristol.
Adams . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	2d Berkshire.
Agawam . . .	2	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	11th Hampden.
Alford . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	7th Berkshire.
Amesbury . . .	6	5	4th Essex . . .	18th Essex.
Amherst . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	4th Hampshire.
Andover . . .	5	5	4th Essex . . .	12th Essex.
				23d Middlesex, Precincts 8, 10, 12, 14.
Arlington . . .	7	6	6th Middlesex . . .	25th Middlesex Precincts 1, 3, 5.
				28th Middlesex, Precincts 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13.
Ashburnham . . .	3	7	3d Worcester . . .	2d Worcester.
Ashby . . .	3	6	1st Middlesex . . .	11th Middlesex.

Ashfield .	.	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	1st Franklin.
Ashland .	.	.	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	.	8th Middlesex.
Athol .	.	.	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	1st Worcester.
ATTLEBORO	.	.	10	1	1st Bristol .	.	1st Bristol, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Auburn .	.	.	4	7	4th Worcester .	.	14th Bristol, Ward 1.
Avon .	.	.	11	2	Plymouth .	.	7th Worcester.
Ayer .	.	.	3	3	5th Middlesex .	.	5th Norfolk.
Barnstable	.	.	12	1	Cape and Plymouth .	.	11 Middlesex.
Barre .	.	.	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	1st Barnstable.
Becket .	.	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	2d Worcester.
Bedford .	.	.	5	3	5th Middlesex .	.	6th Berkshire.
Belchertown	.	.	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	35th Middlesex.
Bellingham	.	.	3	2	2d Norfolk .	.	4th Hampshire.
Belmont	.	.	7	3	2d Middlesex .	.	12th Norfolk.
Berkley .	.	.	10	1	1st Bristol .	.	3d Middlesex, Precinct 8.
Berlin .	.	.	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	.	23d Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3,
Bernardston	.	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	4, 5, 6, 7.
BEVERLY	.	.	6	5	2d Essex .	.	5th Bristol.
Billerica	.	.	5	6	7th Middlesex .	.	10th Worcester.
Blackstone	.	.	3	7	4th Worcester .	.	1st Franklin.
Blandford	.	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	3d Essex, Wards 4, 6.
Boltonj .	.	.	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	.	4th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5.
	.	.				.	19th Middlesex.
	.	.				.	8th Worcester.
	.	.				.	11th Hampden.
	.	.				.	10th Worcester.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Boston . . .	{ 8* 9† 11† }	{ 2|| 3† 4** }	{ 2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3 3d Suffolk, Wards 4, 5, 21 4th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 5th Suffolk, Wards 10, 11, 19, 20. 6th Suffolk, Wards 12, 14, 18 7th Suffolk, Wards 15, 16, 17 Norfolk and Suffolk, Ward 22.	1st Suffolk, Ward 1. 2d Suffolk, Ward 2. 3d Suffolk, Wards 3, 5. 4th Suffolk, Wards 4, 10. 5th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7. 6th Suffolk, Ward 8. 7th Suffolk, Wards 9, 12. 8th Suffolk, Wards 11, 19. 9th Suffolk, Ward 13. 10th Suffolk, Ward 14. 11th Suffolk, Ward 15. 12th Suffolk, Ward 16. 13th Suffolk, Ward 17. 14th Suffolk, Ward 18. 15th Suffolk, Ward 20. 16th Suffolk, Ward 21. 17th Suffolk, Ward 22. 3d Barnstable. 10th Middlesex. 11th Essex. 3d Worcester. 3d Norfolk. 2d Barnstable. 7th Plymouth. 1st Hampden. 8th Plymouth, Ward 3. 9th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 10th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.
Bourne . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth .	3d Barnstable.
Boxborough . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester .	10th Middlesex.
Boxford . . .	6	5	3d Essex . . .	11th Essex.
Boylston . . .	4	7	3d Worcester . . .	3d Worcester.
Braintree . . .	11	4	1st Norfolk . . .	3d Norfolk.
Brewster . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth .	2d Barnstable.
Bridgewater . . .	12	2	Plymouth . . .	7th Plymouth.
Brimfield . . .	2	7	Worcester and Hampden .	1st Hampden.
BROCKTON . . .	11	2	Plymouth . . .	8th Plymouth, Ward 3. 9th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 10th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.

Brookfield	.	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	4th Worcester.
Brookline	.	8	2	Norfolk and Suffolk	.	13th Norfolk.
Buckland	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	1st Franklin.
Burlington	.	5	6	7th Middlesex	.	34th Middlesex.
CAMBRIDGE	.	8	3†† 4†† 6§	2d Suffolk, Ward 1	.	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3.
	.			3d Suffolk, Ward 2	.	2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8.
	.			2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6,	.	3d Middlesex, Wards 7, 9, 10, 11.
	.			7, 8, 9, 10, 11.	.	
	.			3d Middlesex, Ward 3.	.	
Canton	.	11	2	2d Norfolk	.	6th Norfolk.
Carlisle	.	5	3	5th Middlesex	.	35th Middlesex.
Carver	.	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	.	6th Plymouth.
Charlemont	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	1st Franklin.
Charlton	.	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	7th Worcester.
Chatham	.	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	.	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford	.	5	3	5th Middlesex	.	35th Middlesex.
CHELSEA	.	7	4	1st Suffolk	.	18th Suffolk, Ward 3.
	.			Berkshire	.	19th Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5.
Cheshire	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	3d Berkshire.
Chester	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	11th Hampden.
Chesterfield	.	1	8		.	2d Hampshire.
	.			2d Hampden	.	2d Hampden, Wards 5, 6.
CHICOPEE	.	2	8		.	3d Hampden, Wards 7, 8, 9.
	.				.	4th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4.

* 8th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 21, 22.
† 9th Congressional District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.
† 11th Congressional District, Ward 18.
|| 2d Councilor District, Wards 12, 14, 18, 22.
¶ 3d Councilor District, Wards 4, 5, 10, 11, 19, 20,
21.
** 4th Councilor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9,
13, 15, 16, 17.
†† 3d Councilor District, Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11.
†† 4th Councilor District, Ward 1.
§ 6th Councilor District, Ward 3.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Chilmark . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	2d Berkshire.
Clinton . . .	3	7	3d Worcester . . .	11th Worcester.
Cohasset . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth . . .	1st Plymouth. §§
Colrain . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Franklin.
Concord . . .	5	3	5th Middlesex . . .	13th Middlesex.
Conway . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	1st Franklin.
Cummington . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	2d Hampshire.
Dalton . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	6th Berkshire.
Danvers . . .	6	5	3d Essex . . .	5th Essex.
Dartmouth . . .	12	1	3d Bristol . . .	8th Bristol.
Dedham . . .	11	2	Norfolk and Middlesex . . .	7th Norfolk.
Deerfield . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	3d Franklin.
Dennis . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	1st Barnstable.
Dighton . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	5th Bristol.
Douglas . . .	3	7	4th Worcester . . .	8th Worcester.
Dover . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk . . .	10th Norfolk.
Dracut . . .	5	6	1st Middlesex . . .	12th Middlesex.
Dudley . . .	3	7	4th Worcester . . .	6th Worcester.
Dunstable . . .	3	6	1st Middlesex . . .	12th Middlesex.
Duxbury . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth . . .	5th Plymouth.
East Bridgewater . . .	12	2	Plymouth . . .	8th Plymouth.
East Brookfield . . .	2	7	Worcester and Hampden . . .	4th Worcester.
Eastham . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	2d Barnstable.
Easthampton . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	3d Hampshire.
East Longmeadow . . .	2	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	16th Hampden.

Easton	10	2	2d Norfolk	2d Bristol.
Edgartown	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Egremont	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
Erving	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Essex	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex.
EVERETT	7	4† 6§	1st Suffolk, Wards 1, 5 4th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6.	20th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6. 24th Middlesex, Ward 1. 27th Middlesex, Ward 5.
Fairhaven	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	9th Bristol.
FALL RIVER	10	1	2d Bristol	10th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3. 11th Bristol, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7. 12th Bristol, Ward 8. 13th Bristol, Ward 9.
Falmouth	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	3d Barnstable, Ward 3. 2d Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6. 14th Worcester, Wards 1, 2.
FITCHBURG	3	7	3d Worcester	2d Berkshire.
Florida	1	8	Berkshire	11th Norfolk.
Foxborough	10	2	2d Norfolk	8th Middlesex.
Framingham	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	12th Norfolk.
Franklin	3	2	2d Norfolk	9th Bristol.
Freetown	10	1	2d Bristol	15th Worcester.
GARDNER	3	7	3d Worcester	1st Dukes County.
Gay Head	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	11th Essex.
Georgetown	6	5	3d Essex	3d Franklin.
Gill	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 2d Essex, Wards 6, 7, 8. 2d Hampshire.
GLOUCESTER	6	5	3d Essex	
Goshen	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	

§ 6th Councillor District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6.

§§ Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.

† 4th Councillor District, Wards 1, 5.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Gosnold .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth .	1st Dukes County.
Grafton .	4	7	4th Worcester .	9th Worcester.
Granby .	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Hampshire.
Granville .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	11th Hampshire.
Great Barrington .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
Greenfield .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Franklin.
Groton .	3	6	1st Middlesex .	11th Middlesex.
Groveland .	6	5	3d Essex .	18th Essex.
Hadley .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Hampshire.
Halifax .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	7th Plymouth.
Hamilton .	6	5	3d Essex .	3d Essex.
Hampden .	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.
Hancock .	1	8	Berkshire .	5th Berkshire.
Hanover .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	2d Plymouth.
Hanson .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick .	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Worcester.
Harvard .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	10th Worcester.
Harwich .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth .	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
HAVERHILL .	6	5	4th Essex .	16th Essex, Wards 1, 3, 5.
Hawley .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	17th Essex, Wards 2, 6, 7.
Heath .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	18th Essex, Ward 4.
Hingham .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	1st Franklin.
Hinsdale .	1	8	Berkshire .	2d Plymouth.
Holbrook .	11	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	6th Berkshire.
				4th Norfolk.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Littleton . . .	3	3	5th Middlesex	13th Middlesex.
Longmeadow . .	2	8	Hampden and Berkshire	16th Hampden.
LOWELL . . .	5	6	1st Middlesex	14th Middlesex, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8. 15th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11.
Ludlow . . .	2	8	1st Hampden	2d Hampden.
Lunenburg . . .	3	7	3d Worcester	13th Worcester.
LYNN . . .	6	5	1st Essex	9th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4. 10th Essex, Wards 5, 6. 11th Essex, Wards 1, 7. 11th Essex.
Lynnfield . . .	7	5	3d Essex	16th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4.
MALDEN . . .	7	6	3d Middlesex, Ward 2. 4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	21st Middlesex, Wards 1, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Manchester . . .	6	5	3d Essex	3d Essex.
Mansfield . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk	2d Bristol.
Marblehead . . .	6	5	2d Essex	7th Essex.
Marion . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
MARLBOROUGH . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	9th Middlesex.
Marshfield . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Mashpee . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	3d Barnstable.
Mattapoisett . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Maynard . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	10th Middlesex.
Medfield . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk	10th Norfolk.
MEDFORD . . .	7	6	3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 7 6th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	26th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 27th Middlesex, Wards 1, 7.
Medway . . .	3	2	2d Norfolk	12th Norfolk.

MELROSE	5	6	4th Middlesex	.	.	22d Middlesex.
Mendon	3	7	4th Worcester	.	.	8th Worcester.
Merrimac	6	5	4th Essex	.	.	18th Essex.
Methuen	6	5	5th Essex	.	.	12th Essex, Precincts 1, 4, 5.
Middleborough	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	.	.	13th Essex, Precinct 3.
Middlefield	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	14th Essex, Precinct 2.
Middleton	6	5	3d Essex	.	.	7th Plymouth.
Milford	3	7	4th Worcester	.	.	2d Hampshire.
Millbury	3	7	1st Worcester	.	.	11th Essex.
Millis	3	2	2d Norfolk	.	.	9th Worcester.
Millville	3	7	4th Worcester	.	.	7th Worcester.
Milton	11	4	7th Suffolk	.	.	12th Norfolk.
Monroe	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	.	8th Worcester.
Monson	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	.	5th Norfolk.
Montague	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	.	1st Franklin.
Montgomery	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	1st Hampden.
Montgomery	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	3d Franklin.
Mount Washington	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	7th Berkshire.
Nahant	6	5	1st Essex	.	.	11th Hampden.
Nantucket	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	.	.	7th Berkshire.
Natick	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	.	.	9th Essex.
Needham	10	2	Norfolk and Middlesex	.	.	1st Nantucket.
New Ashford	1	8	Berkshire	.	.	6th Middlesex.
NEW BEDFORD	12	1	3d Bristol	.	.	8th Norfolk.
New Braintree	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	.	2d Berkshire.
Newbury	6	5	3d Essex	.	.	6th Bristol, Wards 1, 2.
NEWBURYPORT	6	5	4th Essex	.	.	7th Bristol, Wards 3, 4.
New Marlborough	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	.	8th Bristol, Wards 5, 6.
						3d Worcester.
						2d Essex.
						19th Essex.
						7th Berkshire.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
New Salem . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire Norfolk and Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 8.	3d Franklin. 4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 5th Middlesex, Wards 5, 6, 7, 8. 17th Middlesex, Ward 4.
NEWTON . . .	10	2	Norfolk and Suffolk, Wards 1, 6, 7.	
Norfolk . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk . . .	10th Norfolk.
NORTH ADAMS . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	1st Berkshire.
NORTHAMPTON . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 2d Hampshire, Wards 6, 7.
North Andover . . .	6	5	4th Essex . . .	12th Essex.
North Attleborough . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	14th Bristol.
Northborough . . .	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	10th Worcester.
Northbridge . . .	3	7	4th Worcester . . .	8th Worcester.
North Brookfield . . .	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	4th Worcester.
Northfield . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
North Reading . . .	5	5	3d Essex . . .	18th Middlesex.
Norton . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	2d Bristol.
Norwell . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	2d Plymouth.
Norwood . . .	11	2	2d Norfolk . . .	11th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Oakham . . .	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
Orange . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Orleans . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Otis . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Oxford . . .	3	7	4th Worcester . . .	7th Worcester.
Palmer . . .	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Hampden.

Paxton .	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
PEABODY .	6	5	2d Essex	5th Essex
Pelham .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Hampshire.
Pembroke .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Pepperell .	3	6	1st Middlesex	11th Middlesex.
Peru .	1	8	Berkshire .	6th Berkshire.
Petersham .	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Worcester.
Phillipston .	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	2d Worcester.
PITTSFIELD .	1	8	Berkshire .	3d Berkshire, Wards 1, 2.
Plainfield .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	4th Berkshire, Wards 3, 4, 5.
Plainville .	10	2	2d Norfolk	5th Berkshire, Wards 6, 7.
Plymouth .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Hampshire.
Plympton .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	10th Norfolk.
Princeton .	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	5th Plymouth.
Provincetown .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
QUINCY .	11	4	1st Norfolk	3d Worcester.
Randolph .	11	4	1st Norfolk	2d Barnstable.
Raynham .	10	1	1st Bristol	1st Norfolk, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6.
Reading .	5	5	3d Essex	2d Norfolk, Ward 1.
Rehoboth .	10	1	1st Bristol	3d Norfolk, Ward 2.
REVERE .	7	4	1st Suffolk	5th Norfolk.
Richmond .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	2d Bristol.
Rochester .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	18th Middlesex.
Rockland .	12	2	Plymouth	1st Bristol.
Rockport .	6	5	3d Essex	18th Suffolk.
Rowe .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	7th Berkshire.
Rowley .	6	5	3d Essex	6th Plymouth.
				3d Plymouth.
				1st Essex.
				1st Franklin.
				2d Essex.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Royalston . . .	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Worcester.
Russell . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	11th Hampden.
Rutland . . .	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	3d Worcester.
SALEM . . .	6	5	2d Essex . . .	6th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Salisbury . . .	6	5	4th Essex . . .	8th Essex, Ward 3.
Sandisfield . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire.	19th Essex.
Sandwich . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . .	7th Berkshire.
Saugus . . .	7	4	1st Suffolk . . .	3d Barnstable.
Savoy . . .	1	8	Berkshire . . .	11th Essex.
Scituate . . .	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth .	2d Berkshire.
Seekonk . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	1st Plymouth.
Sharon . . .	11	2	2d Norfolk . . .	5th Bristol.
Sheffield . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	11th Norfolk.
Shelburne . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	7th Berkshire.
Sherborn . . .	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	1st Franklin.
Shirley . . .	3	3	5th Middlesex . . .	8th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury . . .	4	7	4th Worcester . . .	11th Middlesex.
Shutesbury . . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	10th Worcester.
Somerset . . .	10	1	1st Bristol . . .	3d Franklin.
SOMERVILLE . . .	8	3†	2d Middlesex, Ward 7 .	13th Bristol.
Southampton . .	1	8	3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, {	1st Middlesex, Ward 2.
Southborough . .	4	7	4, 5, 6.	24th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5.
Southbridge . . .	3	7	Franklin and Hampshire	25th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.
South Hadley . .	2	8	4th Worcester . . .	2d Hampshire.
			Worcester and Hampden	9th Worcester.
			Franklin and Hampshire	5th Worcester.
				3d Hampshire.

Southwick	.	.	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	11th Hampden.
Spencer	.	.	.	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	4th Worcester.
								5th Hampden, Ward 2.
								6th Hampden, Wards 3, 4.
								7th Hampden, Ward 5.
								8th Hampden, Ward 6.
								9th Hampden, Ward 7.
								10th Hampden, Ward 1.
								17th Hampden, Ward 8.
SPRINGFIELD	.	.	.	2	8	1st Hampden, Wards 2, 4, 5.	.	3d Worcester.
						6, 7, 8.	.	7th Berkshire.
						2d Hampden, Ward 1.	.	22d Middlesex.
						Hampden and Berkshire,	.	6th Norfolk.
						Ward 3.	.	10th Middlesex.
Sterling	.	.	.	3	7	3d Worcester	.	5th Worcester.
Stockbridge	.	.	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	13th Middlesex.
Stoneham	.	.	.	5	6	7th Middlesex	.	3d Franklin.
Stoughton	.	.	.	11	2	Plymouth	.	8th Worcester.
Stow	.	.	.	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	.	8th Essex.
Sturbridge	.	.	.	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	5th Bristol.
Sudbury	.	.	.	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	.	3d Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 8.
Sunderland	.	.	.	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	.	4th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.
Sutton	.	.	.	3	7	4th Worcester	.	2d Worcester.
Swampscott	.	.	.	6	5	1st Essex	.	19th Middlesex.
Swansea	.	.	.	10	1	1st Bristol	.	1st Dukes County.
							.	11th Hampden.
TAUNTON	.	.	.	10	1	1st Bristol	.	
Templeton	.	.	.	1	7	Worcester and Hampden	.	
Tewksbury	.	.	.	5	6	7th Middlesex	.	
Tisbury	.	.	.	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	.	
Tolland	.	.	.	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	.	

‡ 3d Councillor District, Ward 7.

§ 6th Councillor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congressional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Topsfield	6	5	3d Essex . . .	3d Essex.
Townsend	3	6	1st Middlesex . . .	11th Middlesex.
Truro	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	2d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough	3	6	1st Middlesex . . .	12th Middlesex.
Tyringham	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	6th Berkshire.
Upton	3	7	4th Worcester . . .	9th Worcester.
Uxbridge	3	7	4th Worcester . . .	8th Worcester.
Wakefield	7	6	7th Middlesex . . .	31st Middlesex.
Wales	2	7	Worcester and Hampden . . .	1st Hampden.
Walpole	10	2	2d Norfolk . . .	11th Norfolk.
WALTHAM	4	3	5th Middlesex . . .	4th Middlesex, Ward 6.
Ware	2	7	Worcester and Hampden . . .	7th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7.
Wareham	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	4th Hampshire.
Warren	2	7	Worcester and Hampden . . .	6th Plymouth.
Warwick	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire . . .	4th Worcester.
Washington	1	8	Berkshire . . .	1st Franklin.
Watertown	4	3	5th Middlesex . . .	6th Berkshire.
Wayland	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester . . .	30th Middlesex.
Webster	3	7	4th Worcester . . .	17th Middlesex.
Wellesley	10	2	Norfolk and Middlesex . . .	6th Worcester.
				9th Norfolk.

Wellfleet	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	2d Barnstable.
Wendell	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Wenham	6	5	3d Essex	3d Essex.
Westborough	4	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
West Boylston	4	7	2d Worcester	3d Worcester.
West Bridgewater	12	2	Plymouth	8th Plymouth.
West Brookfield	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	4th Worcester.
WESTFIELD	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden.
Westford	3	3	5th Middlesex	12th Middlesex.
Westhampton	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Westminster	3	7	3d Worcester	2d Worcester.
West Newbury	6	5	3d Essex	18th Essex.
Weston	4	2	Norfolk and Middlesex	17th Middlesex.
Westport	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	12th Bristol.
West Springfield	2	8	Hampden and Berkshire	18th Hampden.
West Stockbridge	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	7th Berkshire.
West Tisbury	12	1	Cape and Plymouth	1st Dukes County.
Westwood	10	2	2d Norfolk	10th Norfolk.
Weymouth	11	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Norfolk.
Whately	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Whitman	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Wilbraham	2	7	Worcester and Hampden	16th Hampden.
Williamsburg	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Williamstown	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Wilmington	5	6	7th Middlesex	34th Middlesex.
Winchendon	3	7	Worcester and Hampden	1st Worcester.
Winchester	5	6	6th Middlesex	29th Middlesex.
Windsor	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Winthrop	7	4	1st Suffolk	20th Suffolk.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Congres- sional.	Coun- cillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
WOBURN . . .	5	6	7th Middlesex . . .	32d Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 34th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7. 16th Worcester, Ward 1. 17th Worcester, Wards 2, 3. 18th Worcester, Ward 4. 19th Worcester, Wards 5, 6. 20th Worcester, Wards 7, 8. 21st Worcester, Ward 9. 22d Worcester, Ward 10.
WORCESTER . . .	4	7	1st Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 2d Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 9, 10.	2d Hampshire. 10th Norfolk.
Worthington . . .	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire . . .	
Wrentham . . .	10	2	2d Norfolk . . .	
Yarmouth . . .	12	1	Cape and Plymouth . . .	1st Barnstable.

VALUATION,
POPULATION
and
VOTERS

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963.*]

Property Value Adjusted to Nearest \$1,000. (000's omitted.)

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Barnstable	\$67,620	\$6 23
Bourne	22,067	2 03
Brewster	6,167	57
Chatham	16,817	1 55
Dennis	18,748	1 73
Eastham	6,564	61
Falmouth	49,086	4 52
Harwich	20,231	1 87
Mashpee	4,324	40
Orleans	11,764	1 08
Provincetown	11,535	1 06
Sandwich	7,571	70
Truro	5,769	53
Wellfleet	6,387	59
Yarmouth	21,646	2 00
Totals	\$276,296	\$25 47

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	\$19,136	\$1 76
Alford	633	06
Becket	1,908	18
Cheshire	3,271	30
Clarksburg	2,201	20

* Under the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 58 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition), as amended by chapter 112 of the Acts of 1941, the Tax Commissioner is required to report to the General Court, in the year 1943 and in every second year thereafter, a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was established by Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963, to constitute a basis of apportionment for the year 1965 and until another is made and enacted by the General Court.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Dalton	\$13,450	\$1 24
Egremont	2,458	23
Florida	1,682	15
Great Barrington	17,219	1 59
Hancock	807	07
Hinsdale	1,971	18
Lanesborough	4,219	39
Lee	10,599	98
Lenox	9,905	91
Monterey	1,373	13
Mount Washington	325	03
New Ashford	241	02
New Marlborough	3,702	34
NORTH ADAMS	33,196	3 06
Otis	2,282	21
Peru	771	07
PITTSFIELD	128,753	11 87
Richmond	2,342	22
Sandisfield	1,274	12
Savoy	453	04
Sheffield	4,302	40
Stockbridge	7,869	72
Tyringham	958	09
Washington	371	03
West Stockbridge	2,898	27
Williamstown	14,749	1 36
Windsor	792	07
Totals	\$296,110	\$27 29

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet	\$7,910	\$0 73
ATTLEBORO	54,658	5 04
Berkley	1,784	16
Dartmouth	29,567	2 73
Dighton	7,732	71
Easton	13,208	1 22
Fairhaven	22,987	2 12
FALL RIVER	160,834	14 82
Freetown	4,120	38
Mansfield	14,733	1 36
NEW BEDFORD	170,913	15 75
North Attleborough	24,505	2 25
Norton	6,838	63

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Raynham	\$5,890	\$0 54
Rehoboth	7,358	68
Seekonk	14,871	1 37
Somerset	46,765	4 31
Swansea	13,625	1 26
TAUNTON	58,799	5 42
Westport	14,221	1 31
Totals	\$681,318	\$62 80

DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	\$2,104	\$0 20
Edgartown	9,685	89
Gay Head	665	06
Gosnold	1,379	13
Oak Bluffs	7,818	72
Tisbury	9,323	86
West Tisbury	1,752	16
Totals	\$32,726	\$3 02

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury	\$15,051	\$1 39
Andover	39,541	3 64
BEVERLY	75,690	6 98
Boxford	4,216	39
Danvers	36,523	3 37
Essex	4,290	40
Georgetown	4,244	39
GLOUCESTER	52,826	4 87
Groveland	4,024	37
Hamilton	11,283	1 04
HAVERHILL	84,897	7 82
Ipswich	15,559	1 43
LAWRENCE	153,421	14 14
LYNN	226,053	20 84
Lynnfield	18,453	1 70
Manchester	17,834	1 64
Marblehead	50,736	4 68
Merrimac	4,274	39

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Methuen	\$45,708	\$4 21
Middleton	4,550	42
Nahant	9,081	84
Newbury	5,339	49
NEWBURYPORT	23,173	2 14
North Andover	26,718	2 46
PEABODY	65,033	5 99
Rockport	14,424	1 33
Rowley	3,722	34
SALEM	96,993	8 94
Salisbury	6,378	59
Saugus	37,146	3 42
Swampscott	45,256	4 17
Topsfield	9,822	91
Wenham	7,841	72
West Newbury	3,365	31
Totals	\$1,223,464	\$112 76

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	\$2,074	\$0 19
Bernardston	2,485	23
Buckland	3,878	36
Charlemont	1,756	16
Colrain	2,660	25
Conway	1,468	14
Deerfield	6,582	61
Erving	3,131	29
Gill	1,751	16
Greenfield	46,245	4 26
Hawley	428	04
Heath	681	06
Leverett	1,464	13
Leyden	504	05
Monroe	1,084	10
Montague	15,296	1 41
New Salem	674	06
Northfield	3,852	35
Orange	7,796	72
Rowe	2,491	23
Shelburne	4,600	42
Shutesbury	786	07
Sunderland	2,201	20
Warwick	882	08

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Wendell	\$496	\$0 05
Whately	2,335	22
Totals	\$117,600	\$10 84

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam	\$26,724	\$2 46
Blandford	1,898	17
Brimfield	2,894	27
Chester	2,204	20
CHICOPEE	73,922	6 81
East Longmeadow	18,536	1 71
Granville	5,045	46
Hampden	3,268	30
Holland	1,614	15
HOLYOKE	125,520	11 57
Longmeadow	35,297	3 25
Ludlow	18,419	1 70
Monson	7,897	73
Montgomery	599	05
Palmer	19,188	1 77
Russell	5,374	50
Southwick	7,796	72
SPRINGFIELD	371,800	34 27
Tolland	741	07
Wales	1,161	11
West Springfield	68,569	6 32
WESTFIELD	47,631	4 39
Wilbraham	14,090	1 30
Totals	\$860,187	\$79 28

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	\$19,864	\$1 83
Belchertown	5,052	47
Chesterfield	1,139	10
Cummington	1,253	11
Easthampton	22,334	2 06
Goshen	944	09

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Granby	\$4,835	\$0 45
Hadley	6,398	59
Hatfield	5,755	53
Huntington	1,924	18
Middlefield	1,009	09
NORTHAMPTON	51,946	4 79
Pelham	1,461	13
Plainfield	845	08
South Hadley	21,202	1 95
Southampton	3,095	28
Ware	13,746	1 27
Westhampton	1,259	12
Williamsburg	2,963	27
Worthington	1,500	14
Totals	\$168,524	\$15 53

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	\$14,038	\$1 29
Arlington	110,391	10 17
Ashby	2,654	24
Ashland	10,682	98
Ayer	6,033	56
Bedford	15,614	1 44
Belmont	94,029	8 67
Billerica	24,376	2 25
Boxborough	1,139	11
Burlington	18,242	1 68
CAMBRIDGE	249,777	23 02
Carlisle	2,831	26
Chelmsford	23,420	2 16
Concord	29,900	2 76
Dracut	15,090	1 39
Dunstable	1,110	10
EVERETT	164,421	15 15
Framingham	86,638	7 99
Groton	8,903	82
Holliston	9,311	86
Hopkinton	6,878	63
Hudson	16,228	1 50
Lexington	54,133	4 99
Lincoln	12,542	1 16
Littleton	8,558	79
LOWELL	137,558	12 68

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
MALDEN	\$106,839	\$9 85
MARLBOROUGH	34,217	3 15
Maynard	13,742	1 27
MEDFORD	121,107	11 16
MELROSE	70,358	6 49
Natick	56,217	5 18
NEWTON	290,472	26 77
North Reading	11,304	1 04
Pepperell	6,838	63
Reading	38,278	3 53
Sherborn	6,562	60
Shirley	3,607	33
SOMERVILLE	166,267	15 32
Stoneham	34,132	3 15
Stow	5,446	50
Sudbury	14,235	1 31
Tewksbury	15,224	1 40
Townsend	4,912	45
Tyngsborough	4,543	42
Wakefield	50,158	4 62
WALTHAM	115,743	10 67
Watertown	99,022	9 13
Wayland	21,435	1 98
Westford	15,779	1 45
Weston	29,754	2 74
Wilmington	16,694	1 54
Winchester	62,448	5 76
WOBURN	44,559	4 11
Totals	\$2,584,388	\$238 20

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket	\$25,795	\$2 38
Total	\$25,795	\$2 38

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon	\$5,891	\$0 54
Bellingham	8,357	77
Braintree	61,885	5 70

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Brookline	\$210,814	\$19 43
Canton	22,574	2 08
Cohasset	18,797	1 73
Dedham	61,241	5 64
Dover	11,146	1 03
Foxborough	16,244	1 50
Franklin	17,365	1 60
Holbrook	12,609	1 16
Medfield	8,145	75
Medway	8,683	80
Millis	8,265	76
Milton	77,947	7 18
Needham	71,924	6 63
Norfolk	4,331	40
Norwood	52,175	4 81
Plainville	5,177	48
QUINCY	222,963	20 55
Randolph	22,906	2 11
Sharon	16,657	1 54
Stoughton	21,814	2 01
Walpole	34,013	3 14
Wellesley	93,415	8 61
Westwood	24,899	2 29
Weymouth	127,113	11 72
Wrentham	8,842	82
Totals	\$1,256,192	\$115 78

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	\$14,670	\$1 35
Bridgewater	12,629	1 16
BROCKTON	132,481	12 21
Carver	5,153	48
Duxbury	19,228	1 77
East Bridgewater	10,914	1 01
Halifax	4,026	37
Hanover	10,525	97
Hanson	7,028	65
Hingham	34,740	3 20
Hull	25,999	2 40
Kingston	8,885	82
Lakeville	5,023	46
Marion	10,652	98
Marshfield	18,458	1 70

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
Mattapoisett	\$9,187	\$0 85
Middleborough	16,413	1 51
Norwell	8,530	79
Pembroke	8,008	74
Plymouth	43,402	4 00
Plympton	1,709	16
Rochester	3,134	29
Rockland	20,011	1 84
Scituate	30,602	2 82
Wareham	29,937	2 76
West Bridgewater	8,030	74
Whitman	15,192	1 40
Totals	\$514,566	\$47 43

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

BOSTON	\$1,628,334	\$150 08
CHELSEA	52,087	4 80
REVERE	72,400	6 67
Winthrop	38,829	3 58
Totals	\$1,791,650	\$165 13

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	\$4,136	\$0 38
Athol	18,817	1 73
Auburn	21,996	2 03
Barre	5,383	50
Berlin	2,580	24
Blackstone	5,378	50
Bolton	2,794	26
Boylston	2,953	27
Brookfield	3,089	29
Charlton	4,861	45
Clinton	18,423	1 70
Douglas	4,174	38
Dudley	9,059	83
East Brookfield	2,374	22
FITCHBURG	85,761	7 90

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
GARDNER	\$35,512	\$3 27
Grafton	11,788	1 09
Hardwick	2,902	27
Harvard	4,527	42
Holden	15,502	1 43
Hopedale	11,000	1 01
Hubbardston	1,765	16
Lancaster	5,179	48
Leicester	8,576	79
LEOMINSTER	45,213	4 17
Lunenburg	8,964	83
Mendon	3,422	32
Milford	29,584	2 73
Millbury	12,464	1 15
Millville	2,175	20
New Braintree	1,324	12
North Brookfield	5,011	46
Northborough	7,819	72
Northbridge	18,262	1 68
Oakham	902	08
Oxford	9,443	87
Paxton	3,828	35
Petersham	2,219	20
Phillipston	1,089	10
Princeton	2,415	22
Royalston	1,249	12
Rutland	4,274	39
Shrewsbury	24,625	2 27
Southborough	7,390	68
Southbridge	30,327	2 80
Spencer	11,211	1 03
Sterling	6,088	56
Sturbridge	6,993	64
Sutton	5,011	46
Templeton	6,404	59
Upton	3,552	33
Uxbridge	13,946	1 29
Warren	5,290	49
Webster	25,336	2 33
West Boylston	7,267	67
West Brookfield	3,658	34
Westborough	12,016	1 11
Westminster	5,297	49
Winchendon	9,339	86
WORCESTER	388,873	35 84
Totals	\$1,020,809	\$94 09

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES	Property	Tax of \$1,000.
BARNSTABLE	\$276,296,000	\$25 47
BERKSHIRE	296,110,000	27 29
BRISTOL	681,318,000	62 80
DUKES	32,726,000	3 02
ESSEX	1,223,464,000	112 76
FRANKLIN	117,600,000	10 84
HAMPDEN	860,187,000	79 28
HAMPSHIRE	168,524,000	15 53
MIDDLESEX	2,584,388,000	238 20
NANTUCKET	25,795,000	2 38
NORFOLK	1,256,192,000	115 78
PLYMOUTH	514,566,000	47 43
SUFFOLK	1,791,650,000	165 13
WORCESTER	1,020,809,000	94 09
Totals	\$10,849,625,000	\$1,000 00

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

NAME	INCORPORATED AS CITY	POPULATION, 1950 (U. S. Census)	POPULATION, 1955 (State Census)	POPULATION, 1960 (U. S. Census)
Boston . . .	Feb. 23, 1822	801,444	724,702	697,197
Worcester . . .	Feb. 29, 1848	203,486	202,612	186,587
Springfield . . .	Apr. 12, 1852	162,399	166,052	174,463
Cambridge . . .	Mar. 17, 1846	120,740	98,958	107,716
New Bedford . . .	Mar. 9, 1847	109,189	105,488	102,477
Fall River . . .	Apr. 12, 1854	111,963	105,195	99,942
Somerville . . .	Apr. 14, 1872	102,351	97,032	94,697
Lynn . . .	Apr. 10, 1850	99,738	99,020	94,478
Newton . . .	Jun. 2, 1873	81,994	86,535	92,384
Lowell . . .	Apr. 1, 1836	97,249	93,876	92,107
Quincy . . .	May 17, 1838	83,835	84,495	87,409
Brockton . . .	Apr. 9, 1881	62,860	62,628	72,813
Lawrence . . .	Mar. 21, 1853	80,536	76,094	70,933
Medford . . .	May 31, 1892	66,113	65,393	64,971
Chicopee . . .	Apr. 18, 1890	49,211	49,071	61,553
Pittsfield . . .	Jun. 5, 1889	53,348	55,290	57,879
Malden . . .	Mar. 31, 1881	59,804	59,497	57,676
Waltham . . .	Jun. 2, 1884	47,186	50,115	55,413
Holyoke . . .	Apr. 7, 1873	54,661	53,213	52,689
Haverhill . . .	Mar. 10, 1869	47,280	45,436	46,346
Everett . . .	Jun. 11, 1892	45,992	45,077	43,544
Fitchburg . . .	Mar. 8, 1872	42,691	42,925	43,021
Taunton . . .	May 11, 1864	40,109	41,281	41,132
Revere . . .	Jun. 19, 1914	36,763	39,565	40,080
Salem . . .	Mar. 23, 1836	41,880	40,117	39,211
Beverly . . .	Mar. 23, 1894	28,884	31,432	36,108
Chelsea . . .	Mar. 13, 1857	38,912	36,826	33,749
Peabody . . .	May 8, 1916	22,645	26,682	32,202
Woburn . . .	May 18, 1888	20,492	25,856	31,214
Northampton . . .	Jun. 23, 1883	29,063	26,271	30,058
Melrose . . .	Mar. 18, 1899	26,988	29,239	29,619
Leominster . . .	May 13, 1915	24,075	24,787	27,929
Attleboro . . .	Jun. 17, 1914	23,809	24,870	27,118
Westfield . . .	Apr. 9, 1920	20,962	22,046	26,302
Gloucester . . .	Apr. 28, 1873	25,167	25,966	25,789
North Adams . . .	Mar. 22, 1895	21,567	21,493	19,905
Gardner . . .	Feb. 28, 1923	19,581	20,108	19,038
Marlborough . . .	May 23, 1890	15,756	16,892	18,819
Newburyport . . .	May 24, 1851	14,111	14,549	14,004

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1955 AND 1960, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1960, THE FIGURES BEING FOR THE STATE ELECTION. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
BARNSTABLE.			
Barnstable	12,051	13,465	8,801
Bourne	4,881	14,011	3,282
Brewster	1,172	1,236	970
Chatham	3,116	3,273	2,482
Dennis	3,322	3,727	3,164
Eastham	1,107	1,200	1,013
Falmouth	9,592	13,037	7,141
Harwich	3,367	3,747	2,911
Mashpee	524	867	527
Orleans	2,201	2,342	1,848
Provincetown	3,415	3,389	2,499
Sandwich	1,642	2,082	1,313
Truro	851	1,002	598
Wellfleet	1,331	1,404	903
Yarmouth	4,156	5,504	4,507
Totals	52,728	70,286	41,959
BERKSHIRE.			
Adams	12,789	12,391	6,902
Alford	252	256	154
Becket	777	770	453
Cheshire	2,188	2,472	1,310
Clarksburg	1,602	1,741	958
Dalton	5,574	6,436	3,779
Egremont	851	895	571
Florida	537	569	326
Great Barrington	6,930	6,624	3,608
Hancock	463	455	261
Hinsdale	1,451	1,414	749

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
BERKSHIRE — <i>Con.</i>			
Lanesborough	2,681	2,933	1,493
Lee	5,155	5,271	3,017
Lenox	3,592	4,253	2,320
Monterey	450	480	344
Mount Washington	42	34	38
New Ashford	155	165	93
New Marlborough	1,051	1,083	497
NORTH ADAMS	21,493	19,905	10,579
Otis	491	473	310
Peru	172	197	113
PITTSFIELD	55,290	57,879	29,521
Richmond	837	890	571
Sandisfield	571	536	338
Savoy	312	277	191
Sheffield	2,110	2,138	1,164
Stockbridge	2,292	2,161	1,408
Tyringham	231	197	137
Washington	301	290	169
West Stockbridge	1,192	1,244	690
Williamstown	5,911	7,322	3,841
Windsor	376	384	203
Totals	138,119	142,135	76,108
BRISTOL.			
Acushnet	4,892	5,755	3,199
ATTLEBORO	24,870	27,118	14,029
Berkley	1,372	1,609	879
Dartmouth	13,077	14,607	8,842
Dighton	3,315	3,769	1,959
Easton	7,324	9,078	5,555
Fairhaven	13,376	14,339	8,161
FALL RIVER	105,195	99,942	52,486
Freetown	2,573	3,039	1,635
Mansfield	7,708	7,773	4,437
NEW BEDFORD	105,488	102,477	54,600
North Attleborough	13,069	14,777	7,962
Norton	5,160	6,818	3,206
Raynham	3,307	4,150	2,675
Rehoboth	4,211	4,953	2,544
Seekonk	7,290	8,399	4,773
Somerset	10,646	12,196	7,982
Swansea	9,043	9,916	5,966
TAUNTON	41,281	41,132	20,221
Westport	6,343	6,641	4,181
Totals	389,540	398,488	215,292

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
DUKES COUNTY.			
Chilmark	242	238	185
Edgartown	1,518	1,474	970
Gay Head	125	103	81
Gosnold	100	66	60
Oak Bluffs	1,564	1,419	926
Tisbury	2,163	2,169	1,344
West Tisbury	357	360	276
Totals	6,069	5,829	3,842
ESSEX.			
Amesbury	11,189	10,787	6,050
Andover	14,535	15,878	10,576
BEVERLY	31,432	36,108	19,355
Boxford	1,177	2,010	1,518
Danvers	18,185	21,926	11,691
Essex	2,031	2,238	1,316
Georgetown	2,821	3,755	2,256
GLOUCESTER	25,966	25,789	14,086
Groveland	2,643	3,297	2,300
Hamilton	4,116	5,488	3,106
HAVERHILL	45,436	46,346	23,874
Ipswich	7,841	8,544	5,165
LAWRENCE	76,094	70,933	38,102
LYNN	99,020	94,478	50,834
Lynnfield	5,667	8,398	5,250
Manchester	3,376	3,932	2,477
Marblehead	15,908	18,521	12,575
Merrimac	2,980	3,261	1,919
Methuen	26,437	28,114	17,729
Middleton	3,370	3,718	1,730
Nahant	3,231	3,960	2,096
Newbury	2,281	2,519	1,844
NEWBURYPORT	14,549	14,004	8,004
North Andover	9,362	10,908	6,771
PEABODY	26,682	32,202	20,924
Rockport	4,633	4,616	3,227
Rowley	2,007	2,783	1,466
SALEM	40,117	39,211	22,292
Salisbury	2,807	3,154	2,219
Saugus	18,489	20,666	11,864
Swampscott	13,070	13,294	8,455
Topsfield	2,208	3,351	2,109
Wenham	2,245	2,798	1,617
West Newbury	1,621	1,844	1,112
Totals	543,526	568,831	325,909

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
FRANKLIN.			
Ashfield	1,072	1,131	611
Bernardston	1,277	1,370	712
Buckland	1,669	1,664	966
Charlemont	857	897	485
Colrain	1,511	1,426	754
Conway	888	875	503
Deerfield	3,111	3,338	1,888
Erving	1,385	1,272	705
Gill	1,125	1,203	639
Greenfield	18,059	17,690	9,695
Hawley	281	251	123
Heath	327	304	170
Leverett	845	914	435
Leyden	335	343	184
Monroe	176	210	100
Montague	8,428	7,836	4,755
New Salem	439	397	234
Northfield	2,337	2,320	1,317
Orange	6,161	6,154	3,033
Rowe	207	231	160
Shelburne	1,752	1,739	1,008
Shutesbury	240	265	160
Sunderland	1,270	1,279	664
Warwick	476	426	250
Wendell	339	292	184
Whately	1,006	1,037	574
Totals	55,573	54,864	30,309
HAMPDEN.			
Agawam	13,177	15,718	8,636
Blandford	705	636	448
Brimfield	1,393	1,414	775
Chester	1,323	1,155	650
CHICOPEE	49,071	61,553	27,654
East Longmeadow	7,857	10,294	5,893
Granville	824	874	500
Hampden	1,756	2,345	1,424
Holland	552	561	407
HOLYOKE	53,213	52,689	27,754
Longmeadow	8,482	10,565	7,131
Ludlow	10,530	13,805	7,249
Monson	6,619	6,712	2,904
Montgomery	246	333	201
Palmer	10,316	10,358	5,184
Russell	1,385	1,366	696
Southwick	4,479	5,139	2,382

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
HAMPDEN — <i>Con.</i>			
SPRINGFIELD	166,052	174,463	79,473
Tolland	101	101	72
Wales	639	659	361
WESTFIELD	22,046	26,302	13,179
West Springfield	22,871	24,924	13,350
Wilbraham	5,600	7,387	4,636
Totals	389,237	429,353	210,959
HAMPSHIRE.			
Amherst	8,204	13,718	5,069
Belchertown	4,918	5,186	1,898
Chesterfield	515	556	299
Cummington	588	550	360
Easthampton	11,698	12,326	6,676
Goshen	340	385	239
Granby	2,853	4,221	2,036
Hadley	2,893	3,099	1,705
Hatfield	2,236	2,350	1,432
Huntington	1,376	1,392	742
Middlefield	335	315	168
NORTHAMPTON	26,271	30,058	13,267
Pelham	658	805	465
Plainfield	254	237	155
South Hadley	11,307	14,956	7,194
Southampton	1,794	2,192	1,268
Ware	7,603	7,517	4,573
Westhampton	535	583	324
Williamsburg	2,248	2,186	1,142
Worthington	516	597	275
Totals	87,142	103,229	49,287
MIDDLESEX.			
Acton	4,681	7,238	4,435
Arlington	47,148	49,953	29,753
Ashby	1,654	1,883	1,083
Ashland	5,828	7,779	3,771
Ayer	3,479	14,927	1,933
Bedford	8,776	10,969	4,626
Belmont	28,790	28,715	17,167
Billerica	14,403	17,867	8,953
Boxborough	594	744	516
Burlington	5,225	12,852	8,419
CAMBRIDGE	98,958	107,716	50,279
Carlisle	1,138	1,488	932
Chelmsford	11,749	15,130	10,543

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
MIDDLESEX — <i>Con.</i>			
Concord	10,889	12,517	7,121
Dracut	11,050	13,674	7,853
Dunstable	704	824	471
EVERETT	45,077	43,544	24,011
Framingham	31,589	44,526	24,752
Groton	3,497	3,904	2,178
Holliston	4,471	6,222	3,885
Hopkinton	4,407	4,932	2,745
Hudson	8,904	9,666	6,154
Lexington	22,256	27,691	14,977
Lincoln	2,949	5,613	2,321
Littleton	3,079	5,109	2,552
LOWELL	93,876	92,107	48,712
MALDEN	59,497	57,676	30,527
MARLBOROUGH	16,892	18,819	11,603
Maynard	7,253	7,695	4,475
MEDFORD	65,393	64,971	34,843
MELROSE	29,239	29,619	17,287
Natick	26,213	28,831	16,471
NEWTON	86,535	92,384	50,365
North Reading	6,083	8,331	4,648
Pepperell	3,437	4,336	2,091
Reading	16,440	19,259	10,992
Sherborn	1,439	1,806	624
Shirley	2,832	5,202	1,468
SOMERVILLE	97,032	94,697	47,012
Stoneham	15,817	17,821	9,819
Stow	2,195	2,573	1,481
Sudbury	3,646	7,447	4,675
Tewksbury	10,848	15,902	7,104
Townsend	3,365	3,650	2,005
Tyngsborough	2,868	3,302	1,896
Wakefield	22,115	24,295	13,626
WALTHAM	50,115	55,413	26,646
Watertown	38,898	39,092	20,771
Wayland	7,359	10,444	5,803
Westford	4,923	6,261	3,985
Weston	6,257	8,261	5,141
Wilmington	9,408	12,475	6,414
Winchester	18,126	19,376	11,529
WOBBURN	25,856	31,214	17,230
Totals	1,115,252	1,238,742	660,673
NANTUCKET.			
Nantucket	3,642	3,559	2,233

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
NORFOLK.			
Avon	2,994	4,301	2,393
Bellingham	5,421	6,774	4,821
Braintree	26,698	31,069	17,242
Brookline	56,876	54,044	32,799
Canton	10,128	12,771	7,525
Cohasset	4,729	5,840	3,540
Dedham	21,450	23,869	13,573
Dover	2,245	2,846	2,030
Foxborough	8,537	10,136	4,798
Franklin	8,466	10,530	6,560
Holbrook	6,286	10,104	5,133
Medfield	5,293	6,021	3,143
Medway	4,169	5,168	3,528
Millis	3,030	4,374	2,332
Milton	24,043	26,375	16,491
Needham	21,560	25,793	15,552
Norfolk	2,769	3,471	1,477
Norwood	21,052	24,898	14,193
Plainville	2,557	3,810	1,947
QUINCY	84,495	87,409	47,687
Randolph	13,539	18,900	10,900
Sharon	7,814	10,070	5,607
Stoughton	13,754	16,328	8,960
Walpole	11,293	14,068	8,044
Wellesley	21,759	26,071	14,315
Westwood	8,480	10,354	6,277
Weymouth	42,747	48,177	24,108
Wrentham	5,960	6,685	2,454
Totals	448,144	510,256	287,429
PLYMOUTH.			
Abington	9,407	10,607	5,615
Bridgewater	9,059	10,276	4,659
BROCKTON	62,628	72,813	39,191
Carver	1,669	1,949	998
Duxbury	4,280	4,727	3,101
East Bridgewater	5,359	6,139	3,512
Halifax	1,377	1,599	1,271
Hanover	4,258	5,923	3,442
Hanson	3,763	4,370	2,484
Hingham	13,418	15,378	8,637
Hull	5,824	7,055	4,177
Kingston	4,089	4,302	2,562
Lakeville	2,382	3,209	1,877
Marion	2,776	2,881	1,747

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
PLYMOUTH — <i>Con.</i>			
Marshfield	4,959	6,748	5,174
Mattapoisett	2,661	3,117	2,095
Middleborough	11,119	11,065	6,799
Norwell	4,127	5,207	3,141
Pembroke	3,838	4,919	3,506
Plymouth	13,892	14,445	9,248
Plympton	760	821	475
Rochester	1,439	1,559	824
Rockland	10,516	13,119	6,602
Scituate	8,341	11,214	7,257
Wareham	8,612	9,461	4,740
West Bridgewater	4,558	5,061	2,784
Whitman	9,345	10,485	5,886
Totals	214,456	248,449	141,804
SUFFOLK.			
BOSTON	724,702	697,197	316,047
CHELSEA	36,826	33,749	16,313
REVERE	39,565	40,080	22,314
Winthrop	18,704	20,303	10,962
Totals	819,797	791,329	365,636
WORCESTER.			
Ashburnham	2,588	2,758	1,673
Athol	12,186	11,637	6,147
Auburn	12,442	14,047	7,678
Barre	3,591	3,479	1,987
Berlin	1,516	1,742	893
Blackstone	5,023	5,130	2,720
Bolton	1,101	1,264	744
Boylston	1,886	2,367	1,374
Brookfield	1,774	1,751	990
Charlton	3,466	3,685	1,857
Clinton	12,754	12,848	7,200
Douglas	2,666	2,559	1,552
Dudley	5,596	6,510	3,472
East Brookfield	1,391	1,533	861
FITCHBURG	42,925	43,021	22,020
GARDNER	20,108	19,038	9,931
Grafton	9,803	10,627	4,839
Hardwick	2,271	2,340	1,273
Harvard	1,597	2,563	1,228
Holden	8,608	10,117	6,255
Hopedale	3,773	3,987	2,519

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters 1964
	State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
WORCESTER — <i>Con.</i>			
Hubbardston	1,162	1,217	705
Lancaster	3,835	3,958	2,138
Leicester	7,290	8,177	4,573
LEGMINSTER	24,787	27,929	15,118
Lunenburg	5,282	6,334	3,631
Mendon	1,905	2,068	1,211
Milford	15,622	15,749	9,281
Millbury	9,282	9,623	5,631
Millville	1,583	1,567	884
New Braintree	471	509	233
Northborough	4,943	6,687	1,965
Northbridge	10,626	10,800	3,476
North Brookfield	3,455	3,616	6,043
Oakham	522	524	332
Oxford	7,777	9,282	4,409
Paxton	1,565	2,399	1,663
Petersham	929	890	555
Phillipston	748	695	412
Princeton	1,196	1,360	809
Royalston	848	800	410
Rutland	2,430	3,253	1,295
Shrewsbury	13,103	16,622	9,071
Southborough	3,173	3,996	2,305
Southbridge	17,271	16,523	9,241
Spencer	7,611	7,838	4,349
Sterling	2,724	3,193	1,747
Sturbridge	3,413	3,604	1,962
Sutton	3,423	3,638	2,004
Templeton	5,384	5,371	2,573
Upton	2,921	3,127	1,665
Uxbridge	7,596	7,789	4,313
Warren	3,509	3,383	1,978
Webster	13,934	13,680	8,039
Westborough	8,130	9,599	3,105
West Boylston	4,143	5,526	1,192
West Brookfield	1,935	2,053	4,241
Westminster	3,505	4,022	2,059
Winchendon	6,710	6,237	3,195
WORCESTER	202,612	186,587	94,982
Totals	574,420	583,228	310,026

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES	Number of Cities and Towns	POPULATION		Regis- tered Voters State Election 1964
		State Census 1955	U. S. Census 1960	
Barnstable . . .	15	52,728	70,286	41,959
Berkshire . . .	32	138,119	142,135	76,108
Bristol . . .	20	389,540	398,488	215,292
Dukes County . .	7	6,069	5,829	3,842
Essex . . .	34	543,526	568,831	325,909
Franklin . . .	26	55,573	54,864	30,309
Hampden . . .	23	389,237	429,353	210,959
Hampshire . . .	20	87,142	103,229	49,287
Middlesex . . .	54	1,115,252	1,238,742	660,673
Nantucket . . .	1	3,642	3,559	2,233
Norfolk . . .	28	448,144	510,256	287,429
Plymouth . . .	27	214,456	248,449	141,804
Suffolk . . .	4	819,797	791,329	365,636
Worcester . . .	60	574,420	583,228	310,026
Totals . . .	351	4,837,645	5,148,578	2,721,466

**VOTE FOR
PRESIDENT,
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
AND
STATE OFFICERS**

VOTE FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1964

(BY COUNTIES)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1964.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	3,450	8	4,296	11	—	156	7,921
Bourne	1,083	4	1,725	3	—	47	2,862
Brewster	435	4	379	3	—	16	837
Chatham	1,095	—	974	10	—	43	2,122
Dennis	1,313	1	1,315	4	—	67	2,700
Eastham	428	—	450	3	—	17	898
Falmouth	2,009	7	3,994	15	2	170	6,197
Harwich	1,320	9	1,153	2	—	41	2,525
Mashpee	89	—	257	—	—	8	354
Orleans	804	—	821	5	—	24	1,654
Provincetown	294	9	1,214	2	—	24	1,543
Sandwich	483	1	683	1	1	21	1,190
Truro	143	—	332	—	—	6	481
Wellfleet	350	1	429	1	—	14	795
Yarmouth	1,837	3	2,079	11	—	55	3,985
Totals	15,133	47	20,101	71	3	709	36,081

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	1,046	11	4,973	18	—	141	6,189
Alford	53	—	70	1	—	2	126
Becket	121	1	223	—	—	9	354
Cheshire	309	3	865	—	—	12	1,189

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blumen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Clarksburg	192	1	604	2	—	19	818
Dalton	954	7	2,217	11	—	37	3,226
Egremont	235	2	236	2	—	9	484
Florida	74	1	192	1	—	6	274
Great Barrington	766	6	2,299	6	—	71	3,148
Hancock	61	—	139	1	—	7	208
Hinsdale	151	—	465	2	—	9	627
Lanesborough,	339	3	950	3	—	22	1,317
Lee	467	4	1,731	5	—	42	2,249
Lenox	559	5	1,320	5	—	31	1,920
Monterey	90	—	187	1	—	12	291
Mount Washington	13	—	20	—	—	2	35
New Ashford	29	—	49	—	—	2	80
New Marlborough	180	—	223	—	—	7	410
NORTH ADAMS	1,765	13	7,304	8	—	169	9,259
Otis	96	1	128	1	—	7	233
Peru	33	—	53	—	—	2	88
PITTSFIELD	5,341	133	19,753	35	—	595	25,857
Richmond	169	2	310	3	—	5	489
Sandisfield	62	1	178	1	—	7	249
Savoy	50	—	93	—	—	1	144
Sheffield	404	1	556	1	3	26	991
Stockbridge	284	3	805	5	1	23	1,121
Tyringham	38	—	82	—	—	2	122
Washington	63	—	78	1	—	3	145
West Stockbridge	154	—	411	3	—	13	581
Williamstown	998	5	2,221	6	—	37	3,267
Windsor	64	2	104	—	—	8	178
Totals	15,160	205	48,839	122	4	1,338	65,669

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acushnet	537	4	2,341	-	-	38	2,920
ATTLEBORO.	3,355	14	8,744	24	-	1,228	12,366
Berkley	248	-	468	3	-	14	733
Dartmouth	2,509	52	5,392	6	-	154	8,113
Dighton	480	1	1,217	5	-	34	1,737
Easton	1,809	7	2,680	3	-	84	4,583
Fairhaven	2,100	5	5,045	3	4	92	7,249
FALL RIVER	5,096	61	40,502	40	-	989	46,688
Freetown	477	-	907	1	-	30	1,415
Mansfield	1,089	4	2,723	12	-	66	3,894
NEW BEDFORD	8,744	97	37,746	44	5	724	47,360
North Attleborough	1,916	10	5,082	18	-	113	7,139
Norton	794	1	1,891	3	-	52	2,741
Raynham	818	5	1,575	2	-	47	2,447
Rehoboth	733	10	1,435	4	-	59	2,241
Seekonk	1,230	1	3,027	6	-	92	4,356
Somerset	1,435	7	5,710	7	-	110	7,269
Swansea	1,355	-	4,052	5	2	86	5,500
TAUNTON	3,452	16	13,786	15	-	414	17,683
Westport	1,053	8	2,562	4	1	65	3,693
Totals	39,230	303	146,885	205	13	3,941	190,177

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	66	-	91	-	-	6	163
Edgartown	309	1	498	1	-	23	832
Gay Head	6	-	53	-	-	1	60
Gosnold	19	-	23	-	-	-	42
Oak Bluffs	211	1	568	2	-	20	802
Tisbury	323	3	807	2	-	27	1,162
West Tisbury	81	-	147	2	-	7	237
Totals	1,015	5	2,187	7	-	84	3,298

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	1,391	16	3,520	4	—	69	5,000
Andover	4,179	10	5,493	22	—	169	9,873
BEVERLY	4,824	22	12,079	20	7	403	17,355
Boxford	753	—	558	3	—	25	1,339
Danvers	3,055	5	7,261	24	—	160	10,505
Essex	438	2	659	—	—	33	1,132
Georgetown	972	3	1,022	3	—	29	2,029
GLOUCESTER	3,207	12	8,749	17	7	296	12,288
Groveland	713	4	1,125	3	—	25	1,870
Hamilton	1,160	7	1,544	10	—	70	2,791
HAVERHILL	5,350	61	15,302	35	—	398	21,146
Ipswich	1,544	5	2,978	8	—	107	4,642
LAWRENCE	5,012	74	28,498	59	—	670	34,313
LYNN	6,779	97	36,671	72	—	723	44,342
Lynnfield	2,040	9	2,672	15	—	100	4,836
Manchester	848	2	1,292	10	5	58	2,215
Marblehead	4,105	28	6,515	32	—	218	10,898
Merrimac	670	1	959	4	—	32	1,666
Methuen	4,106	56	11,232	22	—	247	15,663
Middleton	471	1	933	—	—	19	1,424
Nahant	547	5	1,305	4	—	33	1,894
Newbury	772	—	812	4	1	53	1,642
NEWBURYPORT	1,901	26	4,371	8	—	157	6,463
North Andover	2,025	6	3,997	6	—	93	6,127
PEABODY	3,101	33	15,026	47	—	288	18,495
Rockport	1,052	8	1,694	8	1	84	2,847
Rowley	634	1	586	5	—	17	1,243
SALEM	2,776	35	16,918	24	—	317	20,070
Salisbury	659	4	1,093	4	—	53	1,813
Saugus	2,496	27	7,872	45	—	155	10,595
Swampscott	1,814	22	5,363	10	—	112	7,321
Topsfield	1,011	7	889	—	—	29	1,936
Wenham	761	4	676	8	4	50	1,503
West Newbury	487	2	471	1	—	30	991
Totals	71,653	595	210,135	537	25	5,322	288,267

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield	261	1	261	2	—	12	537
Bernardston	266	1	340	—	—	12	619
Buckland	317	1	502	—	—	16	836
Charlemont	189	—	201	—	—	6	396
Colrain	207	2	385	3	—	23	620
Conway	187	1	216	—	—	13	417
Deerfield	438	3	1,145	5	—	40	1,631
Erving	171	2	446	—	—	3	622
Gill	187	2	371	2	—	10	572
Greenfield	2,525	29	5,719	13	—	144	8,430
Hawley	41	—	45	—	—	2	88
Heath	72	1	63	1	—	2	139
Leverett	154	—	203	—	—	7	364
Leyden	67	—	89	1	—	—	157
Monroe	13	—	62	—	—	2	77
Montague	777	4	3,263	4	—	89	4,137
New Salem	83	—	115	1	—	6	205
Northfield	484	1	631	8	—	20	1,144
Orange	909	3	1,544	2	—	58	2,516
Rowe	73	69	1	—	—	2	145
Shelburne	431	4	445	—	—	29	909
Shutesbury	39	2	102	—	1	8	152
Sunderland	181	1	404	1	—	23	610
Warwick	87	—	114	—	—	11	212
Wendell	38	—	90	1	—	5	134
Whately	147	1	349	—	1	14	512
Totals	8,344	128	17,106	44	2	557	26,181

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	2,120	12	5,443	11	—	112	7,698
Blandford	212	1	171	—	—	14	398
Brimfield	248	—	414	1	—	20	683
Chester	132	—	349	—	—	9	490
CHICOPEE	3,744	33	20,484	19	—	430	24,710

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
East Longmeadow	2,138	29	3,054	6	—	56	5,283
Granville	264	—	175	1	—	6	446
Hampden	523	4	699	2	—	24	1,252
Holland	107	2	239	—	—	5	353
HOLYOKE	4,412	114	18,397	23	—	515	23,461
Longmeadow	3,020	12	3,385	15	2	133	6,567
Ludlow	1,185	11	5,318	13	1	114	6,642
Monson	763	2	1,784	9	—	42	2,600
Montgomery	93	—	83	—	—	3	179
Palmer	1,024	6	4,218	5	—	80	5,333
Russell	201	1	385	2	1	23	613
Southwick	709	1	1,347	5	—	32	2,094
SPRINGFIELD	14,832	318	48,212	62	—	1,537	64,961
Tolland	29	—	33	—	—	2	64
Wales	73	1	242	1	—	4	321
West Springfield	3,517	50	7,772	9	2	132	11,482
WESTFIELD	3,106	16	8,615	10	9	185	11,941
Wilbraham	1,847	1	2,266	12	—	95	4,221
Totals	44,299	614	133,085	206	15	3,573	181,792

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	1,359	11	3,214	18	—	91	4,723
Belchertown	467	4	1,159	2	1	24	1,657
Chesterfield	128	—	129	3	—	7	267
Cummington	148	1	152	—	—	7	308
Easthampton	1,396	8	4,534	5	—	111	6,054
Goshen	121	1	86	1	—	5	214
Granby	545	5	1,155	5	2	28	1,740
Hadley	352	4	1,203	4	—	21	1,584
Hatfield	219	—	988	1	—	25	1,233
Huntington	223	—	409	2	—	13	647
Middlefield	56	—	70	—	2	—	128
NORTHAMPTON	2,674	17	8,952	18	—	234	11,905
Pelham	154	2	233	2	—	5	396

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blumen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield	67	—	64	—	—	3	134
South Hadley	1,739	36	4,616	12	5	95	6,503
Southampton	391	3	751	5	—	14	1,164
Ware	660	6	3,414	4	—	96	4,180
Westhampton	140	1	148	—	—	4	293
Williamsburg	368	5	640	5	—	14	1,032
Worthington	148	—	131	1	—	13	293
Totals	11,385	104	32,058	88	10	810	44,455

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	1,709	3	2,298	10	—	87	4,098
Arlington	6,739	38	20,223	49	7	417	27,473
Ashby	355	1	535	4	—	23	918
Ashland	922	8	2,439	9	—	26	3,404
Ayer	438	2	1,240	1	—	26	1,707
Bedford	1,409	6	2,749	8	4	72	4,248
Belmont	4,839	26	10,540	37	—	344	15,786
Billerica	2,006	51	5,900	6	—	78	8,041
Boxborough	222	—	237	1	1	9	470
Burlington	1,636	11	5,675	9	—	103	7,434
CAMBRIDGE	5,764	79	36,009	67	—	1,153	43,072
Carlisle	410	1	438	3	—	22	874
Chelmsford	3,357	10	6,099	14	—	123	9,603
Concord	2,030	16	3,881	13	—	140	6,080
Dracut	1,413	7	5,672	7	—	135	7,234
Dunstable	213	—	195	1	1	14	424
EVERETT	3,282	50	16,623	12	—	769	20,736
Framingham	5,319	26	16,987	49	—	346	22,727
Groton	707	—	1,159	4	—	40	1,910
Holliston	1,248	4	2,114	17	—	25	3,408
Hopkinton	688	2	1,694	6	—	31	2,421
Hudson	1,019	6	4,385	4	—	70	5,484

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Lexington	4,085	60	8,760	36	—	333	13,274
Lincoln	703	5	1,290	14	—	96	2,108
Littleton	809	3	1,427	11	1	47	2,298
LOWELL	6,714	60	35,651	48	—	768	43,241
MALDEN	4,593	57	21,934	52	—	518	27,154
MARLBOROUGH	2,054	13	8,114	8	—	166	10,355
Maynard	754	8	3,109	7	2	74	3,954
MEDFORD	5,545	54	24,980	35	—	532	31,146
MELROSE	5,728	50	8,915	64	—	420	15,177
Natick	3,415	8	10,006	32	—	201	13,662
NEWTON	10,124	156	34,854	117	3	866	46,120
North Reading	1,369	3	2,629	12	—	70	4,083
Pepperell	630	3	1,207	8	—	46	1,894
Reading	3,864	16	5,924	30	—	212	10,046
Sherborn	525	1	569	7	—	29	1,131
Shirley	294	3	923	2	—	32	1,254
SOMERVILLE	5,175	90	34,454	38	—	690	40,447
Stoneham	2,436	12	6,324	23	—	191	8,986
Stow	533	1	795	3	—	26	1,358
Sudbury	1,525	13	2,598	9	—	75	4,220
Tewksbury	1,579	9	4,667	2	—	95	6,352
Townsend	550	3	1,121	2	3	20	1,699
Tyngsborough	502	4	1,113	2	—	29	1,650
Wakefield	3,771	20	8,518	24	—	242	12,575
WALTHAM	4,707	69	17,989	27	—	533	23,325
Watertown	3,922	32	14,767	18	—	343	19,802
Wayland	2,009	2	3,333	13	5	106	5,468
Westford	1,012	4	2,479	6	1	51	3,553
Weston	2,251	10	2,387	12	—	148	4,808
Wilmington	1,473	9	4,231	7	—	74	5,794
Winchester	3,722	23	6,219	25	9	233	10,141
WOBBURN	2,640	68	11,501	13	—	210	14,432
Totals	134,729	1,216	439,790	1,038	37	11,529	588,339

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Nantucket	587	1	1,197	2	-	36	1,823

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	555	3	1,576	2	-	30	2,166
Bellingham	734	6	3,257	1	-	85	4,083
Braintree	4,350	19	11,270	30	5	209	15,883
Brookline	5,426	82	23,225	35	1	611	29,380
Canton	1,619	12	5,163	10	-	114	6,918
Cohasset	1,264	6	1,850	11	3	58	3,192
Dedham	3,254	14	8,999	15	1	250	12,533
Dover	987	2	807	3	7	50	1,856
Foxborough	1,485	4	2,846	10	-	61	4,406
Franklin	1,171	4	4,684	14	-	64	5,937
Holbrook	1,226	4	3,307	8	-	60	4,605
Medfield	1,088	2	1,666	13	-	62	2,831
Medway	794	5	2,039	8	-	51	2,897
Millis	711	2	1,388	4	-	51	2,156
Milton	4,008	20	10,847	35	-	270	15,180
Needham	5,737	24	8,292	48	-	336	14,437
Norfolk	487	1	835	4	-	22	1,349
Norwood	2,588	14	10,354	12	-	188	13,156
Plainville	566	2	1,118	4	-	32	1,722
QUINCY	9,765	55	31,737	53	-	673	42,283
Randolph	1,608	16	7,996	11	-	108	9,739
Sharon	1,141	5	3,990	13	-	83	5,232
Stoughton	1,802	7	5,997	16	-	109	7,931
Walpole	1,920	9	4,981	16	2	114	7,042
Wellesley	5,582	14	7,315	55	-	393	13,359
Westwood	2,335	13	3,369	24	-	143	5,884
Weymouth	5,636	33	16,179	48	-	286	22,182
Wrentham	773	4	1,401	8	-	38	2,224
Totals	68,612	382	186,488	511	19	4,551	260,563

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington	1,561	4	3,432	7	—	75	5,079
Bridgewater	1,093	5	2,679	7	—	85	3,869
BROCKTON	8,171	67	25,660	29	—	622	34,549
Carver	312	—	507	4	—	15	838
Duxbury	1,322	6	1,434	6	2	82	2,852
East Bridgewater	1,125	4	1,881	6	—	48	3,064
Halifax	419	1	708	3	—	16	1,147
Hanover	1,185	5	1,823	9	1	68	3,091
Hanson	820	—	1,271	9	3	37	2,140
Hingham	2,959	21	4,684	21	2	182	7,869
Hull	523	3	2,992	1	—	43	3,562
Kingston,	695	3	1,516	5	—	57	2,276
Lakeville	649	1	960	—	—	35	1,645
Marion	790	1	670	9	—	37	1,507
Marshfield	1,518	2	2,790	10	—	81	4,401
Mattapoisett	840	2	876	5	—	30	1,753
Middleborough	1,877	4	3,248	13	—	92	5,234
Norwell	1,197	4	1,558	—	—	54	2,813
Pembroke	1,029	3	1,851	3	—	55	2,941
Plymouth	2,085	7	5,159	10	—	131	7,394
Plympton	170	—	238	1	—	11	420
Rochester	321	—	382	—	—	15	718
Rockland	1,282	7	4,433	8	—	84	5,814
Scituate	2,180	11	3,843	18	—	108	6,160
Wareham	1,246	—	2,600	2	—	77	3,925
West Bridgewater	1,070	6	1,385	7	—	47	2,515
Whitman	1,502	6	3,427	10	1	93	5,039
Totals	37,941	173	82,007	203	11	2,280	122,615

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BOSTON	34,583	457	220,007	237	4	8,340	263,628
CHELSEA	1,193	32	12,465	20	—	375	14,085
REVERE	2,589	35	17,054	23	—	411	20,112
Winthrop	1,886	22	7,635	12	—	201	9,756
Totals	40,251	546	257,161	292	4	9,327	307,581

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	373	2	1,036	3	1	26	1,441
Athol	1,612	5	3,801	10	1	102	5,531
Auburn	1,944	10	4,892	17	—	104	6,967
Barre	461	2	1,301	2	—	28	1,794
Berlin	339	2	461	2	—	16	820
Blackstone	264	6	2,255	1	—	54	2,580
Bolton	278	1	387	3	—	4	673
Boylston	450	3	789	5	—	16	1,263
Brookfield	309	—	505	4	—	15	833
Charlton	449	1	1,108	1	1	26	1,586
Clinton	1,130	7	4,781	7	—	100	6,025
Douglas	354	6	1,037	2	—	29	1,428
Dudley	523	1	2,578	3	—	53	3,158
East Brookfield	219	—	552	1	—	12	784
FITCHBURG	3,383	39	15,595	19	3	344	19,383
GARDNER	1,442	11	7,309	8	—	154	8,924
Grafton	1,051	3	3,224	9	—	52	4,339
Hardwick	249	2	881	2	—	24	1,158
Harvard	557	1	548	3	—	23	1,132
Holden	2,592	8	3,076	7	3	95	5,781
Hopedale	723	4	1,445	5	—	47	2,224
Hubbardston	209	2	404	—	—	12	627
Lancaster	782	6	1,017	12	—	43	1,860
Leicester	813	3	2,889	5	—	50	3,770
LEOMINSTER	2,644	23	10,647	20	—	224	13,558
Lunenburg	990	2	2,119	7	1	65	3,184

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blumen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Mendon	405	1	659	1	1	19	1,083
Milford	1,220	12	6,986	4	1	147	8,369
Millbury	944	3	4,122	8	1	70	5,147
Millville	109	1	694	1	1	14	818
New Braintree	99	1	111	1	1	3	214
North Brookfield	459	1	1,265	7	1	25	1,757
Northborough	1,173	3	2,000	7	1	46	3,229
Northbridge	1,220	19	3,821	3	1	65	5,128
Oakham	104	1	182	1	1	9	296
Oxford	806	3	3,176	5	1	37	4,027
Paxton	546	2	812	3	1	19	1,382
Petersham	194	1	291	3	1	12	500
Phillipston	104	4	203	1	1	1	313
Princeton	335	2	323	7	1	20	687
Royalston	104	1	226	1	1	15	345
Rutland	355	2	750	1	1	15	1,123
Shrewsbury	2,438	7	5,721	7	1	114	8,287
Southborough	716	4	1,305	7	1	43	2,076
Southbridge	1,078	9	7,204	3	1	133	8,427
Spencer	810	3	3,107	4	1	66	3,991
Sterling	645	5	904	2	1	20	1,576
Sturbridge	461	3	1,326	3	1	28	1,822
Sutton	555	4	1,136	1	1	40	1,735
Templeton	486	2	1,795	3	1	38	2,324
Upton	477	4	990	1	2	36	1,509
Uxbridge	658	7	3,055	6	1	67	3,794
Warren	357	1	1,331	3	1	31	1,722
Webster	1,003	20	6,051	1	2	108	7,185
West Boylston	1,015	36	1,656	6	1	44	2,757
West Brookfield	367	2	698	1	1	31	1,098
Westborough	1,520	6	2,266	14	1	51	3,857
Westminster	582	1	1,291	2	1	30	1,906
Winchendon	514	1	2,254	6	1	58	2,832
WORCESTER	15,389	121	67,025	130	1	1,324	83,989
Totals	61,388	435	209,383	409	16	4,497	276,128

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT
AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1964.

COUNTIES.	Goldwater and Miller Republican	Hass and Blomen Socialist Labor	Johnson and Humphrey Democratic	Munn and Shaw Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BARNSTABLE . . .	15,133	47	20,101	71	3	709	36,064
BERKSHIRE . . .	15,160	206	48,839	122	4	1,338	65,669
BRISTOL . . .	39,230	303	146,885	205	13	3,491	190,127
DUKES COUNTY . . .	1,015	5	2,187	7	-	84	3,298
ESSEX . . .	71,653	595	210,135	537	25	5,322	288,267
FRANKLIN . . .	8,344	128	17,106	44	2	557	26,181
HAMPDEN . . .	44,299	614	133,085	206	15	3,573	181,792
HAMPSHIRE . . .	11,385	104	32,058	88	10	810	44,455
MIDDLESEX . . .	134,729	1,216	439,790	1,038	37	11,529	588,339
NANTUCKET . . .	587	1	1,197	2	-	36	1,823
NORFOLK . . .	68,612	382	186,488	511	19	4,551	260,563
PLYMOUTH . . .	37,941	173	82,007	203	11	2,280	122,615
SUFFOLK . . .	40,251	546	257,161	292	4	9,327	307,581
WORCESTER . . .	63,188	435	209,383	409	16	4,497	276,128
Totals . . .	549,727	4,755	1,786,422	3,735	159	48,104	2,392,902

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1962.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 6, 1962.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Giffedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark R. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	2,082	4,235	3	123	2	—	76	6,521
Bourne	903	1,273	1	32	0	—	13	2,222
Brewster	140	542	1	23	0	—	8	714
Chatham	343	1,333	0	28	1	—	24	1,729
Dennis	535	1,616	1	47	3	—	21	2,223
Eastham	145	531	1	12	0	—	19	708
Falmouth	1,953	2,589	7	218	5	—	67	4,839
Harwich	537	1,553	7	45	6	—	26	2,174
Mashpee	139	85	0	1	0	—	5	230
Orleans	250	1,030	1	42	1	—	18	1,342
Provincetown	837	407	10	63	1	—	16	1,334
Sandwich	331	577	1	18	1	—	10	938
Truro	148	224	0	13	1	—	7	393
Wellfleet	185	441	0	27	0	—	9	662
Yarmouth	915	2,083	2	55	0	—	28	3,083
Totals	9,443	18,519	35	747	21	—	347	29,112

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	3,721	1,664	6	88	1	—	87	5,567
Alford	27	72	0	3	0	—	2	104
Becket	108	188	0	11	0	—	3	310
Cheshire	526	404	1	13	1	—	7	952
Clarksburg	304	382	0	8	3	—	14	711
Dalton	1,230	1,464	2	85	2	—	7	2,790
Egremont	80	306	0	19	0	—	4	409
Florida	99	149	0	4	0	—	4	256

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Beverly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Independent	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Great Barrington . . .	1,407	1,299	4	89	2	—	44	2,845
Hancock . . .	50	123	0	11	0	—	5	189
Hinsdale . . .	290	250	0	11	0	—	4	555
Lanesborough . . .	502	566	0	42	3	—	11	1,124
Lee . . .	1,074	941	1	62	1	—	31	2,110
Lenox . . .	789	913	0	81	2	—	24	1,809
Monterey . . .	53	153	0	33	0	—	3	242
Mount Washington . .	3	27	0	2	0	—	2	34
New Ashford . . .	32	36	1	1	0	—	0	70
New Marlborough . . .	63	250	0	10	0	—	9	332
NORTH ADAMS . . .	4,958	2,923	3	100	5	—	136	8,125
Otis . . .	47	122	0	2	0	—	12	183
Peru . . .	26	49	0	0	0	—	0	75
PITTSFIELD . . .	11,995	9,625	157	732	23	—	1,633	24,165
Richmond . . .	132	281	1	17	0	—	2	433
Sandisfield . . .	86	92	3	1	3	—	3	188
Savoy . . .	61	78	0	1	0	—	3	143
Sheffield . . .	189	560	0	37	0	—	12	798
Stockbridge . . .	304	556	3	136	1	—	5	1,005
Tyringham . . .	36	55	0	10	0	—	11	112
Washington . . .	43	49	0	3	2	—	0	97
West Stockbridge . . .	234	280	0	18	0	—	11	543
Williamstown . . .	884	1,640	5	167	1	—	48	2,745
Windsor . . .	43	93	0	6	0	—	2	144
Totals . . .	29,396	25,590	187	1,803	50	—	2,139	59,165

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet . . .	1,821	657	3	22	—	—	17	2,520
ATTLEBORO . . .	4,719	5,173	14	129	6	—	126	10,167
Berkley . . .	279	315	—	14	2	—	5	615
Dartmouth . . .	3,686	2,961	7	72	3	—	78	6,807
Dighton . . .	737	687	—	22	—	—	7	1,453
Easton . . .	1,411	2,355	2	52	1	—	34	3,855
Fairhaven . . .	3,743	2,398	—	69	3	—	49	6,262
FALL RIVER . . .	32,908	9,419	50	460	28	—	660	43,525
Freetown . . .	554	616	2	9	—	—	15	1,196
Mansfield . . .	1,571	1,621	3	53	5	—	49	3,302

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark R. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
NEW BEDFORD	31,171	11,768	43	479	52	2	479	43,992
North Attleborough	2,838	2,854	7	62	5	—	51	5,817
Norton	903	1,188	2	58	3	—	12	2,166
Raynham	847	1,099	2	39	1	—	29	2,017
Rehoboth	749	1,128	1	27	—	—	28	1,933
Seekonk	1,556	1,817	4	56	1	—	68	3,502
Somerset	3,638	2,068	3	80	2	—	36	5,827
Swansea	2,641	1,824	3	48	1	—	41	4,558
TAUNTON	10,337	5,064	9	289	13	—	257	15,969
Westport	1,634	1,413	3	22	2	—	30	3,104
Totals	107,743	56,425	158	2,062	128	2	2,071	168,589

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	17	109	1	6	0	—	1	134
Edgartown	215	467	0	15	1	—	11	709
Gay Head	24	22	0	0	0	—	2	48
Gosnold	6	36	0	0	0	—	1	43
Oak Bluffs	319	333	2	5	4	—	19	682
Tisbury	479	557	0	16	1	—	21	1,074
West Tisbury	34	144	0	13	0	—	4	195
Totals	1,094	1,668	3	55	6	—	59	2,885

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	2,576	1,998	3	71	0	—	44	4,692
Andover	2,898	5,383	3	162	3	—	78	8,527
BEVERLY	6,333	9,116	15	209	3	—	178	15,854
Boxford	166	916	2	29	0	—	4	1,117
Danvers	3,929	4,868	3	138	10	—	62	9,010
Essex	278	693	0	19	0	1	13	1,004
Georgetown	446	1,158	1	40	0	—	13	1,658
GLOUCESTER	5,197	5,278	7	184	4	—	155	10,825
Groveland	549	925	2	35	1	—	5	1,517
Hamilton	619	1,778	1	62	0	—	21	2,481

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark R. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Haverhill . . .	11,065	7,967	16	371	16	—	280	19,715
Ipswich . . .	1,536	2,261	3	77	0	—	35	3,912
LAWRENCE . . .	25,409	6,740	56	415	29	—	544	33,193
LYNN . . .	25,449	14,222	50	928	22	—	447	41,118
Lynnfield . . .	1,120	2,988	2	69	0	—	25	4,204
Manchester . . .	519	1,456	0	31	1	—	19	2,026
Marblehead . . .	2,206	6,910	10	326	4	—	60	9,516
Merrimac . . .	543	889	1	22	1	—	15	1,471
Methuen . . .	7,947	5,370	6	219	6	—	133	13,688
Middleton . . .	456	751	0	22	0	—	23	1,252
Nahant . . .	795	862	2	58	1	—	14	1,732
Newbury . . .	395	1,005	1	36	2	—	14	1,453
NEWBURYPORT . . .	3,380	3,113	4	62	4	—	107	6,670
North Andover . . .	2,707	2,678	0	84	3	—	54	5,526
PEABODY . . .	9,476	5,631	25	408	17	—	221	15,778
Rockport . . .	736	1,739	6	118	1	—	23	2,623
Rowley . . .	308	765	0	13	0	—	14	1,100
SALEM . . .	13,082	5,203	10	264	10	—	203	18,772
Salisbury . . .	607	920	1	21	1	—	17	1,567
Saugus . . .	4,183	4,521	18	204	8	—	66	9,000
Swampscott . . .	2,294	3,711	14	227	3	—	257	6,506
Topsfield . . .	285	1,283	4	30	1	—	6	1,609
Wenham . . .	201	1,090	1	13	0	—	16	1,321
West Newbury . . .	205	521	1	21	0	—	5	853
Totals . . .	137,895	114,809	268	4,988	151	1	3,171	261,283

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield . . .	60	385	0	21	0	—	7	473
Bernardston . . .	105	381	1	6	0	—	0	493
Buckland . . .	195	487	0	15	0	—	14	711
Charlemont . . .	68	294	0	7	0	—	7	376
Colrain . . .	162	347	3	6	0	—	6	524
Conway . . .	87	251	0	7	0	—	5	350
Deerfield . . .	648	661	1	32	1	—	18	1,361
Erving . . .	264	267	0	5	0	—	5	541
Gill . . .	141	272	1	22	0	—	9	445
Greenfield . . .	3,420	4,075	6	177	16	—	99	7,793
Hawley . . .	11	67	0	1	1	—	2	82

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark K. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	22	95	0	3	0	—	1	121
Leverett	44	220	1	22	0	—	0	287
Leyden	39	83	0	2	0	—	4	128
Monroe	43	28	0	0	0	—	1	72
Montague	2,179	1,343	0	50	1	—	62	3,635
New Salem	41	141	1	3	0	—	1	187
Northfield	182	710	1	22	1	—	10	926
Orange	799	1,438	2	43	0	—	37	2,319
Rowe	26	106	1	5	1	—	2	141
Shelburne	143	641	0	16	0	—	13	813
Shutesbury	48	63	0	6	0	—	2	119
Sunderland	214	268	1	7	0	—	13	503
Warwick	40	146	0	2	0	—	4	192
Wendell	35	67	0	1	0	—	3	106
Whately	195	203	0	10	0	—	10	418
Totals	9,211	13,039	19	491	21	—	335	23,116

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	3,502	2,978	7	115	1	—	82	6,685
Blandford	70	273	0	6	0	—	4	353
Brimfield	220	337	1	8	0	—	7	573
Chester	166	232	0	4	0	—	9	411
CHICOPEE	15,105	5,524	21	357	11	—	294	21,312
East Longmeadow	1,422	2,689	8	99	1	—	130	4,349
Granville	66	281	0	23	0	—	5	375
Hampden	342	618	2	25	0	1	8	996
Holland	131	138	1	3	1	—	0	274
HOLYOKE	13,255	6,130	345	363	26	—	1,237	21,356
Longmeadow	997	4,081	16	194	2	1	52	5,343
Ludlow	3,918	1,839	8	84	8	—	82	5,939
Monson	971	1,045	1	30	2	—	17	2,066
Montgomery	40	115	0	1	0	—	0	156
Palmer	2,968	1,644	5	54	3	—	62	4,736
Russell	218	244	0	10	0	—	9	481
Southwick	764	1,039	2	31	0	—	26	1,862
SPRINGFIELD	30,351	22,249	539	1,388	51	—	3,437	58,015
Tolland	15	50	0	0	0	—	0	65

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN—*Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark R. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wales	139	123	1	2	0	—	0	265
West Springfield	4,940	4,961	18	170	10	—	144	10,243
WESTFIELD	5,398	4,521	18	179	2	—	118	10,236
Wilbraham	1,101	2,208	3	74	1	—	36	3,423
Totals	86,099	63,319	996	3,220	119	2	5,759	159,514

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	962	2,261	9	426	9	—	48	3,715
Belchertown	662	717	2	25	1	—	17	1,424
Chesterfield	52	179	0	4	2	—	9	246
Cummington	37	235	2	15	2	—	3	294
Easthampton	3,182	1,996	5	126	8	—	87	5,404
Goshen	29	154	0	4	0	—	3	190
Granby	696	688	1	32	3	—	10	1,430
Hadley	803	428	1	29	4	—	27	1,292
Hatfield	606	314	0	17	0	—	18	955
Huntington	277	264	0	4	2	—	12	559
Middlefield	23	82	0	3	1	—	0	109
NORTHAMPTON	5,616	4,471	36	398	6	—	155	10,682
Pelham	71	224	0	20	0	—	8	323
Plainfield	24	86	0	1	0	—	3	114
South Hadley	2,833	2,532	7	184	2	—	65	5,623
Southampton	367	497	1	20	0	—	6	891
Ware	2,684	1,000	0	29	1	—	62	3,776
Westhampton	55	168	0	7	0	—	5	235
Williamsburg	351	525	0	29	0	—	19	924
Worthington	44	202	0	2	0	—	4	252
Totals	19,374	17,023	64	1,375	41	—	561	38,438

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	793	2,314	2	105	2	—	30	3,246
Arlington	13,046	11,183	27	625	10	—	202	25,093
Ashby	280	422	7	22	0	—	4	735

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Giffedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark R. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	1,379	1,519	1	62	4	—	21	2,986
Ayer	771	646	0	13	1	—	21	1,452
Bedford	1,063	2,123	4	130	2	—	27	3,349
Belmont	5,877	8,281	9	578	6	—	151	14,902
Billerica	3,666	2,749	10	115	3	—	67	6,610
Boxborough	71	259	0	14	0	—	8	352
Burlington	2,864	2,350	7	125	2	—	66	5,414
CAMBRIDGE	24,288	12,754	78	2,925	34	—	614	40,693
Carlisle	107	538	2	39	0	—	5	691
Chelmsford	3,291	4,246	8	104	5	—	75	7,729
Concord	1,686	3,726	2	286	5	—	43	5,748
Dracut	3,974	2,104	8	79	2	1	56	6,224
Dunstable	93	223	0	14	0	—	4	334
EVERETT	11,656	5,589	212	292	22	—	1,360	19,131
Framingham	9,075	8,632	22	434	11	—	174	18,348
Groton	566	966	1	34	2	—	22	1,591
Holliston	992	1,657	0	50	1	—	16	2,716
Hopkinton	919	1,095	0	30	0	—	16	2,060
Hudson	2,596	1,539	1	60	0	—	49	4,245
Lexington	3,331	7,053	46	714	13	—	536	11,693
Lincoln	342	1,342	62	140	1	—	15	1,902
Littleton	680	1,112	0	69	1	—	10	1,872
LOWELL	28,591	11,754	45	495	28	—	494	41,407
MALDEN	15,200	9,250	17	649	16	—	346	25,478
MARLBOROUGH	5,761	3,048	7	100	1	—	96	9,013
Maynard	1,998	1,218	5	72	2	—	42	3,337
MEDFORD	18,421	10,217	38	518	13	—	359	29,566
MELROSE	4,914	9,182	23	248	24	—	151	14,542
Natick	5,451	5,875	3	352	3	—	109	11,793
NEWTON	16,039	23,134	99	2,635	35	3	513	42,458
North Reading	1,434	1,938	4	65	3	—	25	3,469
Pepperell	656	896	4	25	1	—	31	1,613
Reading	2,852	6,022	12	129	6	—	69	9,090
Sherborn	187	717	1	43	3	—	9	960
Shirley	597	446	0	19	0	—	11	1,073
SOMERVILLE	27,195	9,704	33	668	22	—	406	38,028
Stoneham	3,790	3,836	7	170	6	—	58	7,867
Stow	351	737	0	41	1	—	10	1,140
Sudbury	869	2,459	5	149	4	—	24	3,510
Tewksbury	3,017	2,063	4	89	0	—	38	5,211
Townsend	551	865	2	24	1	—	14	1,457

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Beverly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Independent	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Tyngsborough . . .	727	613	4	11	0	—	13	1,368
Wakefield . . .	5,099	5,732	10	208	9	—	88	11,146
WALTHAM . . .	11,104	7,600	199	430	18	—	1,126	20,477
Watertown . . .	9,858	6,593	27	584	8	—	289	17,359
Wayland . . .	1,296	3,009	6	265	1	—	34	4,611
Westford . . .	1,415	1,275	6	59	1	1	25	2,782
Weston . . .	698	3,108	14	209	4	—	32	4,065
Wilmington . . .	2,359	2,205	4	84	1	3	26	4,682
Winchester . . .	3,393	5,866	9	226	6	—	90	9,590
WOBURN . . .	8,844	4,415	2	159	3	—	105	13,528
Totals . . .	276,073	228,199	1,099	15,785	347	8	8,225	529,736

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket . . .	584	1,010	2	35	1	—	52	1,684
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COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon . . .	971	837	1	31	2	—	20	1,862
Bellingham . . .	1,846	921	3	25	2	—	33	2,830
Braintree . . .	7,020	6,982	13	229	11	—	96	14,351
Brookline . . .	9,448	13,721	136	1,936	17	—	1,172	26,430
Canton . . .	3,137	2,541	8	125	—	—	50	5,861
Cohasset . . .	914	1,788	0	74	4	—	25	2,805
Dedham . . .	5,916	5,003	13	172	5	—	103	11,212
Dover . . .	309	1,259	6	38	0	—	9	1,621
Foxborough . . .	1,457	2,221	3	61	2	—	19	3,763
Franklin . . .	2,673	1,544	3	65	2	1	55	4,343
Holbrook . . .	1,956	1,958	3	58	3	—	39	4,017
Medfield . . .	835	1,476	3	55	3	—	16	2,388
Medway . . .	1,269	1,136	0	49	0	—	23	2,477
Millis . . .	775	1,016	5	32	1	—	27	1,856
Milton . . .	6,989	6,772	3	369	6	—	116	14,255
Needham . . .	3,433	9,049	10	384	6	—	124	13,006
Norfolk . . .	452	600	2	35	1	—	12	1,102
Norwood . . .	6,687	4,071	6	184	7	—	120	11,075

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark R. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainville	592	906	3	18	0	—	18	1,537
QUINCY	22,141	15,859	61	727	23	—	412	39,223
Randolph	4,900	3,147	4	225	2	—	62	8,340
Sharon	1,735	2,336	2	283	6	—	36	4,398
Stoughton	3,646	2,940	3	159	0	—	63	6,811
Walpole	2,843	2,995	2	124	5	—	48	6,017
Wellesley	2,714	8,733	22	428	6	1	121	12,025
Westwood	1,581	3,383	5	121	3	—	54	5,147
Weymouth	10,065	9,292	21	356	7	—	117	19,858
Wrentham	653	1,180	4	34	2	—	14	1,887
Totals	106,957	113,666	345	6,397	126	2	3,004	230,497

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	1,716	2,354	3	77	3	—	36	4,189
Bridgewater	1,540	1,502	3	80	0	—	44	3,169
BROCKTON	18,033	12,354	32	541	13	—	335	31,308
Carver	250	317	0	17	1	—	9	594
Duxbury	464	2,015	0	63	0	—	34	2,576
East Bridgewater	884	1,481	0	42	0	—	18	2,425
Halifax	339	447	3	12	1	—	5	807
Hanover	882	1,650	2	36	0	—	20	2,590
Hanson	628	1,012	1	30	0	—	17	1,688
Hingham	2,258	4,191	12	248	3	—	46	6,758
Hull	1,849	1,026	24	95	7	—	31	3,032
Kingston	865	962	1	52	0	1	27	1,908
Lakeville	498	785	1	17	0	—	14	1,315
Marion	335	885	1	21	0	—	23	1,265
Marshfield	1,294	2,050	1	80	1	—	20	3,446
Mattapoisett	537	907	3	27	1	—	10	1,485
Middleborough	1,826	2,387	6	67	2	—	53	4,341
Norwell	708	1,554	5	43	0	1	17	2,328
Pembroke	772	1,273	3	41	0	—	11	2,100
Plymouth	3,225	3,063	2	93	3	—	96	6,482
Plympton	103	226	0	4	0	—	5	338
Rochester	182	384	0	8	0	—	3	577
Rockland	2,747	2,164	2	84	2	—	49	5,048
Scituate	1,886	2,932	8	164	6	—	26	5,022

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Beverly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Independent	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wareham	1,404	1,578	2	38	5	—	47	3,074
West Bridgewater	717	1,395	5	23	0	—	16	2,156
Whitman	1,908	2,405	8	61	0	—	35	4,417
Totals	47,850	53,299	128	2,064	48	2	1,047	104,438

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BOSTON	160,985	61,149	1,715	5,684	237	3	16,316	246,089
CHELSEA	9,995	2,860	14	352	9	—	295	13,525
REVERE	12,689	4,866	35	404	10	—	292	18,296
Winthrop	4,638	3,373	33	292	8	—	364	8,708
Totals	188,307	72,248	1,797	6,732	264	3	17,267	286,618

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	627	613	0	41	1	—	10	1,292
Athol	2,444	2,472	3	68	1	1	72	5,061
Auburn	2,843	3,039	5	101	1	—	47	6,036
Barre	865	668	1	26	0	—	33	1,593
Berlin	211	500	0	11	0	—	5	727
Blackstone	1,656	434	0	20	1	—	21	2,132
Bolton	130	423	1	26	0	—	6	586
Boylston	372	689	0	25	0	—	8	1,094
Brookfield	266	439	2	11	2	—	10	730
Charlton	595	640	2	17	1	—	11	1,266
Clinton	3,749	1,859	6	70	4	—	90	5,778
Douglas	709	553	1	16	0	—	22	1,301
Dudley	1,950	747	5	28	0	—	32	2,762
East Brookfield	351	292	0	8	2	—	6	659
FITCHBURG	11,980	5,731	13	241	14	—	234	18,213
GARDNER	5,207	2,570	6	106	2	1	100	7,992
Grafton	2,144	1,579	2	66	3	—	35	3,829
Hardwick	600	312	0	7	0	—	14	933
Harvard	174	665	1	53	1	—	12	906
Holden	1,219	3,606	1	130	1	—	29	4,986
Hopedale	946	1,044	2	21	0	—	16	2,029

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark R. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hubbardston . . .	170	306	2	17	0	—	6	501
Lancaster . . .	502	1,032	0	16	6	—	21	1,577
Leicester . . .	1,965	1,314	0	53	0	—	29	3,361
LEOMINSTER . . .	7,505	4,113	8	166	4	—	160	11,956
Lunenburg . . .	1,140	1,546	0	47	1	—	20	2,754
Mendon . . .	370	551	1	9	5	—	13	949
Milford . . .	5,220	1,984	4	78	1	—	103	7,390
Millbury . . .	2,484	1,429	1	58	0	—	25	3,997
Millville . . .	555	156	0	5	0	—	11	727
New Braintree . . .	62	117	0	6	0	—	1	186
North Brookfield . . .	882	642	1	15	2	—	18	1,560
Northborough . . .	995	1,679	1	35	1	—	20	2,731
Northbridge . . .	2,907	1,928	4	30	2	—	54	4,925
Oakham . . .	85	160	0	7	0	—	1	253
Oxford . . .	1,984	1,364	2	33	0	—	32	3,415
Paxton . . .	392	718	9	20	1	—	10	1,150
Petersham . . .	110	260	1	19	0	—	5	395
Phillipston . . .	106	164	1	6	0	—	0	277
Princeton . . .	123	448	0	40	1	—	6	618
Royalston . . .	126	161	0	9	0	—	4	300
Rutland . . .	394	577	3	19	0	—	9	1,002
Shrewsbury . . .	3,372	3,762	3	134	3	—	49	7,323
Southborough . . .	663	1,091	3	29	2	—	23	1,811
Southbridge . . .	5,548	1,828	8	68	2	—	95	7,549
Spencer . . .	2,076	1,327	1	35	1	—	36	3,475
Sterling . . .	415	930	0	31	3	—	7	1,386
Sturbridge . . .	897	643	2	27	2	—	12	1,583
Sutton . . .	638	743	0	14	3	1	17	1,416
Templeton . . .	1,013	894	2	33	0	—	18	1,960
Upton . . .	499	772	1	28	1	—	11	1,312
Uxbridge . . .	2,226	1,052	4	29	1	—	44	3,356
Warren . . .	917	552	0	11	3	—	17	1,500
Webster . . .	4,755	1,639	5	62	4	—	61	6,526
West Boylston . . .	912	1,470	1	62	1	—	13	2,459
West Brookfield . . .	338	553	1	13	1	—	7	913
Westborough . . .	1,190	2,073	1	60	2	—	22	3,348
Westminster . . .	710	925	1	29	0	—	15	1,680
Winchendon . . .	1,507	922	1	20	3	—	22	2,475
WORCESTER . . .	47,794	28,155	107	1,794	26	—	1,099	78,975
Totals . . .	142,585	98,855	229	4,259	116	3	2,929	248,976

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

COUNTIES.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	George C. Lodge of Bev- erly, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Watertown, Socialist Labor	H. Stuart Hughes of Cambridge, Inde- pendent	Mark R. Shaw of Mel- rose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BARNSTABLE .	9,443	18,519	35	747	21	-	347	29,112
BERKSHIRE . .	29,396	25,590	187	1,803	50	-	2,139	59,165
BRISTOL . .	107,743	56,425	158	2,062	128	2	2,071	168,589
DUKES COUNTY .	1,094	1,668	3	55	6	-	59	2,885
ESSEX . .	137,895	114,809	268	4,988	151	1	3,171	261,283
FRANKLIN . .	9,211	13,039	19	491	21	-	335	23,116
HAMPDEN . .	86,099	63,319	996	3,220	119	2	5,759	159,514
HAMPSHIRE . .	19,374	17,023	64	1,375	41	-	561	38,438
MIDDLESEX . .	276,073	228,199	1,099	15,785	347	8	8,225	529,736
NANTUCKET .	584	1,010	2	35	1	-	52	1,684
NORFOLK . .	106,957	113,666	345	6,397	126	2	3,004	230,497
PLYMOUTH . .	47,850	53,299	128	2,064	48	2	1,047	104,438
SUFFOLK . .	188,307	72,248	1,797	6,732	264	3	17,267	286,618
WORCESTER . .	142,585	98,855	229	4,259	116	3	2,929	248,976
Totals . .	1,162,611	877,669	5,330	50,013	1,439	23	46,966	2,144,051

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1964.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1964.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gillefdeer of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	4,415	3,324	5	8	—	132	7,884
Bourne	1,803	1,015	1	2	—	41	2,862
Brewster	345	475	2	1	—	14	837
Chatham	902	1,141	3	2	—	37	2,085
Dennis	1,217	1,416	3	2	—	51	2,689
Eastham	422	469	—	—	—	7	898
Falmouth	3,951	2,093	8	8	—	103	6,163
Harwich	1,103	1,317	5	2	—	43	2,470
Mashpee	242	99	—	—	—	13	354
Orleans	760	866	1	2	—	25	1,654
Provincetown	1,231	269	14	—	—	29	1,543
Sandwich	649	509	3	1	—	26	1,188
Truro	284	179	2	1	—	14	480
Wellfleet	406	353	14	2	—	20	795
Yarmouth	2,084	1,837	3	3	—	51	3,978
Totals	19,814	15,362	64	34	—	606	35,880

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	5,069	1,007	9	8	—	96	6,189
Alford	52	64	1	1	—	8	126
Becket	211	131	2	1	—	7	352
Cheshire	871	291	—	—	—	26	1,188
Clarksburg	601	204	—	1	—	12	818
Dalton	2,112	1,058	3	3	—	39	3,215
Egremont	204	267	2	—	—	7	480
Florida	171	97	—	1	—	5	274

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Giffedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Great Barrington	2,133	925	3	6	—	76	3,143
Hancock	111	88	3	2	—	4	208
Hinsdale	446	171	—	—	—	10	627
Lanesborough	881	406	2	2	—	21	1,312
Lee	1,529	449	10	2	—	259	2,249
Lenox	1,141	603	9	4	—	163	1,920
Monterey	146	132	1	1	—	11	291
Mount Washington	14	21	—	—	—	—	35
New Ashford	46	34	—	—	—	—	80
New Marlborough	190	201	2	2	—	15	410
NORTH ADAMS	7,249	1,835	11	5	—	145	9,245
Otis	104	94	2	—	—	29	229
Peru	55	31	—	1	—	1	88
PITTSFIELD	17,602	5,757	132	40	—	2,234	25,815
Richmond	236	241	1	—	—	6	484
Sandisfield	159	78	3	—	—	9	249
Savoy	92	48	—	—	—	4	144
Sheffield	487	467	1	1	—	25	981
Stockbridge	674	407	4	1	—	25	1,111
Tyringham	51	59	—	—	—	10	120
Washington	78	60	—	—	—	5	143
West Stockbridge	378	194	1	—	—	8	581
Williamstown	1,807	1,393	7	6	—	54	3,267
Windsor	92	76	1	1	—	6	176
Totals	44,992	16,889	210	89	—	3,370	65,550

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	2,492	395	4	3	—	26	2,920
ATTLEBORO	8,620	3,506	11	18	—	179	12,334
Berkley	472	243	1	1	—	16	733
Dartmouth	5,793	2,173	14	8	—	117	8,105
Dighton	1,223	491	3	—	—	20	1,737
Easton	2,604	1,905	5	5	—	56	4,575
Fairhaven	5,465	1,696	4	3	—	81	7,249
FALL RIVER	40,691	4,822	50	27	—	1,088	46,678
Freetown	927	471	—	—	—	17	1,415
Mansfield	2,634	1,167	3	5	—	85	3,894

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
NEW BEDFORD	39,972	6,501	72	28	3	779	47,355
North Attleborough	5,035	1,943	11	12	—	134	7,135
Norton	1,857	830	4	4	—	38	2,733
Raynham	1,590	806	6	1	—	40	2,443
Rehoboth	1,385	809	4	—	—	40	2,238
Seekonk	2,880	1,368	3	1	—	86	4,338
Somerset	5,842	1,345	7	6	—	69	7,269
Swansea	4,128	1,301	5	3	—	55	5,492
TAUNTON	14,042	3,179	18	11	—	427	17,677
Westport	2,589	1,038	5	6	—	55	3,693
Totals	150,241	35,989	230	142	3	3,408	190,013

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	73	83	1	1	—	5	163
Edgartown	461	339	1	—	—	28	829
Gay Head	48	11	—	—	—	1	60
Gosnold	21	21	—	—	—	—	42
Oak Bluffs	555	223	1	1	—	23	802
Tisbury	748	378	—	1	—	25	1,153
West Tisbury	111	121	—	—	—	5	237
Totals	2,017	1,176	3	3	—	87	3,286

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	3,298	1,163	15	12	—	506	4,994
Andover	5,502	4,160	10	10	—	103	9,785
BEVERLY	11,320	5,715	23	9	—	262	17,329
Boxford	515	796	2	1	—	12	1,326
Danvers	7,097	3,251	9	11	—	105	10,473
Essex	640	468	—	1	—	22	1,131
Georgetown	1,103	898	1	1	—	25	2,028
GLOUCESTER	8,551	3,460	10	21	—	239	12,281
Groveland	1,151	682	1	3	—	31	1,868
Hamilton	1,371	1,347	4	2	—	42	2,766

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
HAVERHILL	15,884	4,830	35	19	—	355	21,123
Ipswich	2,978	1,568	4	8	—	77	4,635
LAWRENCE	29,969	3,580	80	47	—	606	34,282
LYNN	35,042	8,364	132	56	—	743	44,337
Lynnfield	2,450	2,307	6	2	—	52	4,817
Manchester	1,095	1,083	3	3	—	29	2,213
Marblehead	5,548	5,185	18	10	—	98	10,859
Merrimac	981	655	2	3	—	24	1,665
Methuen	11,914	3,494	24	23	—	205	15,660
Middleton	865	524	1	4	—	28	1,422
Nahant	1,271	590	4	3	—	25	1,893
Newbury	770	829	5	8	—	30	1,642
NEWBURYPORT	3,930	1,609	28	18	—	874	6,459
North Andover	4,174	1,859	9	4	—	79	6,125
PEABODY	14,904	3,228	43	27	—	285	18,487
Rockport	1,513	1,250	7	8	—	59	2,837
Rowley	592	631	1	2	—	17	1,243
SALEM	16,907	2,790	28	20	—	318	20,063
Salisbury	1,097	673	3	3	—	37	1,813
Saugus	7,354	3,086	24	14	—	112	10,590
Swampscott	4,432	2,206	15	10	—	648	7,311
Topsfield	812	1,072	1	—	—	13	1,898
Wenham	538	934	3	1	—	20	1,496
West Newbury	459	512	1	1	—	18	991
Totals	206,027	74,799	552	365	—	6,099	287,842

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	239	285	1	2	—	10	537
Bernardston	317	292	—	—	—	10	619
Buckland	438	373	1	1	—	23	836
Charlemont	181	206	—	—	—	8	395
Colrain	360	243	—	—	—	13	616
Conway	206	200	—	—	—	7	413
Deerfield	1,095	502	—	1	—	30	1,628
Erving	446	167	—	1	—	6	620
Gill	342	218	1	—	—	11	572
Greenfield	5,428	2,561	32	9	—	386	8,416
Hawley	37	47	1	—	—	3	88

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	52	85	1	1	—	—	139
Leverett	171	177	3	5	—	8	364
Leyden	82	67	—	—	—	6	155
Monroe	66	11	—	—	—	—	77
Montague	3,293	757	3	5	—	79	4,137
New Salem	98	102	—	—	—	5	205
Northfield	499	614	—	5	—	22	1,140
Orange	1,452	1,002	2	3	—	54	2,513
Rowe	63	79	—	1	—	2	145
Shelburne	373	516	—	2	—	18	909
Shutesbury	101	44	1	—	—	3	149
Sunderland	398	194	—	—	—	14	606
Warwick	106	96	—	—	—	8	210
Wendell	88	44	—	—	—	2	134
Whately	352	144	—	1	—	14	511
Totals	16,283	9,026	46	37	—	742	26,134

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	5,554	2,020	12	5	—	97	7,688
Blandford	165	218	1	—	—	14	398
Brimfield	413	244	2	3	—	19	681
Chester	330	145	1	1	—	13	490
CHICOPEE	21,027	3,168	43	33	—	432	24,703
East Longmeadow	2,766	2,224	21	6	—	251	5,268
Granville	182	256	1	—	—	7	446
Hampden	691	530	2	1	—	21	1,245
Holland	235	111	—	—	—	7	353
HOLYOKE	17,418	3,807	105	38	—	2,073	23,441
Longmeadow	3,062	3,365	9	6	—	78	6,520
Ludlow	5,490	1,036	13	11	—	89	6,639
Monson	1,743	800	1	3	—	53	2,600
Montgomery	83	95	—	—	—	1	179
Palmer	4,278	955	7	11	—	82	5,333
Russell	407	192	1	1	—	12	613
Southwick	1,351	700	4	1	—	32	2,088
SPRINGFIELD	45,946	13,983	251	80	—	4,634	64,894
Tolland	28	33	—	1	—	2	64

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Giffedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wales	230	83	—	—	—	6	319
West Springfield	7,378	3,301	46	20	—	707	11,452
WESTFIELD	8,661	3,076	18	11	—	169	11,935
Wilbraham	2,195	1,915	5	7	—	43	4,165
Totals	129,633	42,257	543	239	—	8,842	181,514

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	2,675	1,817	19	9	—	64	4,584
Belchertown	1,107	527	1	3	—	19	1,657
Chesterfield	121	131	—	—	—	11	263
Cummington	144	149	2	—	—	13	308
Easthampton	4,658	1,281	6	7	—	92	6,044
Goshen	90	123	—	—	—	1	214
Granby	1,192	524	—	2	—	16	1,734
Hadley	1,231	312	—	—	—	30	1,573
Hatfield	1,006	198	—	—	—	27	1,231
Huntington	410	227	1	—	—	9	647
Middlefield	56	69	1	—	—	2	128
NORTHAMPTON	8,876	2,743	38	25	—	171	11,853
Pelham	207	183	2	1	—	3	396
Plainfield	56	73	—	—	—	5	134
South Hadley	4,564	1,820	8	6	—	79	6,477
Southampton	758	388	2	2	—	14	1,164
Ware	3,453	651	1	1	—	70	4,176
Westhampton	132	158	—	1	—	2	293
Williamsburg	613	400	2	—	—	13	1,028
Worthington	114	163	3	1	—	12	293
Totals	31,463	11,937	86	58	—	653	44,197

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	2,065	1,926	6	2	—	43	4,042
Arlington	19,603	7,410	48	21	—	299	27,381
Ashby	526	370	3	1	—	14	914

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — Continued.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	2,323	1,044	7	2	—	28	3,404
Ayer	1,231	445	2	2	—	27	1,707
Bedford	2,525	1,618	11	7	—	53	4,214
Belmont	9,708	5,775	21	12	—	229	15,745
Billerica	6,123	1,833	6	8	—	71	8,041
Boxborough	190	272	3	—	—	3	468
Burlington	5,678	1,666	8	6	—	62	7,420
CAMBRIDGE	33,740	7,880	218	84	—	852	42,774
Carlisle	334	522	3	2	—	8	869
Chelmsford	6,259	3,178	12	7	—	110	9,566
Concord	2,955	2,642	23	8	—	418	6,046
Dracut	5,881	1,187	17	10	—	127	7,222
Dunstable	214	205	1	1	—	1	422
EVERETT	15,455	3,074	68	39	—	2,098	20,734
Framingham	16,464	5,808	19	18	—	264	22,573
Groton	1,114	763	1	3	—	19	1,900
Holliston	1,998	1,375	—	2	—	33	3,408
Hopkinton	1,574	811	4	4	—	28	2,421
Hudson	4,342	1,072	7	2	—	61	5,484
Lexington	7,153	5,049	63	28	—	879	13,172
Lincoln	932	1,127	5	5	—	36	2,105
Littleton	1,415	843	2	4	—	24	2,288
LOWELL	36,584	5,740	92	49	—	776	43,241
MALDEN	21,289	5,258	44	27	—	522	27,140
MARLBOROUGH	8,200	1,974	9	8	—	128	10,319
Maynard	3,056	799	25	1	—	69	3,950
MEDFORD	24,528	5,980	58	31	—	549	31,146
MELROSE	7,684	5,990	64	29	—	1,354	15,121
Natick	9,409	4,048	26	6	—	115	13,604
NEWTON	27,609	17,639	125	41	3	587	46,004
North Reading	2,587	1,420	5	4	—	45	4,061
Pepperell	1,170	678	—	2	—	44	1,894
Reading	5,608	4,313	14	9	—	102	10,046
Sherborn	436	670	2	1	—	8	1,117
Shirley	916	318	2	1	—	17	1,254
SOMERVILLE	34,283	5,404	79	37	—	617	40,420
Stoneham	6,113	2,750	8	19	—	93	8,983
Stow	742	589	5	2	—	20	1,358
Sudbury	2,069	1,764	16	7	—	299	4,155
Tewksbury	4,894	1,380	3	4	—	56	6,337
Townsend	1,063	606	1	3	—	20	1,693

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Tyngsborough . .	1,206	418	3	2	—	21	1,650
Wakefield . . .	8,354	4,035	19	3	—	157	12,568
WALTHAM	16,189	4,902	89	92	—	1,997	23,269
Watertown . . .	14,331	4,321	38	21	—	307	19,018
Wayland	2,806	2,536	8	4	—	46	5,400
Westford	2,541	949	4	5	—	48	3,547
Weston	1,864	2,816	17	5	—	45	4,747
Wilmington . . .	4,210	1,517	9	10	—	46	5,792
Winchester . . .	5,171	4,240	30	16	1	683	10,141
WOBURN	10,512	2,450	35	32	—	1,363	14,392
Totals	415,226	153,399	1,388	749	4	15,921	586,687

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket . . .	1,061	685	2	3	—	70	1,821
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COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	1,570	558	1	3	—	31	2,163
Bellingham . . .	3,365	643	4	5	—	66	4,083
Braintree	10,962	4,743	16	7	1	146	15,875
Brookline	18,728	8,280	125	32	3	2,123	29,291
Canton	5,148	1,691	9	5	—	57	6,910
Cohasset	1,673	1,483	2	2	—	32	3,192
Dedham	8,740	3,599	9	9	—	163	12,520
Dover	635	1,176	1	2	—	23	1,837
Foxborough . . .	2,674	1,672	8	3	—	35	4,392
Franklin	4,701	1,130	14	6	—	86	5,937
Holbrook	3,262	1,281	5	3	—	47	4,598
Medfield	1,508	1,242	4	4	—	27	2,785
Medway	2,043	811	1	2	—	37	2,894
Millis	1,378	747	5	—	—	26	2,156
Milton	10,416	4,557	22	9	—	170	15,174
Needham	7,058	7,123	12	7	—	144	14,344
Norfolk	802	525	3	2	—	16	1,348
Norwood	10,255	2,686	24	8	—	142	13,115

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainville . . .	1,095	606	2	2	—	17	1,722
QUINCY . . .	31,167	10,476	66	43	—	519	42,271
Randolph . . .	7,834	1,780	17	9	—	90	9,730
Sharon . . .	3,568	1,590	10	1	—	53	5,222
Stoughton . . .	5,768	2,034	8	5	—	102	7,917
Walpole . . .	4,741	2,208	8	4	—	73	7,034
Wellesley . . .	6,015	7,001	17	18	—	162	13,213
Westwood . . .	3,090	2,702	5	1	—	72	5,870
Weymouth . . .	15,708	6,232	26	20	—	167	22,153
Wrentham . . .	1,293	883	4	2	—	40	2,222
Totals . . .	175,197	79,459	428	214	4	4,666	259,968

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington . . .	3,261	1,745	3	3	—	67	5,079
Bridgewater . . .	2,622	1,162	3	3	—	76	3,866
BROCKTON . . .	25,576	8,386	53	30	—	480	34,525
Carver . . .	516	296	—	3	—	23	838
Duxbury . . .	1,111	1,694	2	—	—	33	2,840
East Bridgewater . . .	1,822	1,190	3	5	—	44	3,064
Halifax . . .	701	430	6	1	—	9	1,147
Hanover . . .	1,747	1,291	4	5	—	44	3,091
Hanson . . .	1,217	872	4	1	—	44	2,138
Hingham . . .	4,295	3,414	9	7	—	81	7,806
Hull . . .	2,932	573	3	3	—	49	3,560
Kingston . . .	1,472	747	3	2	—	46	2,270
Lakeville . . .	969	642	2	2	—	28	1,643
Marion . . .	682	779	3	2	—	33	1,499
Marshfield . . .	2,671	1,670	2	8	—	40	4,391
Mattapoisett . . .	954	772	1	3	—	20	1,750
Middleborough . . .	3,259	1,870	3	7	—	95	5,234
Norwell . . .	1,450	1,321	1	1	—	24	2,797
Pembroke . . .	1,787	1,111	3	1	—	39	2,941
Plymouth . . .	5,134	2,139	5	5	—	104	7,387
Plympton . . .	210	204	—	1	—	5	420
Rochester . . .	390	316	—	—	—	12	718
Rockland . . .	4,436	1,309	7	6	—	56	5,814
Scituate . . .	3,741	2,324	5	7	—	53	6,130

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Giffelder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wareham	2,666	1,136	28	4	—	87	3,921
West Bridgewater	1,299	1,177	2	1	—	34	2,513
Whitman	3,305	1,644	8	4	—	72	5,033
Totals	80,225	40,214	163	115	—	1,698	122,415

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BOSTON	205,941	32,315	598	344	1	24,067	263,266
CHELSEA	12,321	1,263	32	22	—	447	14,085
REVERE	16,952	2,462	32	32	—	634	20,112
Winthrop	7,071	1,847	20	18	—	800	9,756
Totals	242,285	37,887	682	416	1	25,948	307,219

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	944	475	2	1	—	19	1,441
Athol	3,716	1,696	4	4	—	106	5,526
Auburn	4,605	2,268	12	6	—	76	6,967
Barre	1,257	489	2	1	—	45	1,794
Berlin	419	385	2	—	—	12	818
Blackstone	2,272	250	3	4	—	48	2,577
Bolton	325	332	5	2	—	9	673
Boylston	709	543	1	—	—	10	1,263
Brookfield	473	343	—	2	—	15	833
Charlton	1,047	510	2	3	—	21	1,583
Clinton	4,798	1,106	9	8	—	104	6,025
Douglas	1,017	387	—	—	—	24	1,428
Dudley	2,613	505	4	1	—	35	3,158
East Brookfield	524	239	—	1	—	18	782
FITCHBURG	15,482	3,512	19	15	—	342	19,370
GARDNER	6,994	1,739	4	6	—	169	8,912
Grafton	3,162	1,134	9	1	—	33	4,339
Hardwick	878	249	2	—	—	27	1,156
Harvard	444	640	2	1	—	43	1,130
Holden	2,614	3,062	4	—	—	39	5,719
Hopedale	1,431	757	1	2	—	33	2,224

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS	Edward ^M . Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hubbardston	330	281	5	—	—	11	627
Lancaster	913	898	5	7	—	37	1,860
Leicester	2,855	863	3	1	—	48	3,770
LEOMINSTER	10,560	2,765	17	16	—	192	13,550
Lunenburg	2,046	1,083	—	2	—	40	3,176
Mendon	628	442	—	1	—	10	1,081
Milford	7,026	1,180	13	9	—	141	8,369
Millbury	4,006	1,074	5	3	—	55	5,143
Millville	711	94	—	—	—	11	816
New Braintree	113	95	—	—	—	6	214
North Brookfield	1,292	434	1	2	—	26	1,755
Northborough	1,918	1,267	—	—	—	22	3,207
Northbridge	3,522	1,168	23	16	—	399	5,128
Oakham	149	139	—	—	—	6	294
Oxford	3,031	908	2	5	—	79	4,025
Paxton	750	616	3	2	—	11	1,382
Petersham	260	228	—	—	—	8	496
Phillipston	185	123	2	—	—	3	313
Princeton	290	387	1	1	—	8	687
Royalston	228	113	—	—	—	4	345
Rutland	713	397	—	1	—	12	1,123
Shrewsbury	5,458	2,737	8	5	—	77	8,285
Southborough	1,214	830	1	1	—	28	2,074
Southbridge	7,240	1,047	5	6	—	112	8,410
Spencer	3,127	800	6	3	—	54	3,990
Sterling	796	755	1	—	—	20	1,572
Sturbridge	1,270	515	5	1	—	20	1,811
Sutton	1,081	625	—	1	—	28	1,735
Templeton	1,678	605	4	2	—	33	2,322
Upton	922	558	1	—	—	25	1,506
Uxbridge	3,026	719	3	2	—	44	3,794
Warren	1,315	380	2	2	—	23	1,722
Webster	6,070	1,006	6	4	—	99	7,185
West Boylston	1,594	1,128	3	5	—	25	2,755
West Brookfield	637	437	1	—	—	23	1,098
Westborough	2,147	1,654	4	1	—	40	3,846
Westminster	1,166	710	1	1	—	28	1,906
Winchendon	2,172	603	2	3	1	44	2,825
WORCESTER	64,280	18,294	128	75	—	1,212	83,989
Total	202,443	68,584	348	236	1	4,292	275,904

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

COUNTIES.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Howard Whitmore, Jr. of Newton, Republican	Lawrence Giffedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Grace F. Luder of Waltham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BARNSTABLE .	19,814	15,362	64	34	—	606	35,880
BERKSHIRE . .	44,992	16,889	210	89	—	3,370	65,550
BRISTOL . . .	150,241	35,989	230	142	3	3,408	190,013
DUKES COUNTY .	2,017	1,176	3	3	—	87	3,286
ESSEX	206,027	74,799	552	365	—	6,099	287,842
FRANKLIN . . .	16,283	9,026	46	37	—	742	26,134
HAMPDEN . . .	129,633	42,257	543	239	—	8,842	181,514
HAMPSHIRE . .	31,463	11,937	86	58	—	653	44,197
MIDDLESEX . .	415,226	153,399	1,388	749	4	15,921	586,687
NANTUCKET . .	1,061	685	2	3	—	70	1,821
NORFOLK . . .	175,197	79,459	428	214	4	4,666	259,968
PLYMOUTH . . .	80,225	40,214	163	115	—	1,698	122,415
SUFFOLK . . .	242,285	37,887	682	416	1	25,948	307,219
WORCESTER . .	202,443	68,584	348	236	1	4,292	275,904
Totals	1,716,907	587,663	4,745	2,700	13	76,402	2,388,430

REPRESENTATIVES — EIGHTY-NINTH
CONGRESS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1964.

District

- No. 1. SILVIO O. CONTE (*R*) of Pittsfield.
- No. 2. EDWARD P. BOLAND (*D*) of Springfield.
- No. 3. PHILIP J. PHILBIN (*D*) of Clinton.
- No. 4. HAROLD D. DONOHUE (*D*) of Worcester.
- No. 5. F. BRADFORD MORSE (*R*) of Lowell.
- No. 6. WILLIAM H. BATES (*R*) of Salem.
- No. 7. TORBERT H. MACDONALD (*D*) of Malden.
- No. 8. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. (*D*) of Cambridge.
- No. 9. JOHN W. McCORMACK (*D*) of Boston.
- No. 10. JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN, JR. (*R*) of North
Attleborough.
- No. 11. JAMES A. BURKE (*D*) of Milton.
- No. 12. HASTINGS KEITH (*R*) of West Bridgewater.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS IN 1964.

(BY DISTRICTS.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1964.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 1.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Demo- cratic-Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Adams	5,403	1	785	6,189
Alford	112	—	14	126
Amherst	4,097	3	484	4,584
Ashfield	496	—	41	537
Athol	4,806	1	719	5,526
Becket	310	—	42	352
Bernardston	567	1	51	619
Blandford	358	—	40	398
Buckland	700	—	136	836
Charlmont	359	—	36	395
Cheshire	1,054	1	133	1,188
Chester	434	—	56	490
Chesterfield	237	—	26	263
Clarksburg	744	1	73	818
Colrain	540	—	76	616
Conway	357	—	56	413
Cummington	294	—	14	308
Dalton	2,928	—	287	3,215
Deerfield	1,419	—	209	1,628
Easthampton	5,241	—	803	6,044
Egremont	436	2	42	480
Erving	554	—	66	620
Florida	233	—	41	274
Gill	518	—	54	572
Goshen	191	—	23	214
Granville	397	—	49	446
Great Barrington	2,709	—	434	3,143
Greenfield	6,032	—	2,384	8,416
Hadley	1,292	—	281	1,573

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Continued.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Sylvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Demo- cratic-Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hancock	183	—	25	208
Hatfield	973	—	258	1,231
Hawley	79	—	9	88
Heath	126	1	12	139
Hinsdale	561	1	65	627
HOLYOKE	16,117	1	7,323	23,441
Huntington	563	1	83	647
Lanesborough	1,187	—	125	1,312
Lee	1,675	—	574	2,249
Lenox	1,263	—	657	1,920
Leverett	319	—	45	364
Leyden	132	—	23	155
Middlefield	111	—	17	128
Monroe	69	—	8	77
Montague	3,621	—	516	4,137
Montgomery	162	—	17	179
Monterey	252	—	39	291
Mount Washington	32	—	3	35
New Ashford	74	—	6	80
New Marlborough	333	2	75	410
New Salem	183	—	22	205
NORTH ADAMS	8,259	5	981	9,245
NORTHAMPTON	10,538	—	1,315	11,853
Northfield	1,021	1	118	1,140
Orange	2,207	—	306	2,513
Otis	128	—	101	229
Pelham	348	—	48	396
Peru	84	—	4	88
Petersham	420	—	76	496
Phillipston	278	—	35	313
PITTSFIELD	18,600	—	7,215	25,815
Plainfield	119	—	15	134
Richmond	435	—	49	484
Rowe	127	—	18	145
Royalston	295	—	50	345
Russell	536	—	77	613
Sandisfield	208	—	41	249
Savoy	130	—	14	144
Sheffield	860	1	120	981
Shelburne	812	—	97	909
Shutesbury	126	—	23	149

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Demo- cratic-Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Southampton	1,049	1	114	1,164
Southwick	1,905	—	183	2,088
Stockbridge	1,000	1	110	1,111
Sunderland	524	—	82	606
Templeton	2,025	—	297	2,322
Tolland	55	—	9	64
Tyringham	111	—	9	120
Warwick	190	—	20	210
Washington	125	—	18	143
Wendell	104	—	30	134
West Stockbridge	495	—	86	581
WESTFIELD	10,556	5	1,374	11,935
Westhampton	263	—	30	293
Whately	418	—	93	511
Williamsburg	929	—	99	1,028
Williamstown	2,981	3	283	3,267
Windsor	149	—	27	176
Worthington	260	—	33	293
Totals.	139,503	33	30,957	170,493

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward P. Boland of Springfield, Demo- cratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Agawam	6,814	—	874	7,688
Belchertown	1,351	3	303	1,657
Brimfield	520	1	160	681
Brookfield	539	—	294	833
CHICOPEE	21,829	—	2,874	24,703
East Brookfield	560	—	222	782
East Longmeadow	2,856	—	2,412	5,268
Granby	1,451	1	282	1,734
Hampden	1,035	—	210	1,245
Holland	293	—	60	353
Longmeadow	5,301	2	1,217	6,520
Ludlow	5,857	—	782	6,639
Monson	2,124	—	476	2,600
North Brookfield	1,269	2	484	1,755
Palmer	4,363	—	970	5,333
South Hadley	5,479	3	995	6,477
SPRINGFIELD	46,021	—	18,873	64,894
Sturbridge	1,396	—	415	1,811
Wales	269	—	50	319
Ware	3,350	—	826	4,176
Warren	1,324	—	398	1,722
West Brookfield	762	—	336	1,098
West Springfield	7,673	1	3,778	11,452
Wilbraham	3,458	—	707	4,165
Totals	125,894	13	37,998	163,905

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, Demo- cratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acton	2,982	—	1,060	4,042
Ashburnham	1,210	—	231	1,441
Ashby	696	—	218	914
Ayer	1,414	—	293	1,707
Barre	1,503	—	291	1,794
Bellingham	3,471	—	612	4,083
Berlin	693	—	125	818
Blackstone	2,377	—	200	2,577
Bolton	598	—	75	673
Boxborough	331	1	136	468
Charlton	1,286	—	297	1,583
Clinton	5,568	—	457	6,025
Douglas	1,175	—	253	1,428
Dudley	2,601	—	557	3,158
Dunstable	281	—	141	422
FITCHBURG	17,021	4	2,345	19,370
Franklin	4,838	2	1,097	5,937
GARDNER	7,768	—	1,144	8,912
Groton	1,432	—	468	1,900
Hardwick	969	—	187	1,156
Harvard	898	1	231	1,130
Holliston	2,500	—	908	3,408
Hopedale	1,813	—	411	2,224
Hubbardston	503	1	123	627
Hudson	5,008	—	476	5,484
Lancaster	1,597	—	263	1,860
Leicester	3,215	—	555	3,770
LEOMINSTER	12,122	—	1,428	13,550
Littleton	1,860	—	428	2,288
Lunenburg	2,634	—	542	3,176
MARLBOROUGH	9,195	—	1,124	10,319
Maynard	3,447	1	502	3,950
Medway	2,310	1	583	2,894
Mendon	806	—	275	1,081
Milford	7,135	1	1,233	8,369
Millbury	4,401	1	741	5,143
Millis	1,577	—	579	2,156
Millville	737	—	79	816
Natick	10,825	—	2,779	13,604
New Braintree	163	—	51	214

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Philip J. Philbin of Clinton, Demo- cratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Northbridge	3,537	1	1,590	5,128
Oakham	229	—	65	294
Oxford	3,444	—	581	4,025
Paxton	1,091	1	290	1,382
Pepperell	1,381	—	513	1,894
Princeton	522	—	165	687
Rutland	942	1	180	1,123
Sherborn	708	—	409	1,117
Shirley	1,074	1	179	1,254
Southbridge	7,216	—	1,194	8,410
Spencer	3,261	7	722	3,990
Sterling	1,308	—	264	1,572
Stow	1,087	3	268	1,358
Sutton	1,360	—	375	1,735
Townsend	1,291	7	395	1,693
Tyngsborough	1,261	2	387	1,650
Upton	1,178	—	328	1,506
Uxbridge	3,257	—	537	3,794
Webster	5,979	—	1,206	7,185
Westford	2,786	1	760	3,547
Westminster	1,586	—	320	1,906
Winchendon	2,459	2	364	2,825
Totals	177,917	39	34,590	212,546

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Harold D. Donohue of Worcester, Dem- ocratic	Dudley B. Dumaine of Worcester, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland . . .	2,249	1,077	—	78	3,404
Auburn . . .	5,076	1,755	—	136	6,967
Boylston . . .	857	392	—	14	1,263
Framingham . . .	14,886	6,898	—	789	22,573
Grafton . . .	3,266	979	—	94	4,339
Holden . . .	3,401	2,250	—	68	5,719
Hopkinton . . .	1,569	803	—	49	2,421
Northborough . . .	2,049	1,097	—	61	3,207
Shrewsbury . . .	5,992	2,136	—	157	8,285
Southborough . . .	1,215	804	—	55	2,074
Sudbury . . .	1,554	2,209	—	392	4,155
WALTHAM . . .	14,203	5,438	—	3,628	23,269
Watertown . . .	12,092	5,835	—	1,091	19,018
Wayland . . .	2,214	3,069	—	117	5,400
Westborough . . .	2,281	1,486	—	79	3,846
West Boylston . . .	1,866	854	—	35	2,755
Weston . . .	1,300	3,368	—	79	4,747
WORCESTER . . .	66,269	15,584	—	2,136	83,989
Totals . . .	142,339	56,034	—	9,058	207,431

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	F. Bradford Morse of Lowell, Repub- lican	George W. Arvanitis of Lawrence, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Andover . . .	7,084	2,513	-	188	9,785
Bedford . . .	3,284	827	-	103	4,214
Billerica . . .	5,429	2,493	-	119	8,041
Burlington . . .	5,123	2,141	-	156	7,420
Carlisle . . .	783	70	-	16	869
Chelmsford . . .	7,583	1,878	-	105	9,566
Concord . . .	4,706	943	-	397	6,046
Dracut . . .	4,838	2,257	-	127	7,222
LAWRENCE . . .	11,665	21,525	-	1,092	34,282
Lexington . . .	9,445	2,677	-	1,050	13,172
Lincoln . . .	1,770	267	-	68	2,105
LOWELL . . .	27,687	14,543	-	1,011	43,241
MELROSE . . .	9,952	3,699	-	1,470	15,121
North Reading . . .	2,633	1,329	-	99	4,061
Reading . . .	7,357	2,497	-	192	10,046
Stoneham . . .	5,526	3,142	-	315	8,983
Tewksbury . . .	4,567	1,695	-	75	6,337
Wilmington . . .	3,955	1,736	-	101	5,792
Winchester . . .	7,111	2,119	1	910	10,141
WOBURN . . .	7,237	5,782	-	1,373	14,392
Totals . . .	137,735	74,133	1	8,967	220,836

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	William H. Bates of Salem, Republican	James G. Zafris, J., of Groveland Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	2,470	1,781	-	743	4,994
BEVERLY	13,089	3,818	-	422	17,329
Boxford	1,042	271	-	13	1,326
Danvers	7,485	2,793	-	195	10,473
Essex	921	186	-	24	1,131
Georgetown	1,367	623	-	38	2,028
GLOUCESTER	8,148	3,596	-	537	12,281
Groveland	917	936	-	15	1,868
Hamilton	2,290	428	-	48	2,766
HAVERHILL	10,730	9,795	-	598	21,123
Ipswich	3,298	1,185	-	152	4,635
LYNN	22,694	20,009	-	1,634	44,337
Manchester	1,747	409	-	57	2,213
Marblehead	9,213	1,423	-	223	10,859
Merrimac	1,094	532	-	39	1,665
Methuen	8,414	6,535	-	711	15,660
Middleton	981	394	-	47	1,422
Nahant	1,320	514	-	59	1,893
Newbury	1,065	540	-	37	1,642
NEWBURYPORT	2,567	3,255	-	637	6,459
North Andover	3,725	2,182	-	218	6,125
PEABODY	10,998	6,656	-	833	18,487
Rockport	2,138	613	-	86	2,837
Rowley	945	260	-	38	1,243
SALEM	13,843	5,713	-	507	20,063
Salisbury	1,048	693	-	72	1,813
Swampscott	4,738	1,639	-	934	7,311
Topsfield	1,433	441	-	24	1,898
Wenham	1,287	186	-	23	1,496
West Newbury	726	240	-	25	991
Totals	141,733	77,646	-	8,989	228,368

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Torbert H. MacDonald of Malden, Democratic	Gordon F. Hughes of Somerville, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Arlington . . .	17,985	8,392	-	1,004	27,381
Belmont . . .	8,622	6,422	-	701	15,745
CHELSEA . . .	11,268	1,239	-	1,578	14,085
EVERETT . . .	14,684	2,779	-	3,271	20,734
Lynnfield . . .	2,533	2,168	-	116	4,817
MALDEN . . .	22,193	4,174	-	773	27,140
MEDFORD . . .	24,147	5,681	-	1,318	31,146
REVERE . . .	15,773	2,335	-	2,004	20,112
Saugus . . .	7,306	2,929	-	355	10,590
Wakefield . . .	8,573	3,657	-	338	12,568
Winthrop . . .	6,011	1,895	-	1,850	9,756
Totals . . .	139,095	41,671	-	13,308	194,074

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Cambridge, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BOSTON, Wards 1, 2, 3, 21, 22 . . .	37,859	3	23,506	61,368
Brookline . . .	14,479	-	14,812	29,291
CAMBRIDGE . . .	34,777	10	7,987	42,774
SOMERVILLE . . .	34,935	-	5,485	40,420
Totals . . .	122,050	13	51,790	173,853

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	John W. McCormack of Boston, Demo- cratic	Jack E. Molesworth of Boston, Re- publican	Noel A. Day of Boston, Independent	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20,	118,385	21,557	7,440	-	29,839	177,221

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Joseph William Martin, Jr. of North Attleborough, Republican	Edward F. Doolan of Fall River, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
ATTLEBORO	7,831	4,207	—	296	12,334
Berkley	467	234	—	32	733
Dighton	1,154	527	—	56	1,737
Dover	1,549	231	1	56	1,837
Easton	3,178	1,261	—	136	4,575
FALL RIVER	21,066	23,221	—	2,391	46,678
Foxborough	3,162	1,140	—	90	4,392
Freetown	902	469	—	44	1,415
Mansfield	2,477	1,293	—	124	3,894
Medfield	2,106	619	1	59	2,785
Needham	10,672	3,167	—	505	14,344
NEWTON	27,036	15,911	—	3,057	46,004
Norfolk	898	399	—	51	1,348
North Attleborough	4,779	2,163	—	193	7,135
Norton	1,770	885	—	78	2,733
Plainville	1,202	481	—	39	1,722
Raynham	1,610	759	—	74	2,443
Rehoboth	1,410	756	—	72	2,238
Seekonk	2,479	1,743	—	116	4,338
Somerset	4,307	2,790	—	172	7,269
Swansea	3,282	2,091	—	119	5,492
TAUNTON	9,232	7,410	—	1,035	17,677
Walpole	4,548	2,285	—	201	7,034
Wellesley	10,365	2,458	—	389	13,212
Westwood	4,318	1,367	—	185	5,870
Wrentham	1,603	548	—	71	2,222
Totals	133,403	78,415	2	9,641	221,461

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	James A. Burke of Milton, Demo- cratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon	1,787	15	361	2,163
BOSTON, Ward 18	17,902	—	6,775	24,677
Braintree	13,134	2	2,739	15,875
BROCKTON	28,672	—	5,853	34,525
Canton	6,044	—	866	6,910
Dedham	10,302	8	2,210	12,520
Holbrook	3,841	1	756	4,598
Milton	12,804	—	2,370	15,174
Norwood	11,164	—	1,951	13,115
QUINCY	35,769	—	6,502	42,271
Randolph	8,531	1	1,198	9,730
Sharon	4,150	—	1,072	5,222
Stoughton	6,566	—	1,351	7,917
Weymouth	18,595	15	3,543	22,153
Totals	179,261	42	37,547	216,850

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Hastings Keith of West Bridgewater, Republican	Alexander Byron of Wareham, Demo- cratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington	2,990	1,904	—	185	5,079
Acushnet	1,426	1,427	—	67	2,920
Barnstable	5,525	2,084	—	275	7,884
Bourne	1,863	916	—	83	2,862
Brewster	667	140	—	30	837
Bridgewater	2,400	1,307	—	159	3,866
Carver	492	311	—	35	838
Chatham	1,696	339	—	50	2,085
Chilmark	130	29	—	4	163
Cohasset	2,188	910	—	94	3,192
Dartmouth	4,256	3,575	—	274	8,105
Dennis	1,981	609	—	99	2,689
Duxbury	2,317	476	—	47	2,840
East Bridgewater	2,214	785	—	65	3,064
Eastham	735	139	—	24	898
Edgartown	616	162	—	51	829
Fairhaven	3,910	3,168	—	171	7,249
Falmouth	3,792	2,140	—	231	6,163
Gay Head	27	23	—	10	60
Gosnold	33	8	—	1	42
Halifax	720	396	—	31	1,147
Hanover	2,026	969	—	96	3,091
Hanson	1,376	685	1	76	2,138
Harwich	1,890	516	—	64	2,470
Hingham	5,165	2,396	—	245	7,806
Hull	1,553	1,789	—	218	3,560
Kingston	1,274	887	—	109	2,270
Lakeville	1,102	507	—	34	1,643
Marion	1,097	350	—	52	1,499
Marshfield	2,664	1,636	—	91	4,391
Mattapoisett	1,216	508	—	26	1,750
Mashpee	167	163	—	24	354
Middleborough	3,374	1,724	2	134	5,234
Nantucket	1,248	417	—	156	1,821
NEW BEDFORD	19,320	25,920	7	2,108	47,355
Norwell	1,954	772	—	71	2,797
Oak Bluffs	482	252	—	68	802
Orleans	1,377	224	—	53	1,654
Pembroke	1,834	1,031	—	76	2,941
Plymouth	3,783	3,243	—	361	7,387

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12 — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Hastings Keith of West Bridgewater, Republican	Alexander Byron of Wareham, Demo- cratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plympton	288	116	—	16	420
Provincetown	740	704	—	99	1,543
Rochester	467	229	—	22	718
Rockland	2,891	2,681	—	242	5,814
Sandwich	785	354	—	49	1,188
Scituate	3,687	2,242	—	201	6,130
Tisbury	778	321	—	54	1,153
Truro	311	148	—	21	480
Wareham	2,138	1,634	—	149	3,921
Wellfleet	587	178	—	30	795
West Bridgewater	2,053	419	1	40	2,513
West Tisbury	177	49	—	11	237
Westport	1,896	1,666	—	131	3,693
Whitman	3,078	1,763	—	192	5,033
Yarmouth	2,900	972	—	106	3,978
Totals	115,656	78,313	11	7,411	201,391

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

(BY COUNTIES)

Election November 3, 1964.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	2,375	5,389	7	12	—	101	7,884
Bourne	1,078	1,737	3	2	—	42	2,862
Brewster	190	627	2	2	—	16	837
Chatham	409	1,636	2	3	—	35	2,085
Dennis	662	1,980	5	5	—	37	2,689
Eastham	197	690	—	1	—	10	898
Falmouth	2,352	3,676	11	11	—	113	6,163
Harwich	598	1,833	4	3	—	32	2,470
Mashpee	173	166	—	—	—	15	354
Orleans	321	1,303	2	2	—	23	1,654
Provincetown	932	568	16	2	—	25	1,543
Sandwich	398	769	2	2	—	17	1,188
Truro	181	290	—	—	—	9	480
Wellfleet	217	553	—	2	—	23	795
Yarmouth	1,142	2,790	7	8	—	31	3,978
Totals	11,228	24,007	61	55	—	529	35,880

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	3,351	2,702	14	15	—	107	6,189
Alford	21	99	—	—	—	6	126
Becket	136	206	—	3	—	7	352
Cheshire	550	617	1	—	—	20	1,188
Clarksburg	352	452	—	2	—	12	818

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dalton	1,154	2,005	5	14	-	37	3,215
Egremont	78	389	-	1	2	10	480
Florida	131	142	1	-	-	-	274
Great Barrington	1,127	1,907	10	6	-	93	3,143
Hancock	74	123	1	-	-	10	208
Hinsdale	272	332	1	4	2	16	627
Lanesborough	501	779	7	4	-	21	1,312
Lee	913	1,236	7	3	-	90	2,249
Lenox	598	1,251	8	-	-	63	1,920
Monterey	53	229	-	-	-	9	291
Mount Washington	8	27	-	-	-	-	35
New Ashford	28	52	-	-	-	-	80
New Marlborough	77	321	1	1	-	10	410
NORTH ADAMS	4,450	4,586	22	11	-	176	9,245
Otis	85	133	1	-	-	10	229
Peru	42	44	-	1	-	1	88
PITTSFIELD	10,562	13,878	198	43	-	1,134	25,815
Richmond	123	356	1	-	2	2	484
Sandisfield	110	130	3	2	-	4	249
Savoy	66	73	1	1	-	3	144
Sheffield	214	739	1	2	1	24	981
Stockbridge	284	793	3	2	-	29	1,111
Tyringham	18	99	-	-	-	3	120
Washington	61	80	-	-	-	2	143
West Stockbridge	184	375	2	2	2	16	581
Williamstown	798	2,379	4	2	2	82	3,267
Windsor	54	116	1	-	-	5	176
Totals	26,475	36,650	293	119	11	2,002	65,550

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	1,831	1,026	6	-	-	55	2,920
ATTLEBORO	6,285	5,858	22	13	-	156	12,334
Berkley	326	383	5	2	-	17	733
Dartmouth	3,717	4,210	21	9	2	146	8,105

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis N. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dighton . . .	857	840	1	2	—	37	1,737
Easton . . .	1,578	2,918	6	10	—	63	4,575
Fairhaven . . .	3,400	3,726	7	12	—	104	7,249
FALL RIVER . . .	33,509	11,667	110	64	—	1,328	46,678
Freetown . . .	627	767	2	1	—	18	1,415
Mansfield . . .	1,840	1,967	3	3	2	79	3,894
NEW BEDFORD . . .	28,587	17,547	119	84	18	1,000	47,355
North Attleborough . . .	3,664	3,318	12	7	—	134	7,135
Norton . . .	1,271	1,411	2	4	—	45	2,733
Raynham . . .	991	1,420	5	2	—	25	2,443
Rehoboth . . .	1,105	1,077	6	3	—	47	2,238
Seekonk . . .	2,314	1,929	6	12	—	77	4,338
Somerset . . .	4,513	2,662	9	7	—	78	7,269
Swansea . . .	3,204	2,223	5	17	—	43	5,492
TAUNTON . . .	10,221	6,973	39	24	—	420	17,677
Westport . . .	1,978	1,638	9	11	2	55	3,693
Totals . . .	111,818	73,560	395	289	24	3,927	190,013

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark . . .	37	121	3	—	—	2	163
Edgartown . . .	231	563	2	1	—	32	829
Gay Head . . .	33	20	—	—	—	7	60
Gosnold . . .	13	29	—	—	—	—	42
Oak Bluffs . . .	391	386	2	1	—	22	802
Tisbury . . .	517	609	—	—	—	27	1,153
West Tisbury . . .	63	166	1	—	1	6	237
Totals . . .	1,285	1,894	8	2	1	96	3,286

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	2,732	2,087	32	12	—	131	4,994
Andover	2,846	6,793	9	21	—	116	9,785
BEVERLY	7,426	9,580	17	26	6	274	17,329
Boxford	207	1,103	—	4	—	12	1,326
Danvers	4,512	5,824	12	23	—	102	10,473
Essex	413	704	2	1	1	10	1,131
Georgetown	658	1,342	3	2	—	23	2,028
GLOUCESTER	6,140	5,916	15	10	1	199	12,281
Groveland	789	1,062	1	1	—	15	1,868
Hamilton	790	1,924	4	7	—	41	2,766
HAVERHILL	12,258	8,379	43	49	—	394	21,123
Ipswich	1,918	2,625	6	10	—	76	4,635
LAWRENCE	22,759	10,452	106	98	—	867	34,282
LYNN	24,928	18,200	218	78	—	913	44,337
Lynnfield	1,103	3,665	3	5	—	41	4,817
Manchester	605	1,569	2	4	4	29	2,213
Marblehead	2,692	7,991	22	18	—	136	10,859
Merrimac	715	920	1	5	—	24	1,665
Methuen	8,337	7,048	22	34	—	219	15,660
Middleton	578	824	3	1	—	16	1,422
Nahant	753	1,113	8	5	—	14	1,893
Newbury	473	1,131	2	4	—	32	1,642
NEWBURYPORT	3,249	2,957	29	9	—	215	6,459
North Andover	2,623	3,409	5	14	1	73	6,125
PEABODY	10,462	7,593	72	32	1	327	18,487
Rockport	838	1,926	14	7	1	51	2,837
Rowley	390	835	1	1	—	16	1,243
SALEM	13,308	6,250	47	48	—	410	20,063
Salisbury	851	915	6	4	—	37	1,813
Saugus	4,309	6,113	30	17	—	121	10,590
Swampscott	2,382	4,778	23	10	—	118	7,311
Topsfield	395	1,476	7	2	—	18	1,898
Wenham	308	1,159	2	4	2	21	1,496
West Newbury	304	671	4	1	—	11	991
Totals	143,051	138,334	771	567	17	5,102	287,842

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield	146	381	1	1	—	8	537
Bernardston	206	402	1	—	—	10	619
Buckland	358	452	5	2	—	19	836
Charlmont	150	240	—	3	—	2	395
Colrain	284	316	1	3	—	12	616
Conway	135	269	—	1	—	8	413
Deerfield	815	778	2	4	—	29	1,628
Erving	349	258	3	2	—	8	620
Gill	230	329	1	1	—	11	572
Greenfield	4,096	4,103	33	10	—	174	8,416
Hawley	29	58	—	—	—	1	88
Heath	36	100	1	1	1	—	139
Leverett	101	248	3	3	—	9	364
Leyden	64	88	—	1	—	2	155
Monroe	42	34	—	—	—	1	77
Montague	2,645	1,333	3	7	—	99	4,137
New Salem	65	136	—	—	—	4	205
Northfield	326	795	1	6	—	12	1,140
Orange	1,039	1,427	4	7	—	36	2,513
Rowe	40	102	—	—	1	2	145
Shelburne	281	609	—	4	—	15	909
Shutesbury	70	69	2	—	3	5	149
Sunderland	308	285	—	—	1	12	606
Warwick	65	138	—	1	1	5	210
Wendell	77	53	—	—	—	4	134
Whately	241	249	2	1	—	18	511
Totals	12,198	13,302	63	58	7	506	26,134

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	3,773	3,796	13	13	—	93	7,688
Blandford	112	275	2	1	—	8	398
Brimfield	290	380	1	1	—	9	681
Chester	243	233	—	2	—	12	490
CHICOPEE	15,751	8,428	48	51	—	425	24,703
East Longmeadow	1,642	3,523	25	3	—	75	5,268

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Granville . . .	109	328	1	—	—	8	446
Hampden . . .	426	796	5	2	—	16	1,245
Holland . . .	171	180	—	—	—	2	353
HOLYOKE . . .	13,533	8,821	172	25	1	889	23,441
Longmeadow . . .	1,246	5,205	10	9	—	50	6,520
Ludlow . . .	3,902	2,610	16	14	—	97	6,639
Monson . . .	1,289	1,248	10	8	—	45	2,600
Montgomery . . .	56	122	—	—	—	1	179
Palmer . . .	3,297	1,895	9	14	—	118	5,333
Russell . . .	288	308	1	2	—	14	613
Southwick . . .	948	1,096	7	1	—	36	2,088
SPRINGFIELD . . .	32,303	29,676	381	64	—	2,470	64,894
Tolland . . .	28	35	—	—	—	1	64
Wales . . .	182	128	1	—	—	8	319
West Springfield . . .	5,193	6,061	57	13	1	127	11,452
WESTFIELD . . .	6,088	5,638	27	14	2	166	11,935
Wilbraham . . .	1,339	2,772	4	4	—	46	4,165
Totals . . .	92,209	83,554	790	241	4	4,716	181,514

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst . . .	1,266	3,192	23	9	7	87	4,584
Belchertown . . .	756	870	1	—	—	30	1,657
Chesterfield . . .	63	195	—	—	—	5	263
Cummington . . .	72	234	—	—	—	2	308
Easthampton . . .	3,576	2,337	17	12	—	102	6,044
Goshen . . .	56	153	—	1	—	4	214
Granby . . .	744	970	2	3	—	15	1,734
Hadley . . .	870	650	5	1	—	47	1,573
Hatfield . . .	757	438	—	1	—	35	1,231
Huntington . . .	320	312	2	1	—	12	647
Middlefield . . .	33	92	—	—	—	3	128
NORTHAMPTON . . .	6,014	5,589	38	13	3	196	11,853
Pelham . . .	114	269	1	3	—	9	396

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield . . .	39	93	—	—	—	2	134
South Hadley . . .	2,954	3,409	18	10	1	85	6,477
Southampton . . .	558	587	4	2	—	13	1,164
Ware . . .	2,652	1,423	10	3	—	88	4,176
Westhampton . . .	93	196	1	—	—	3	293
Williamsburg . . .	414	596	2	3	—	13	1,028
Worthington . . .	63	224	1	—	—	5	293
Totals . . .	21,414	21,829	125	62	11	756	44,197

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton . . .	993	2,989	5	3	4	48	4,042
Arlington . . .	10,282	16,563	56	52	21	407	27,381
Ashby . . .	384	518	2	2	—	8	914
Ashland . . .	1,440	1,929	8	3	—	24	3,404
Ayer . . .	823	855	4	2	—	23	1,707
Bedford . . .	1,213	2,928	14	7	1	51	4,214
Belmont . . .	4,641	10,801	33	28	—	242	15,745
Billerica . . .	3,917	3,998	6	20	—	100	8,041
Boxborough . . .	97	366	2	—	—	3	468
Burlington . . .	2,924	4,392	9	8	—	87	7,420
CAMBRIDGE . . .	20,996	20,381	257	101	19	1,020	42,774
Carlisle . . .	119	734	4	4	—	8	869
Chelmsford . . .	3,682	5,786	22	9	—	67	9,566
Concord . . .	1,500	4,423	26	8	3	86	6,046
Dracut . . .	4,583	2,507	20	11	1	100	7,222
Dunstable . . .	132	284	—	—	—	6	422
EVERETT . . .	11,078	8,953	83	21	—	599	20,734
Framingham . . .	9,712	12,533	26	25	—	277	22,573
Groton . . .	645	1,230	1	4	—	20	1,900
Holliston . . .	1,143	2,235	2	6	1	21	3,408
Hopkinton . . .	1,035	1,336	6	9	—	35	2,421
Hudson . . .	3,056	2,356	2	3	—	67	5,484
Lexington . . .	3,059	9,723	94	20	—	276	13,172
Lincoln . . .	322	1,732	11	2	7	31	2,105

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Littleton	797	1,447	5	6	—	33	2,288
LOWELL	28,915	13,306	99	72	1	818	43,241
MALDEN	12,772	13,736	48	41	—	543	27,140
MARLBOROUGH	5,650	4,448	10	12	—	199	10,319
Maynard	2,182	1,657	13	12	4	82	3,950
MEDFORD	13,929	16,625	43	37	—	512	31,146
MELROSE	4,100	10,700	63	15	—	243	15,121
Natick	5,388	8,024	25	11	—	156	13,604
NEWTON	15,606	29,327	205	82	34	750	46,004
North Reading	1,438	2,568	9	8	—	38	4,061
Pepperell	864	999	2	3	—	26	1,894
Reading	2,544	7,374	5	12	—	111	10,046
Sherborn	170	931	1	—	—	15	1,117
Shirley	696	527	2	1	—	28	1,254
SOMERVILLE	23,311	16,183	97	77	—	752	40,420
Stoneham	3,310	5,540	11	15	—	107	8,983
Stow	434	905	2	4	—	13	1,358
Sudbury	943	3,146	12	2	—	52	4,155
Tewksbury	3,123	3,152	9	4	—	49	6,337
Townsend	761	903	3	2	3	21	1,693
Tyngsborough	929	703	1	1	—	16	1,650
Wakefield	4,543	7,826	18	23	—	158	12,568
WALTHAM	11,312	11,323	116	31	—	487	23,269
Watertown	8,399	10,174	39	24	2	380	19,018
Wayland	1,320	3,995	13	7	1	64	5,400
Westford	1,692	1,806	3	6	1	39	3,547
Weston	667	4,019	11	1	2	47	4,747
Wilmington	2,531	3,191	3	14	1	52	5,792
Winchester	1,919	8,043	39	5	—	135	10,141
WOBURN	7,010	7,122	43	16	—	201	14,392
Totals	255,061	319,252	1,643	892	106	9,733	586,687

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	635	1,114	2	1	—	69	1,821
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COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon	986	1,143	4	4	—	26	2,163
Bellingham	2,642	1,367	10	7	—	57	4,083
Braintree	6,984	8,651	20	23	5	192	15,875
Brookline	10,272	17,973	181	24	6	835	29,291
Canton	3,033	3,792	11	6	—	68	6,910
Cohasset	903	2,243	1	7	3	35	3,192
Dedham	5,296	7,057	11	7	2	147	12,520
Dover	314	1,504	2	1	4	12	1,837
Foxborough	1,728	2,622	6	6	—	30	4,392
Franklin	3,376	2,484	6	4	—	67	5,937
Holbrook	2,080	2,464	5	7	—	42	4,598
Medfield	822	1,922	1	6	3	31	2,785
Medway	1,366	1,463	5	6	4	50	2,894
Millis	867	1,254	9	2	—	24	2,156
Milton	5,635	9,291	24	23	—	201	15,174
Needham	3,276	10,884	18	20	2	144	14,344
Norfolk	527	800	3	4	1	13	1,348
Norwood	6,144	6,760	19	11	—	181	13,115
Plainville	741	970	—	—	—	11	1,722
QUINCY	22,433	19,134	74	61	—	569	42,271
Randolph	4,961	4,622	15	18	—	114	9,730
Sharon	1,924	3,182	20	8	—	88	5,222
Stoughton	3,722	4,052	10	15	—	118	7,917
Walpole	2,775	4,169	5	6	1	78	7,034
Wellesley	2,714	10,315	24	19	1	140	13,213
Westwood	1,380	4,421	11	5	—	53	5,870
Weymouth	10,396	11,458	23	45	—	231	22,153
Wrentham	883	1,301	4	1	—	33	2,222
Totals	108,180	147,298	522	346	32	3,590	259,968

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	2,224	2,786	7	6	—	56	5,079
Bridgewater	1,890	1,898	11	4	4	59	3,866
BROCKTON	17,830	16,078	52	47	—	518	34,525
Carver	375	440	1	5	—	17	838

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Duxbury	621	2,176	4	1	3	36	2,840
East Bridgewater	1,196	1,828	5	7	1	27	3,064
Halifax	498	630	3	2	1	13	1,147
Hanover	1,083	1,966	4	7	—	31	3,091
Hanson	870	1,224	4	2	1	37	2,138
Hingham	2,324	5,366	12	10	1	93	7,806
Hull	2,016	1,471	10	4	—	59	3,560
Kingston	1,034	1,183	5	6	1	41	2,270
Lakeville	659	951	1	2	—	30	1,643
Marion	362	1,103	2	5	—	27	1,499
Marshfield	1,687	2,635	4	17	—	48	4,391
Mattapoisett	509	1,221	2	4	—	14	1,750
Middleborough	2,212	2,943	10	3	—	66	5,234
Norwell	849	1,925	3	5	—	15	2,797
Pembroke	1,209	1,691	5	2	—	34	2,941
Plymouth	3,818	3,444	8	6	3	108	7,387
Plympton	141	269	—	2	—	8	420
Rochester	224	484	1	1	—	8	718
Rockland	3,108	2,598	11	10	1	85	5,814
Scituate	2,185	3,879	9	9	—	48	6,130
Wareham	1,803	2,020	2	6	—	90	3,921
West Bridgewater	859	1,626	2	9	1	16	2,513
Whitman	2,199	2,744	7	10	—	73	5,033
Totals	53,785	66,579	185	191	17	1,658	122,415

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BOSTON	149,937	102,049	831	250	14	10,185	263,266
CHELSEA	9,032	4,549	48	21	—	435	14,085
REVERE	11,285	8,289	56	31	1	450	20,112
Winthrop	4,317	5,126	28	9	—	276	9,756
Totals	174,571	120,013	963	311	15	11,346	307,219

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham . . .	705	712	1	1	—	22	1,441
Athol . . .	2,874	2,573	5	1	1	72	5,526
Auburn . . .	2,891	3,930	11	56	2	77	6,967
Barre . . .	896	864	—	2	—	32	1,794
Berlin . . .	248	558	2	2	—	8	818
Blackstone . . .	1,966	553	5	8	—	45	2,577
Bolton . . .	188	475	4	1	—	5	673
Boylston . . .	382	869	—	2	—	10	1,263
Brookfield . . .	311	501	5	1	—	15	833
Charlton . . .	710	848	—	2	3	20	1,583
Clinton . . .	3,273	2,601	13	12	—	126	6,025
Douglas . . .	743	649	3	2	—	31	1,428
Dudley . . .	1,848	1,269	6	3	—	32	3,158
East Brookfield . . .	332	432	1	2	—	15	782
FITCHBURG . . .	12,267	6,736	32	25	2	308	19,370
GARDNER . . .	5,755	2,994	8	11	—	144	8,912
Grafton . . .	2,162	2,113	8	6	—	50	4,339
Hardwick . . .	648	481	2	—	—	25	1,156
Harvard . . .	225	892	2	2	—	9	1,130
Holden . . .	1,228	4,431	6	8	—	46	5,719
Hopedale . . .	952	1,235	1	4	—	32	2,224
Hubbardston . . .	239	373	3	1	—	11	627
Lancaster . . .	547	1,284	2	—	—	27	1,860
Leicester . . .	1,888	1,821	3	10	—	48	3,770
LEOMINSTER . . .	8,088	5,250	14	19	—	179	13,550
Lunenburg . . .	1,444	1,701	2	4	—	25	3,176
Mendon . . .	458	610	—	—	—	13	1,081
Milford . . .	5,386	2,830	13	12	—	128	8,369
Millbury . . .	2,948	2,112	8	17	1	57	5,143
Millville . . .	590	208	2	—	—	16	816
New Braintree . . .	75	137	—	—	—	2	214
North Brookfield . . .	861	866	6	2	—	20	1,755
Northborough . . .	1,045	2,129	3	4	—	26	3,207
Northbridge . . .	2,852	2,149	18	9	—	100	5,128
Oakham . . .	85	198	—	—	—	11	294
Oxford . . .	2,120	1,835	3	16	—	51	4,025
Paxton . . .	350	1,010	4	3	1	14	1,382
Petersham . . .	181	298	2	5	3	7	496
Phillipston . . .	156	155	1	—	—	1	313

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Princeton . . .	139	531	2	—	—	15	687
Royalston . . .	179	162	1	—	—	3	345
Rutland	404	703	1	3	—	12	1,123
Shrewsbury . . .	3,192	4,959	13	19	—	102	8,285
Southborough . .	700	1,338	3	3	2	28	2,074
Southbridge . . .	5,181	3,074	5	12	—	138	8,410
Spencer	2,162	1,753	8	5	1	61	3,990
Sterling	461	1,085	4	6	—	16	1,572
Sturbridge . . .	862	925	2	7	—	15	1,811
Sutton	781	925	—	11	—	18	1,735
Templeton . . .	1,275	1,015	3	1	—	28	2,322
Upton	610	878	1	3	1	13	1,506
Uxbridge	2,365	1,374	6	2	—	47	3,794
Warren	1,045	641	1	4	—	31	1,722
Webster	4,546	2,491	13	12	—	123	7,185
West Boylston . .	856	1,870	4	10	—	15	2,755
West Brookfield .	417	665	1	2	—	13	1,098
Westborough . . .	1,199	2,599	5	7	—	36	3,846
Westminster . . .	870	1,008	1	3	—	24	1,906
Winchendon . . .	1,657	1,109	3	3	4	49	2,825
WORCESTER . . .	42,688	39,289	176	213	—	1,623	83,989
Totals	141,506	129,076	452	579	21	4,270	275,904

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

COUNTIES.	Francis X. Bellotti of Quincy, Democratic	John A. Volpe of Winchester, Republican	Francis A. Votano of Lynn, Socialist Labor	Guy S. Williams of Auburn, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
BARNSTABLE .	11,228	24,007	61	55	—	529	35,880
BERKSHIRE . .	26,475	36,650	293	119	11	2,002	65,550
BRISTOL . . .	111,818	73,560	395	289	24	3,927	190,013
DUKES COUNTY .	1,285	1,894	8	2	1	96	3,286
ESSEX	143,051	138,334	771	567	17	5,102	287,842
FRANKLIN . . .	12,198	13,302	63	58	7	506	26,134
HAMPDEN . . .	92,209	83,554	790	241	4	4,716	181,514
HAMPSHIRE . .	21,414	21,829	125	62	11	756	44,197
MIDDLESEX . .	255,061	319,252	1,643	892	106	9,733	586,687
NANTUCKET . .	635	1,114	2	1	—	69	1,821
NORFOLK . . .	108,180	147,298	522	346	32	3,590	259,968
PLYMOUTH . .	53,785	66,579	185	191	17	1,658	122,415
SUFFOLK . . .	174,571	120,013	963	311	15	11,346	307,219
WORCESTER . .	141,506	129,076	452	579	21	4,270	275,904
Totals	1,153,416	1,176,462	6,273	3,713	266	48,300	2,388,430

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Election November 3, 1964.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

John W. Costello of Boston (Democratic)	1,097,380	votes
Elliot L. Richardson of Brookline (Republican)	1,121,985	"
Edgar E. Gaudet of Lynn (Socialist Labor)	9,551	"
Prescott E. Grout of Peabody (Prohibition)	5,424	"
All others	10	"
Blanks	154,080	"

For Secretary.

Kevin H. White of Boston (Democratic)	1,572,871	votes
Wallace B. Crawford of Pittsfield (Republican)	621,894	"
Fred M. Ingersoll of Lynn (Socialist Labor)	8,369	"
Julia B. Kohler of Boston (Prohibition)	6,074	"
All Others	7	"
Blanks	179,215	"

For Attorney-General.

Edward W. Brooke of Newton (Republican)	1,543,900	votes
James W. Hennigan, Jr., of Boston (Democratic)	746,390	"
Willy N. Hogseth of Saugus (Socialist Labor)	4,716	"
Howard B. Rand of Merrimac (Prohibition)	3,030	"
All others	4	"
Blanks	90,390	"

For Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Robert Q. Crane of Boston (Democratic)	1,390,921	votes
Robert C. Hahn of Stoughton (Republican)	762,593	"
Warren C. Carberg of Medway (Prohibition)	6,295	"
Arne A. Sortell of Randolph (Socialist Labor)	8,017	"
All others	3	"
Blanks	220,601	"

For Auditor.

Thaddeus Buczko of Salem (Democratic)	.	.	1,247,674 votes
Elwynn J. Miller of Medford (Republican)	.	.	868,813 "
John Charles Hedges of Needham (Prohibition)	.	.	11,368 "
Ethelbert L. Nevens of Lynn (Socialist Labor)	.	.	9,175 "
All others	.	.	9 "
Blanks	.	.	251,391 "

For Executive Councilors.**FIRST DISTRICT.**

Chris Byron of Wareham (Republican)	.	.	138,269 votes
Nicholas W. Mitchell of Fall River (Democratic)	.	.	158,923 "
All others	.	.	13 "
Blanks	.	.	22,823 "

SECOND DISTRICT.

Margaret M. Heckler of Wellesley (Republican)	.	.	161,294 votes
Paul J. Donahue of Boston (Democratic)	.	.	123,202 "
All others	.	.	2 "
Blanks	.	.	40,263 "

THIRD DISTRICT.

Perlie Dyar Chase of Boston (Republican)	.	.	110,518 votes
George F. Cronin, Jr. of Boston (Democratic)	.	.	154,944 "
All others	.	.	0 "
Blanks	.	.	44,132 "

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Patrick J. McDonough of Boston (Democratic)	.	.	177,684 votes
All others	.	.	10 "
Blanks	.	.	77,420 "

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Samuel Adams of Manchester (Republican)	.	.	120,233 votes
Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence (Democratic)	.	.	151,611 "
All others	.	.	0 "
Blanks	.	.	19,515 "

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Ray Crimmins of Somerville (Democratic)	.	147,009	votes
Ward Collins Cramer of Medford (Republican)	.	122,518	"
All others	. . . . .	1	"
Blanks	. . . . .	32,435	"

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Walter F. Kelly of Worcester (Democratic)	. .	163,809	votes
Elton R. Yasuna of Worcester (Republican)	. .	110,591	"
All others	. . . . .	0	"
Blanks	. . . . .	14,345	"

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Raymond F. Sullivan of Springfield (Democratic)	.	142,449	votes
Walter A. Aranow of Springfield (Republican)	.	116,924	"
All others	. . . . .	1	"
Blanks	. . . . .	37,492	"

STATISTICS

STATE, POST OFFICE, COUNTY
AND JUDICIARY

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.	1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1621 April, William Bradford.	1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.	1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.	1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.	1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.	1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.	1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†	1682 William Bradford,	to 1686
1681 James Cudworth.	1689 William Bradford,	to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡	1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡	1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡	1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.	1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.	1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.	1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.	1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.	1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.	1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.	1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to
1644 May 29, John Endicott.	May 20, 1686.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.	

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629 Thomas Goffe,*to Oct. 20, 1629	1650 John Endicott . . . to 1651
1629 Thomas Dudley . . . 1634	1651 Thomas Dudley . . . 1653
1634 Roger Ludlow . . . 1635	1653 Richard Bellingham . . 1654
1635 Richard Bellingham . . 1636	1654 John Endicott . . . 1655
1636 John Winthrop . . . 1637	1655 Richard Bellingham . . 1665
1637 Thomas Dudley . . . 1640	1665 Francis Willoughby . . 1671
1640 Richard Bellingham . . 1641	1671 John Leverett . . . 1673
1641 John Endicott . . . 1644	1673 Sam'l Symonds, to Oct. 1678
1644 John Winthrop . . . 1646	1678 Oct., Simon Bradstreet 1679
1646 Thomas Dudley . . . 1650	1679 Thomas Danforth . . 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.	1730 June 11, <i>William Tailer</i> .
1694 Dec. 4, <i>William Stoughton</i> .*	1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†	1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1700 July 17, <i>William Stoughton</i> .	1749 Sept. 11, <i>Spencer Phips</i> .
1701 July 7, The Council.	1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.	1756 Sept. 25, <i>Spencer Phips</i> .
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.	1757 April 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.	1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1715 Nov. 9, <i>William Tailer</i> .‡	1760 June 3, <i>Thomas Hutchinson</i> .
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.	1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1723 Jan. 1, <i>William Dummer</i> .	1769 Aug. 2, <i>Thomas Hutchinson</i> .
1728 July 19, William Burnet.	1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1729 Sept. 7, <i>William Dummer</i> .	1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701	1730 William Tailer.
1702 Thomas Povey . . . 1706	1732 Spencer Phips.
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct. . 1711	1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1711 William Tailer.	1771 Andrew Oliver.
1716 William Dummer.	1774 Thomas Oliver.

* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780 John Hancock . . . to 1785	1883 Benjamin F. Butler . . . 1884
1785 James Bowdoin . . . 1787	1884 George D. Robinson . . . 1887
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8 . . . 1793	1887 Oliver Ames . . . 1890
1794 Samuel Adams . . . 1797	1890 John Q. A. Brackett . . . 1891
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7, 1799	1891 William E. Russell . . . 1894
1800 Caleb Strong . . . 1807	1894 Frederic T. Greenhalge† 1896
1807 Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10 . . . 1808	1897 Roger Wolcott . . . 1900
1809 Christopher Gore . . . 1810	1900 W. Murray Crane . . . 1903
1810 Elbridge Gerry . . . 1812	1903 John L. Bates . . . 1905
1812 Caleb Strong . . . 1816	1905 William L. Douglas . . . 1906
1816 John Brooks . . . 1823	1906 Curtis Guild, Jr. . . . 1909
1823 Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6 . . . 1825	1909 Eben S. Draper . . . 1911
1825 Levi Lincoln . . . 1834	1911 Eugene N. Foss . . . 1914
1834 John Davis, March 1 . . . 1835	1914 David I. Walsh . . . 1916
1836 Edward Everett . . . 1840	1916 Samuel W. McCall . . . 1919
1840 Marcus Morton . . . 1841	1919 Calvin Coolidge‡ . . . 1921
1841 John Davis . . . 1843	1921 Channing H. Cox . . . 1925
1843 Marcus Morton . . . 1844	1925 Alvan T. Fuller . . . 1929
1844 George N. Briggs . . . 1851	1929 Frank G. Allen . . . 1931
1851 George S. Boutwell . . . 1853	1931 Joseph B. Ely . . . 1935
1853 John H. Clifford . . . 1854	1935 James M. Curley . . . 1937
1854 Emory Washburn . . . 1855	1937 Charles F. Hurley . . . 1939
1855 Henry J. Gardner . . . 1858	1939 Leverett Saltonstall . . . 1945
1858 Nathaniel P. Banks . . . 1861	1945 Maurice J. Tobin . . . 1947
1861 John A. Andrew . . . 1866	1947 Robert F. Bradford . . . 1949
1866 Alexander H. Bullock . . . 1869	1949 Paul A. Dever . . . 1953
1869 William Claffin . . . 1872	1953 Christian A. Herter . . . 1957
1872 William B. Washburn*, 1874	1957 Foster Furcolo . . . 1961
1875 William Gaston . . . 1876	1961 John A. Volpe . . . 1963
1876 Alexander H. Rice. . . 1879	1963 Endicott Peabody . . . 1965
1879 Thomas Talbot . . . 1880	1965 John A. Volpe . . .
1880 John Davis Long . . . to 1883	

* Resigned April 29, 1874. Chosen U.S. Senator April 17, 1874.

† Died March 5, 1896.

‡ Vice President of the United States, 1921-23; President, Aug. 3 1923, to March 4, 1929.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780 <i>Thos. Cushing</i> , to Feb. 28,* 1788	1883 Oliver Ames 1887
1788 Benjamin Lincoln . . . 1789	1887 John Q. A. Brackett . . 1890
1789 <i>Samuel Adams</i> 1794	1890 William H. Haile . . . 1893
1794 <i>Moses Gill</i> , May 20† . . 1800	1893 <i>Roger Wolcott</i>|| . . . 1897
1801 Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10 . . 1802	1897 W. Murray Crane . . . 1900
1802 Edward H. Robbins 1806	1900 John L. Bates 1903
1807 <i>Levi Lincoln</i> ‡ 1809	1903 Curtis Guild, Jr. . . . 1906
1809 David Cobb 1810	1906 Eben S. Draper 1909
1810 William Gray 1812	1909 Louis A. Frothingham . 1912
1812 William Phillips 1823	1912 Robert Luce 1913
1823 Levi Lincoln, Feb. . . . 1824	1913 David I. Walsh 1914
1824 <i>Marcus Morton</i> , July . . . 1825	1914 Edward P. Barry 1915
1826 Thomas L. Winthrop . . . 1833	1915 Grafton D. Cushing . . 1916
1833 <i>Samuel T. Armstrong</i> . . 1836	1916 Calvin Coolidge 1919
1836 George Hull 1843	1919 Channing H. Cox 1921
1843 Henry H. Childs 1844	1921 Alvan T. Fuller 1925
1844 John Reed 1851	1925 Frank G. Allen 1929
1851 Henry W. Cushman 1853	1929 William S. Youngman . 1933
1853 Elisha Huntington 1854	1933 Gaspar G. Bacon 1935
1854 William C. Plunkett 1855	1935 Joseph L. Hurley 1937
1855 Simon Brown 1856	1937 Francis E. Kelly 1939
1856 Henry W. Benchley 1858	1939 Horace T. Cahill 1945
1858 Eliphalet Trask 1861	1945 Robert F. Bradford . . 1947
1861 John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29, 1861	1947 Arthur W. Coolidge . . 1949
1862 John Nesmith, Sept. . . . 1862	1949 Charles F. Jeff Sullivan 1953
1863 Joel Hayden 1866	1953 Sumner Gage Whittier . 1957
1866 William Claflin 1869	1957 Robert F. Murphy** . 1960
1869 Joseph Tucker 1873	1961 Edward F. McLaughlin, Jr. 1963
1873 <i>Thomas Talbot</i> § 1875	
1875 Horatio G. Knight 1879	
1879 John Davis Long 1880	1963 Francis X. Bellotti . . 1965
1880 Byron Weston 1883	1965 Elliot L. Richardson . .

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from April 29, 1874.

|| Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

** Appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission on Oct. 6, 1960.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton . . .	1789-91	Caleb Strong . . .	1789-96
George Cabot . . .	1791-96	Theodore Sedgwick . . .	1796-99
Benjamin Goodhue . . .	1796-1800	Samuel Dexter . . .	1799-1800
Jonathan Mason . . .	1800-03	Dwight Foster . . .	1800-03
John Quincy Adams . . .	1803-08	Timothy Pickering . . .	1803-11
James Lloyd, Jr. . . .	1808-13	Joseph Bradley Varnum . . .	1811-17
Christopher Gore . . .	1813-16	Harrison Gray Otis . . .	1817-22
Eli Porter Ashmun . . .	1816-18	James Lloyd	1822-26
Prentiss Mellen . . .	1818-20	Nathaniel Silsbee . . .	1826-35
Elijah Hunt Mills . . .	1820-27	John Davis	1835-41
Daniel Webster	1827-41	Isaac Chapman Bates . . .	1841-45
Rufus Choate	1841-45	John Davis	1845-53
Daniel Webster	1845-50	Edward Everett	1853-54
Robert Charles Winthrop . . .	1850-51	Julius Rockwell	1854-55
Robert Rantoul, Jr. . . .	1851	Henry Wilson*	1855-73
Charles Sumner†	1851-74	George S. Boutwell . . .	1873-77
William B. Washburn . . .	1874-75	George Frisbie Hoar‡ . . .	1877-1904
Henry Laurens Dawes . . .	1875-93	Winthrop Murray Crane . . .	1904-13
Henry Cabot Lodge§ . . .	1893-1924	John Wingate Weeks . . .	1913-19
William Morgan Butler . . .	1924-26	David Ignatius Walsh . . .	1919-25
David Ignatius Walsh . . .	1926-47	Frederick Huntington Gillett . . .	1925-31
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. . .	1947-1953	Marcus A. Coolidge . . .	1931-37
John Fitzgerald Kennedy** . . .	1953-1960	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. . .	1937-44
Benjamin A. Smith, II†† . . .	1960-1963	Sinclair Weeks¶	1944
Edward M. Kennedy|| . . .	1963-	Leverett Saltonstall|| . . .	1945-

* Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872; George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler temporarily appointed by Governor Chauning H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924; Mr. Walsh chosen to fill vacancy, Nov. 2, 1926.

¶ Mr. Lodge resigned Feb. 4, 1944; Sinclair Weeks temporarily appointed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall Feb. 8, 1944.

|| Mr. Saltonstall's term will expire in January, 1967; and Mr. Kennedy's term will expire in January, 1971.

** Mr. Kennedy elected President of the United States in November, 1960. Resigned from Senate on December 22, 1960.

†† Mr. Smith temporarily appointed by Governor Foster Furcolo Dec. 27, 1960.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery	1780-1806	Francis DeWitt	1856-58
Jonathan L. Austin	1806-08	Oliver Warner	1858-76
William Tudor	1808-10	Henry B. Peirce	1876-91
Benjamin Homans	1810-12	William M. Olin*	1891-1911
Alden Bradford	1812-24	Albert P. Langtry*	1911-13
Edward D. Bangs	1824-36	Frank J. Donahue	1913-15
John P. Bigelow	1836-43	Albert P. Langtry	1915-21
John A. Bolles	1843-44	Frederic W. Cook	1921-49
John G. Palfrey	1844-48	Edward J. Cronin**	1949-58
William B. Calhoun	1848-51	J. Henry Goguen**	1958-59
Amasa Walker	1851-53	Joseph D. Ward***	1959-61
Ephraim M. Wright	1853-56	Kevin H. White	1961-

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

** Secretary Cronin died Nov. 24, 1958. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. Henry Goguen, who qualified on Dec. 1, 1958, to fill unexpired term.

*** Office was filled by election by the Legislature of Joseph D. Ward on Jan. 20, 1959.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER
GENERAL.

Henry Gardner . . .	1780-83	Charles Endicott . . .	1876-81
Thomas Ivers . . .	1783-87	Daniel A. Gleason . . .	1881-86
Alexander Hodgdon . . .	1787-92	Alanson W. Beard . . .	1886-89
Thomas Davis . . .	1792-97	George A. Marden . . .	1889-94
Peleg Coffin* . . .	1797-1801	Henry M. Phillips† . . .	1894-95
Jonathan Jackson . . .	1802-06	Edward P. Shaw† . . .	1895-1900
Thompson J. Skinner . . .	1806-08	Edward S. Bradford . . .	1900-05
Josiah Dwight . . .	1808-10	Arthur B. Chapin‡ . . .	1905-09
Thomas Harris . . .	1810-11	Elmer A. Stevens‡ . . .	1909-14
Jonathan L. Austin . . .	1811-12	Frederick W. Mansfield . . .	1914-15
John T. Apthorp . . .	1812-17	Charles L. Burrill . . .	1915-20
Daniel Sargent . . .	1817-22	Fred J. Burrell§ . . .	1920
Nahum Mitchell . . .	1822-27	James Jackson§ . . .	1920-25
Joseph Sewall . . .	1827-32	William S. Youngman|| . . .	1925-29
Hezekiah Barnard . . .	1832-37	Karl H. Oliver|| . . .	1929
David Wilder . . .	1837-42	John W. Haigis|| . . .	1929-31
Thomas Russell . . .	1842-43	Charles F. Hurley¶ . . .	1931-37
John Mills . . .	1843-44	Karl H. Oliver¶ . . .	1937
Thomas Russell . . .	1844-45	William E. Hurley¶ . . .	1937-43
Joseph Barrett . . .	1845-49	Francis X. Hurley . . .	1943-45
Ebenezer Bradbury . . .	1849-51	John E. Hurley . . .	1945-47
Charles B. Hall . . .	1851-53	Laurence Curtis . . .	1947-49
Jacob H. Loud . . .	1853-55	John E. Hurley** . . .	1949-52
Thomas J. Marsh . . .	1855-56	Foster Furcolo** . . .	1952-55
Moses Tenney, Jr. . . .	1856-61	John F. Kennedy . . .	1955-61
Henry K. Oliver . . .	1861-66	John Thomas Driscoll*** . . .	1961-64
Jacob H. Loud . . .	1866-71	Robert Q. Crane*** . . .	1964-
Charles Adams, Jr. . . .	1871-76		

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

|| Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

¶ Mr. Charles F. Hurley qualified as Governor, January 7, 1937; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 11; Mr. William E. Hurley qualified January 20.

** Mr. John E. Hurley resigned July 5, 1952; Mr. Furcolo appointed to fill vacancy July 5.

*** Mr. John Thomas Driscoll resigned May 12, 1964; Mr. Crane chosen to fill vacancy May 12.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS- GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CON- STITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley	April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant	.	Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters	.	"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attor- ney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham	.	Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham	.	Reappointed (2d commis- sion) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley	.	Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley	.	July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley	June 19, 1717.	

CHOSEN.

APPOINTED.

Paul Dudley* . . . June 25, 1718.

John Valentine . . . Nov. 22, 1718.

John Valentine . . . June 24, 1719.

Thomas Newton† . . . June 19, 1720.

(*Vacancy*; John Read chosen but negatived by Governor Shute.)

John Overing . . . June 29, 1722.

John Read . . . June 20, 1723.

(*Vacancy*; John Read chosen, but not consented to.)

John Read . . . June 28, 1725.

John Read . . . June 21, 1726.

John Read . . . June 28, 1727.

Joseph Hiller . . . June 19, 1728.

(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)

John Overing . . . June 26, 1729.

(Jeremiah Gridley and others were chosen annually from 1730 to 1748, but the Governor withheld his consent. See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X, Second Series, p. 254.)

Edmund Trowbridge . . . June 29, 1749.

Edmund Trowbridge . . . May 14, 1762.

(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)

Jeremiah Gridley‡ . . . March 25, 1767.

Jonathan Sewall . . . Nov. 18, 1767.

(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)

Robert Treat Paine . . . June 12, 1777, . . . Accepted Aug. 26.

Robert Treat Paine . . . June 19, 1778 (sworn)

Robert Treat Paine . . . Feb. 5, 1779.

Robert Treat Paine . . . Jan. 4, 1780.

SPECIAL ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall . . . March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall . . . June 24, 1767.

(*Vacancy* from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)

Samuel Quincy§ . . . March 14, 1771.

* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.

‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767.

† Died May 28, 1721.

§ A refugee, 1774-75.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL (SINCE THE CONSTITUTION).

Daniel Davis 1801-32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished in 1832.)

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine	1780-90	Herbert Parker	1902-06
James Sullivan	1790-1807	Dana Malone	1906-11
Barnabas Bidwell	1807-10	James M. Swift	1911-14
Perez Morton	1810-32	Thomas J. Boynton	1914-15
James T. Austin	1832-43	Henry C. Attwill|| . . . . .	1915-19
John Henry Clifford	*1849-53	Henry A. Wyman|| . . . . .	1919-20
Rufus Choate†	1853-54	J. Weston Allen	1920-23
John Henry Clifford†	1854-58	Jay R. Benton	1923-27
Stephen Henry Phillips	1858-61	Arthur K. Reading¶	1927-28
Dwight Foster	1861-64	Joseph E. Warner¶	1928-35
Chester I. Reed‡	1864-67	Paul A. Dever	1935-41
Charles Allen‡	1867-72	Robert T. Bushnell	1941-45
Charles R. Train	1872-79	Clarence A. Barnes	1945-49
George Marston	1879-83	Francis E. Kelly	1949-53
Edgar J. Sherman§	1883-87	George Fingold**	1953-58
Andrew J. Waterman§	1887-91	Edward J. McCormack,	
Albert E. Pillsbury	1891-94	Jr.**	1958-63
Hosea M. Knowlton	1894-1902	Edward W. Brooke	1963-

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Rufus Choate resigned May 12, 1854. Mr. Clifford's term began May 20, 1854.

‡ Resigned April 20, 1867. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Charles Allen April 26, 1867.

§ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

|| Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman, who qualified on that day.

¶ Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

** Attorney-General Fingold died Aug. 31, 1958. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Edward J. McCormack, Jr., on September 11, 1958.

AUDITORS.

*List of Persons who have held the office of AUDITOR OF
ACCOUNTS OR AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.*

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.	. 1849-54	William D. T. Trefry	. 1891-92
Joseph Mitchell	. 1854-55	John W. Kimball	. 1892-1901
Stephen N. Gifford	. 1855-56	Henry E. Turner†	. 1901-11
Chandler R. Ransom	. 1856-58	John E. White†	. 1911-14
Charles White	. 1858-61	Frank H. Pope	. 1914-15
Levi Reed*	. 1861-65	Alonzo B. Cook	. 1915-31
Julius L. Clarke	. 1865-66	Francis X. Hurley	. 1931-35
Henry S. Briggs	. 1866-70	Thomas H. Buckley	. 1935-39
Charles Endicott	. 1870-76	Russell A. Wood	. 1939-41
Julius L. Clarke†	. 1876-79	Thomas J. Buckley**	. 1941-64
Charles R. Ladd†	. 1879-91	Thaddeus Buczko**	. 1964-

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

** Mr. Buckley died September 9, 1964, and Mr. Buczko was appointed to fill the vacancy September 24, 1964.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, <i>res'n'd*</i>	1780-81	John Mills . . .	1826-28
Jeremiah Powell . .		Sherman Leland . .	1828-29
Jeremiah Powell, <i>res'n'd*</i>	1781-82	Samuel Lathrop . .	1829-30
Samuel Adams . .		Samuel Lathrop, <i>resign'd</i>	1830-31
Samuel Adams . .	1782-85	James Fowler . .	
Samuel Adams, <i>resign'd*</i>	1785-86	Leverett Saltonstall . .	1831
Samuel Phillips, Jr.		William Thorndike . .	1832
Samuel Phillips, Jr.	1786-87	Benjamin T. Pickman .	1833-34
Samuel Adams . .	1787-88	Benjamin T. Pickman, <i>died</i>	1835
Samuel Phillips, Jr.	1788-90	George Bliss . . .	
Samuel Phillips . .	1790-1801	Horace Mann . . .	1836-37
Samuel Phillips, <i>res'n'd†</i>	1801-02	Myron Lawrence . .	1838-39
David Cobb . . .		Daniel P. King . . .	1840-41
David Cobb . . .	1802-05	Josiah Quincy, Jr. . .	1842
Harrison Gray Otis .	1805-06	Phineas W. Leland, <i>resigned</i>	1843
John Bacon . . .	1806-07	Frederick Robinson . .	
Samuel Dana . . .	1807-08	Josiah Quincy, Jr. . .	1844
Harrison Gray Otis .	1808-11	Levi Lincoln . . .	1845
Samuel Dana . . .	1811-13	William B. Calhoun . .	1846-47
John Phillips . . .	1813-23	Zeno Scudder . . .	1848
Nathaniel Silsbee . .	1823-26	Joseph Bell . . .	1849

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Marshall P. Wilder . . .	1850	George E. Smith . . .	1898-1900
Henry Wilson . . .	1851-52	Rufus A. Soule . . .	1901-02
Charles H. Warren . . .	1853	George R. Jones . . .	1903-04
Charles Edward Cook . . .	1854	William F. Dana . . .	1905-06
Henry W. Benchley . . .	1855	William D. Chapple . . .	1907-08
Elihu C. Baker . . .	1856	Allen T. Treadway . . .	1909-11
Charles W. Upham . . .	1857-58	Levi H. Greenwood . . .	1912-13
Charles A. Phelps . . .	1859-60	Calvin Coolidge . . .	1914-15
William Claflin . . .	1861	Henry G. Wells . . .	1916-18
John H. Clifford . . .	1862	Edwin T. McKnight . . .	1919-20
Jonathan E. Field . . .	1863-65	Frank G. Allen . . .	†1921-24
Joseph A. Pond . . .	1866-67	Wellington Wells . . .	1925-28
George O. Brastow . . .	1868	Gaspar G. Bacon . . .	1929-32
Robert C. Pitman, <i>resign'd*</i> } 1869		Erland F. Fish . . .	1933-34
George O. Brastow . . .		James G. Moran . . .	1935-36
Horace H. Coolidge . . .	1870-72	Samuel H. Wragg . . .	1937-38
George B. Loring . . .	1873-76	Joseph R. Cotton . . .	1939-40
John B. D. Cogswell . . .	1877-79	Angier L. Goodwin† . . .	1941
Robert R. Bishop . . .	1880-82	Jarvis Hunt§ . . .	1942-44
George Glover Crocker . . .	1883	Arthur W. Coolidge . . .	1945-46
George A. Bruce . . .	1884	Donald W. Nicholson|| . . .	1947
Albert E. Pillsbury . . .	1885-86	Harris S. Richardson¶ . . .	1948
Halsey J. Boardman . . .	1887-88	Chester A. Dolan, Jr. . . .	1949
Harris C. Hartwell . . .	1889	Harris S. Richardson . . .	1950
Henry H. Sprague . . .	1890-91	Richard I. Furbush . . .	1951-56
Alfred S. Pinkerton . . .	1892-93	Newland H. Holmes . . .	1957-58
William M. Butler . . .	1894-95	John E. Powers** . . .	1959-64
George P. Lawrence . . .	1896-97	Maurice A. Donahue** . . .	1964-

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr. . . .	1780-84	Nathaniel Coffin . . .	1808-10
Samuel Cooper . . .	1785-95	Marcus Morton . . .	1811-12
Edward McLane . . .	1796-99	Samuel F. McCleary . . .	1813-21
Edward Payne Hayman . . .	1800	Samuel F. Lyman . . .	1822
George Elliot Vaughan . . .	1801-02	Paul Willard . . .	1823-29
Wendell Davis . . .	1803-05	Charles Calhoun . . .	1830-42
John D. Dunbar . . .	1806-07	Lewis Josselyn . . .	1843

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.

† First year under biennial elections.

‡ Resigned Dec. 29, 1941 (elected to Congress).

§ Elected at Special Session, Jan. 26, 1942.

|| Resigned Nov. 26, 1947 (elected to Congress).

¶ Elected Jan. 7, 1948.

** Appointed Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, March 25, 1964;
Mr. Donahue elected March 25, 1964.

Charles Calhoun	1844-50	E. Herbert Clapp†	1886-88
Chauncy L. Knapp	1851	Henry D. Coolidge‡	1889-1922
Francis H. Underwood	1852	William H. Sanger§	1922-32
Charles Calhoun	1853-54	Irving N. Hayden|| . . . . .	1932-62
Peter L. Cox	1855-57	Thomas A. Chadwick**	1962-
Stephen N. Gifford*	1858-86		

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper	1780	George W. Blagden	1833
John Clark	1781	Chandler Robbins	1834
Joseph Eckley	1782	Hubbard Winslow	1835
Samuel Cooper	1783	F. W. P. Greenwood	1836
Joseph Eckley	1784	Nehemiah Adams	1837
Peter Thacher	1785-89	Ralph Sanger	1838
Samuel Stillman	1790	William M. Rogers	1839
Jeremy Belknap	1791	Daniel M. Lord	1840
Peter Thacher	1792-1802	Thomas M. Clark, Jr.	1841
William Emerson	1803-06	Joseph H. Towne	1842
Thomas Baldwin	1807	William M. Rogers	1843
Joseph S. Buckminster	1808-10	James F. Clarke	1844
Thomas Baldwin	1811-12	John T. Burrill	1845
Joshua Huntington	1813	Amos Smith	1846
Dr. John Lathrop	1814-15	Austin Phelps	1847
Francis Parkman	1816-17	C. A. Bartol	1848
Henry Ware, Jr.	1818	Isaac P. Langworthy	1849
John G. Palfrey	1819-20	James L. T. Coolidge	1850
John Pierpont	1821	A. L. Stone	1851
James Walker	1822	Warren Burton	1852
William Jenks	1823	J. S. D. Farnsworth	1853
Daniel Sharp	1824	A. H. Burlingham	1854
Samuel Barrett	1825	Lyman Whiting	1855
Francis Wayland	1826	Daniel C. Eddy	1856
William Jenks	1827-28	John P. Cleveland	1857
R. W. Emerson	1829	Arthur Fuller	1858
Howard Malcolm	1830	Jacob M. Manning	1859
Alonzo Potter	1831	Joseph Marsh	1860
F. W. P. Greenwood	1832	A. S. Patton	1861

* Died April 18, 1886.

† Elected April 29, 1886, having served as assistant clerk since 1880.

‡ Died Feb. 7, 1922.

§ Elected March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889; retired March 12, 1932.

|| Elected March 14, 1932, having served as assistant clerk since 1922; retired January 31, 1962.

** Elected Feb. 1, 1962, having served as assistant clerk since 1932.

Edward W. Clark	1862-63	Isaac Dunham	1876-79
A. A. Miner	1864	Edmund Dowse*	1880-1904
George E. Ellis	1865	Edward A. Horton|| . . . . .	1904-28
James B. Miles	1866	Charles H. Moss¶	1928-30
Charles E. Reed	1867	Arthur M. Ellis	1931-40
Henry Morgan	1868	Arthur W. Olsen	1941-42
E. N. Kirk	1869	W. Harold Deacon	1943-44
J. O. Means	1870	Frederick M. Eliot	1945-48
S. W. Foljambe	1871	Francis A. Burke	1949-50
Edward Abbott	1872-73	Frederick M. Eliot**	1951-58
A. M. Ide	1874	John P. Robertson***	1958
George F. Warren	1875	Christopher P. Griffin	1959-

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

(Usually two to five sessions a year.)

S P E A K E R S .

William Hawthorne†	1644-45	Thomas Clarke	1662
George Cooke	1645	John Leverett	1663-64
William Hawthorne†	1646	Thomas Clarke	1665
Robert Bridges	1646	Richard Waldron§	1666-68
Joseph Hill	1647	Thomas Clarke	1669-70
William Hawthorne†	1648	Thomas Savage	1671
Richard Russell	1648	Thomas Clarke	1672
Daniel Denison†	1649	Richard Waldron§	1673
William Hawthorne†	1650	Joshua Hubbard	1673-74
Daniel Gookin	1651	Richard Waldron§	1674-75
Daniel Denison†	1651-52	Peter Buckley	1675-76
Humphrey Atherton	1653	Thomas Savage	1677-78
Richard Russell	1654	Richard Waldron§	1679
Edward Johnson	1655	John Richards	1679-80
Richard Russell	1656	Daniel Fisher	1680-82
William Hawthorne†	1657	Elisha Cooke	1683
Richard Russell	1658	John Wayte	1684
Thomas Savage	1659-60	Isaac Addington	1685
William Hawthorne†	1660-61	John Saffin	1686

* Resigned Jan. 13, 1904.

† Also spelled Hawthorne, Hawthorne, Hawthorn, Hathorne.

‡ Also spelled Dennison.

§ Also spelled Waldern, Walderne.

|| Elected Jan. 14, 1904, resigned and chosen Chaplain emeritus Feb. 6, 1928.

¶ Elected Feb. 7, 1928.

** Died Feb. 17, 1958.

*** Elected to fill vacancy on Feb. 25, 1958.

INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

The General Court adjourned May 21, 1686, and did not convene until May or June, 1689.

Thomas Oakes . . . 1689	William Bond . . . 1691-92
John Bowles . . . 1689-90	Penn Townsend . . . 1692
Penn Townsend . . . 1690-91	

UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

William Bond . . . 1692-93	John Clark . . . 1721-24
Nathaniel Byfield . . 1693-94	William Dudley . . 1724-29
Nehemiah Jewett . . . 1694-95	John Quincy . . . 1729-41
William Bond . . . 1695-96	William Fairfield . . 1741
Penn Townsend . . . 1696-97	John Hobson . . . 1741-42
Nathaniel Byfield . . . 1698	Thomas Cushing . . 1742-46
James Converse . . . 1699-1700	Thomas Hutchinson . 1746-49
John Leverett . . . 1700-01	Joseph Dwight . . . 1749-50
Nehemiah Jewett . . . 1701-02	Thomas Hubbard . . 1750-59
James Converse . . . 1702-05	Samuel White . . . 1759-60
Thomas Oakes . . . 1705-07	James Otis . . . 1760-62
John Burrill . . . 1707	Timothy Ruggles . . 1762-64
Thomas Oliver . . . 1708-09	Samuel White . . . 1764-66
John Clark . . . 1709-11	Thomas Cushing* . . 1766-74
John Burrill . . . 1711-20	James Warren . . . 1775-78
Elisha Cooke . . . 1720	John Pickering . . . 1778-79
Timothy Lindall . . . 1720-21	John Hanceck . . . 1779-80

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Caleb Davis, <i>resigned</i> . 1780-82	Timothy Bigelow . . 1805-06
Nathaniel Gorham . . 1782-83	Perez Morton . . . 1806-08
Tristram Dalton . . . 1783-84	Timothy Bigelow . . 1808-10
Samuel Allyne Otis . . 1784-85	Perez Morton, <i>resigned</i> . 1810-11
Nathaniel Gorham . . 1785-86	Joseph Story, <i>resigned</i> . 1811-12
Artemas Ward . . . 1786-87	Eleazer W. Ripley . . 1812
James Warren . . . 1787-88	Timothy Bigelow . . 1812-20
Theodore Sedgwick . . 1788-89	Elijah H. Mills, <i>resigned</i> 1820-21
David Cobb . . . 1789-93	Josiah Quincy, <i>resigned</i> . 1821-22
Edward H. Robbins . . 1793-1802	Luther Lawrence . . . 1822
John Coffin Jones . . . 1802-03	Levi Lincoln . . . 1822-23
Harrison Gray Otis . . 1803-05	William C. Jarvis . . 1823-25

* Son of Thomas Cushing who served in 1742-46.

Timothy Fuller . . .	1825-26	Charles J. Noyes . . .	1880-82
William C. Jarvis . . .	1826-28	George A. Marden . . .	1883-84
William B. Calhoun . . .	1828-34	John Q. A. Brackett . . .	1885-86
Julius Rockwell . . .	1835-37	Charles J. Noyes . . .	1887-88
Robert C. Winthrop . . .	1838-40	William E. Barrett . . .	1889-93
George Ashmun . . .	1841	George V. L. Meyer . . .	1894-96
Thomas Kinnicut . . .	1842	John L. Bates . . .	1897-99
Daniel P. King . . .	1843	James J. Myers . . .	1900-03
Thomas Kinnicut, <i>res'n'd</i> . . .	1844	Louis A. Frothingham . . .	1904-05
Samuel H. Walley, Jr. . .	1844-46	John N. Cole . . .	1906-08
Ebenezer Bradbury . . .	1847	Joseph Walker . . .	1909-11
Francis B. Crowninshield . . .	1848-49	Grafton D. Cushing . . .	1912-14
Ensign H. Kellogg . . .	1850	Channing H. Cox . . .	1915-18
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. . .	1851-52	Joseph E. Warner . . .	1919-20
George Bliss . . .	1853	Benjamin Loring Young* . . .	1921-24
Otis P. Lord . . .	1854	John C. Hull . . .	1925-28
Daniel C. Eddy . . .	1855	Leverett Saltonstall . . .	1929-36
Charles A. Phelps . . .	1856-57	Horace T. Cahill . . .	1937-38
Julius Rockwell . . .	1858	Christian A. Herter . . .	1939-42
Charles Hale . . .	1859	Rudolph F. King . . .	1943-44
John A. Goodwin . . .	1860-61	Frederick B. Willist† . . .	1945-48
Alexander H. Bullock . . .	1862-65	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. . .	1949-52
James M. Stone . . .	1866-67	Charles Gibbons . . .	1953-54
Harvey Jewell . . .	1868-71	Michael F. Skerry** . . .	1955-57
John E. Sanford . . .	1872-75	John F. Thompson*** . . .	1958-64
John D. Long . . .	1876-78	John F. X. Davoren . . .	1965-
Levi C. Wade . . .	1879		

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw . . .	1780-81	Lewis Josselyn . . .	1851-52
George Richards Minot . . .	1782-91	William Schouler . . .	1853
Henry Warren . . .	1792-1802	William Stowe . . .	1854
Nicholas Tillinghast . . .	1803-05	Henry A. Marsh . . .	1855
Chas. Pinckney Sumner . . .	1806-07	William E. P. Haskell . . .	1856
Nicholas Tillinghast . . .	1808-09	William Stowe . . .	1857-61
Chas. Pinckney Sumner . . .	1810-11	William S. Robinson . . .	1862-72
Benjamin Pollard . . .	1812-21	Charles H. Taylor . . .	1873
Pelham W. Warren . . .	1822-31	George A. Marden . . .	1874-82
Luther S. Cushing . . .	1832-43	Edward A. McLaughlin . . .	1883-95
Charles W. Storey . . .	1844-50	George T. Sleeper . . .	1896

* First year under biennial elections.

† Resigned November 9, 1948.

** Resigned as Speaker October 14, 1957.

*** Elected Speaker January 1, 1958.

James W. Kimball*	1897-1928	Lawrence R. Grove†	1939-61
Frank E. Bridgman†	1928-39	William C. Maiers**	1961-

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper . . .	1780	— — — § . . .	1829
John Clark . . .	1781	Joseph Tuckerman . . .	1830
Joseph Eckley . . .	1782	— — — || . . .	1831
Samuel Cooper . . .	1783	Ralph W. Emerson . . .	1832
Joseph Eckley . . .	1784	Howard Malcolm . . .	1832-33
Peter Thacher . . .	1785-89	Edward T. Taylor . . .	1834
Samuel Stillman . . .	1790	George W. Blagden . . .	1835
Jeremy Belknap . . .	1791	Ezra S. Gannett . . .	1835
Peter Thacher . . .	1792-93	Samuel K. Lothrop . . .	1836
Samuel Stillman . . .	1794-95	William M. Rogers . . .	1836
Peter Thacher . . .	1796-99	Baron Stow . . .	1837
Thomas Baldwin . . .	1800-01	Thomas S. King . . .	1837
John T. Kirkland . . .	1802	Ephraim Peabody . . .	1838
Thomas Baldwin . . .	1803	George W. Blagden . . .	1839
John T. Kirkland . . .	1804	Otis A. Skinner . . .	1839
Thomas Baldwin . . .	1805-07	Joy H. Fairchild . . .	1840
Charles Lowell . . .	1808	Benjamin Whittemore . . .	1840
John Lathrop . . .	1809	Joseph H. Towne . . .	1841
Thomas Baldwin . . .	1810	Robert C. Waterston . . .	1842
Elijah R. Sabin . . .	1811	Edwin H. Chapin . . .	1842
Horace Holly . . .	1812	Edward N. Kirk . . .	1843
Joshua Huntington . . .	1813	Frederic D. Huntington . . .	1843
Samuel Cary . . .	1814	Austin Phelps . . .	1844
Samuel C. Thacher . . .	1815	Chandler Robbins . . .	1845
Asa Eaton . . .	1816	William Hague . . .	1845
Daniel Sharp . . .	1817	William Jenks . . .	1846
Thomas Baldwin . . .	1818	Samuel D. Robbins . . .	1846
William Jenks . . .	1819-26	George Richards . . .	1847
George Ripley . . .	1827	Silas Aiken . . .	1848
Henry Ware, Jr. . .	1828	S. Hale Higgins . . .	1848

* Died April 4, 1928.

† Elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897; retired March 28, 1939.

‡ Elected March 28, 1939, having served as assistant clerk since 1928; retired May 26, 1961.

** Elected May 26, 1961, having served as assistant clerk since 1946.

§ There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

|| There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains. These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

Rollin H. Neale . . .	1849	John A. M. Chapman . . .	1870
Henry V. Degen . . .	1850	Charles C. Sewall . . .	1871
George M. Randall . . .	1851	Warren H. Cudworth . . .	1872
Rufus W. Clark . . .	1852	Robert G. Seymour . . .	1873-78
Stephen Lovell . . .	1853	Daniel W. Waldron . . .	1879-1918
Arthur B. Fuller . . .	1854	William F. Dusseault . . .	1919-22
John H. Twombly . . .	1855	Donald B. Aldrich . . .	1923-24
Abraham D. Merrill . . .	1856	Harry W. Kimball . . .	1925-28
Daniel Foster . . .	1857	Gardiner M. Day . . .	1929
Warren Burton . . .	1858	Abbot Peterson . . .	1930-32
Thomas Dodge . . .	1859	Dan Huntington Fenn . . .	1933-36
Warren Burton . . .	1860	J. Caleb Justice . . .	1937-38
Andrew L. Stone . . .	1861	Cornelius P. Trowbridge . . .	1939-42
Phineas Stowe . . .	1862	Howard P. Horn* . . .	1943
George S. Ball . . .	1863	Howard P. Bozarth* . . .	1943-44
David Bremner . . .	1864	Elmore Brown . . .	1945-48
Samuel F. Upham . . .	1865	Richard J. Quinlan . . .	1949-52
Noah M. Gaylord . . .	1866	Arthur Joseph Snow . . .	1953-54
Pliny Wood . . .	1867	Christopher P. Griffin . . .	1955-58
William R. Alger . . .	1868	George V. Kerr . . .	1959-
Orin T. Walker . . .	1869		

S E R G E A N T S - A T - A R M S . †

Benjamin Stevens . . .	1835-59	Thomas F. Pedrick§ . . .	1910-20
John Morrissey . . .	1859-74	James Beatty§ . . .	1920
Oreb F. Mitchell . . .	1875-85	Charles O. Holt¶ . . .	1921-49
John G. B. Adams‡ . . .	1886-1900	Arthur R. Driscoll** . . .	1949-62
Charles G. Davis‡ . . .	1901-03	Leopold Lepore*** . . .	1962-63
David T. Remington . . .	1904-09	John J. Cavanaugh . . .	1963-

S E R G E A N T - A T - A R M S F O R T H E H O U S E .

Octave O. Desmarais|| . 1949-52

* Resigned April 29, 1943. Mr. Bozarth was appointed to fill the vacancy, May 18, 1943.

† The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previous to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780-81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

‡ Mr. Adams died Oct. 19, 1900. Mr. Davis was appointed Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Oct. 24, 1900.

§ Mr. Pedrick died Feb. 22, 1920. Mr. Beatty was chosen to fill the vacancy, March 10, 1920.

¶ Resigned March 21, 1949. Mr. Driscoll was elected to fill the vacancy, August 31, 1949.

** Retired March 8, 1962. Mr. Lepore was elected to fill vacancy April 25, 1962.

*** Died May 24, 1963. Mr. Cavanaugh was elected to fill the vacancy, November 13, 1963.

|| The office of Sergeant-at-Arms for the House was established by Chapter 806 of the Acts of 1949.

Table showing the Length of the Session of the Legislature in Each Year since 1832.

YEAR	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1832	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833	2	28	86	574
1834	1	April 2	92	570
1835*	7	8	92	615
1836	6	16	102	619
1837	4	20	107	635
1838	3	25	113	480
1839	2	10	99	521
1840	1	March 24	84	521
1841	6	18	72	397
1842*	5	3	58	336
1843	4	24	80	352
1844	3	16	74	321
1845	1	26	85	271
1846	7	April 16	100	264
1847	6	16	111	255
1848*	5	May 10	127	272
1849	3	2	120	263
1850	2	3	122	297
1851	1	24	146	396
1852	7	22	137	402
1853	5	25	142	288
1854	4	April 29	116	310
1855	3	May 21	138	380
1856	1	June 6	158	329
1857*	7	May 30	144	357

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the

YEAR	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1858†	6	March 27	81	240†
1859*	5	April 6	92	—
1860*	4	4	92	—
1861*	2	11	100	—
1862	1	30	120	—
1863*	7	29	113	—
1864	6	May 14	130	—
1865	4	17	137	—
1866	3	30	147	—
1867	2	June 1	150	—
1868	1	12	164	—
1869	6	24	170	—
1870	5	23	170	—
1871	4	May 31	148	—
1872*	3	7	126	—
1873	1	June 12	163	—
1874	7	30	175	—
1875	6	May 19	134	—
1876	5	April 28	115	—
1877	3	May 17	135	—
1878	2	17	136	—
1879	1	April 30	120	—
1880	7	24	109	—
1881*	5	May 13	129	—
1882	4	27	144	—
1883	3	July 27	206	—
1884	2	June 4	155	—
1885	7	19	164	—
1886	6	30	176	—
1887	5	16	163	—
1888	4	May 29	147	—
1889	2	June 7	157	—
1890	1	July 2	183	—
1891	7	June 11	156	—

compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appropriations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the General Laws; one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts; one of forty-six days in 1931, to consider changing the law relative to rates for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance; one of twenty-seven days in 1933, to consider regulation and control of the liquor traffic; one of three days in 1938, to provide funds for the devastation caused by hurricane and floods; one of six days in 1942, to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth during the existence of the war emergency;

† The number of Representatives has been 240 since 1858.

YEAR	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	DAYS OF SITTING	
				Senate	House
1892 . .	January 6	June 17	163	112	112
1893 . .	4	9	157	107	107
1894 . .	3	July 2	181	121	126
1895 . .	2	June 5	155	102	107
1896 . .	1	10	162	112	112
1897 . .	6	12	158	108	110
1898 . .	5	23	170	115	120
1899 . .	4	3	151	104	104
1900 . .	3	July 17	196	131	133
1901* . .	2	June 19	169	114	117
1902 . .	1	28	179	123	124
1903 . .	7	26	171	119	121
1904 . .	6	9	156	109	110
1905 . .	4	May 26	143	101	101
1906 . .	3	June 29	178	123	123
1907 . .	2	28	178	125	125
1908 . .	1	13	165	117	119
1909 . .	6	19	165	116	116
1910 . .	5	15	162	114	114
1911 . .	4	July 28	206	140	141
1912 . .	3	June 13	163	113	112
1913 . .	1	20	171	120	120
1914 . .	7	July 7	182	127	126
1915 . .	6	June 4	150	104	104
1916* . .	5	2	150	105	105
1917 . .	3	May 26	144	101	101
1918 . .	2	June 3	153	107	107
1919* . .	1	July 25	206	144	144
1920* . .	7	June 5	151	108	105
1921 . .	5	May 28	144	100	100
1922 . .	4	June 13	161	110	111

one of fifteen days in 1944, to facilitate voting by citizens in the armed forces, and to issuance of licenses based upon safety of places of public assembly; one of six days in 1952 to repeal provisions of law providing pensions or retirement allowances for members of the General Court and other elected state officials and to revise the laws providing travel and other expenses for members and employees of the legislative branch; one of one day in 1954 to provide funds for the alleviation of the destruction caused by the hurricane and to revise the law relative to the retirement of certain veterans of World War I; and one of three days in 1960 to consider the purchase of part of the former Old Colony Railroad right-of-way, the establishment of a state medical school, the continuity of terms of chairmen of the commissions on transportation and public utilities, the establishment of the salaries of the clerks of the Newton District Court and the Second Plymouth District Court and the appropriation of money for the urban renewal division.

YEAR	Convended	Prorogued	Total Days	DAYS OF SITTING	
				Senate	House
1923	January 3	May 26	144	99	99
1924	2	June 5	156	108	110
1925	7	May 2	116	79	81
1926	6	29	144	86	102
1927	5	April 28	114	69	78
1928	4	July 25	204	105	124
1929	2	June 8	158	92	109
1930*	1	May 29	149	89	107
1931*	7	June 10	155	100	107
1932	6	7	154	92	106
1933*	4	July 22	200	123	139
1934	3	June 30	179	114	122
1935	2	Aug. 15	226	124	126
1936	1	July 2	184	106	103
1937	6	May 29	144	75	84
1938*	5	Aug. 24	232	115	135
1939†	4	12	221	107	145
1941*	1	Nov. 1	305	166	170
1943*	6	June 12	158	89	90
1945†	3	July 25	204	119	119
1946	2	June 15	165	98	98
1947	1	July 1	182	111	109
1948	7	June 19	165	97	96
1949	5	Aug. 31	239	140	152
1950	4	19	228	135	136
1951	3	Nov. 17	319	179	189
1952*	2	July 5	186	89	103
1953	7	4	179	92	102
1954*	6	June 11	157	91	99
1955	5	Sept. 16	255	141	158
1956	4	Oct. 6	277	145	151
1957	2	Sept. 21	262	142	137
1958	1	Oct. 17	290	162	159
1959	7	Sept. 17	254	143	145
1960*	6	Nov. 24	324	173	172
1961	4	May 27	144	82	94
1962	3	July 27	206	138	127
1963	2	Nov. 16	319	181	182
1964	1	July 4	186	126	110
1965	6				

* See note on extra sessions on pages 325-327.

† First year of biennial session.

‡ First year of return to annual sessions.

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH
THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to July, 1964.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established
by the Post Office Department.]

[Post offices marked * are open only during the summer months.]

[Post offices marked † are in the Boston Postal Area.]

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
Accord,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Acoaxet,*	Westport,	Bristol.
Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Acushnet,	Acushnet,	Bristol.
Adams,	Adams,	Berkshire.
Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Allendale,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Allerton,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Allston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Amesbury,	Amesbury,	Essex.
Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Andover,	Andover,	Essex.
Annisquam,*	Gloucester,	Essex.
Arlington,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Arlington Heights,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
Ashby,	Ashby,	Middlesex.
Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
Ashland,	Ashland,	Middlesex.
Ashley Falls,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Assinippi,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Assonet,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Astor,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Attleboro Falls,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.				CITIES AND TOWNS.		COUNTIES.
Auburndale,†	.	.	.	Newton, .	.	Middlesex.
Avon, .	.	.	.	Avon, .	.	Norfolk.
Ayer, .	.	.	.	Ayer, .	.	Middlesex.
Babson Park,†	.	.	.	Wellesley, .	.	Norfolk.
Back Bay Annex,†	.	.	.	Boston, .	.	Suffolk.
Baldwinville, .	.	.	.	Templeton, .	.	Worcester.
Ballard Vale, .	.	.	.	Andover, .	.	Essex.
Barnstable .	.	.	.	Barnstable, .	.	Barnstable.
Barre, .	.	.	.	Barre, .	.	Worcester.
Barre Plains, .	.	.	.	Barre, .	.	Worcester.
Barrowsville, .	.	.	.	Norton, .	.	Bristol.
Bass River .	.	.	.	Yarmouth .	.	Barnstable.
Beach,†	.	.	.	Revere, .	.	Suffolk.
Becket, .	.	.	.	Becket, .	.	Berkshire.
Bedford, .	.	.	.	Bedford, .	.	Middlesex.
Belchertown, .	.	.	.	Belchertown, .	.	Hampshire.
Bellingham, .	.	.	.	Bellingham, .	.	Norfolk.
Belmont,†	.	.	.	Belmont, .	.	Middlesex.
Berkshire, .	.	.	.	Lanesborough, .	.	Berkshire.
Berlin, .	.	.	.	Berlin, .	.	Worcester.
Bernardston, .	.	.	.	Bernardston, .	.	Franklin.
Beverly, .	.	.	.	Beverly, .	.	Essex.
Beverly Farms, .	.	.	.	Beverly, .	.	Essex.
Billerica, .	.	.	.	Billerica, .	.	Middlesex.
Blackstone, .	.	.	.	Blackstone, .	.	Worcester.
Blandford, .	.	.	.	Blandford, .	.	Hampden.
Bolton, .	.	.	.	Bolton, .	.	Worcester.
Bondsville, .	.	.	.	Palmer, .	.	Hampden.
Boston,†	.	.	.	Boston, .	.	Suffolk.
Boston College, .	.	.	.	Newton, .	.	Suffolk.
Boston University .	.	.	.	Boston .	.	Suffolk.
Bourne, .	.	.	.	Bourne, .	.	Barnstable.
Boxford, .	.	.	.	Boxford, .	.	Essex.
Boylston, .	.	.	.	Boylston, .	.	Worcester.
Bradford, .	.	.	.	Haverhill, .	.	Essex.
Braintree,†	.	.	.	Braintree, .	.	Norfolk.
Brant Rock, .	.	.	.	Marshfield, .	.	Plymouth.
Brewster, .	.	.	.	Brewster, .	.	Barnstable.
Bridgewater, .	.	.	.	Bridgewater, .	.	Plymouth.
Brighton,†	.	.	.	Boston, .	.	Suffolk.
Brightwood, .	.	.	.	Springfield, .	.	Hampden.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
Brockton,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
Brookline,†	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookline Village,†	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookville,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Bryantville,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Buckland,	Buckland,	Franklin.
Burlington,	Woburn,	Middlesex.
Buzzards Bay,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
Cambridge,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge A (Campt.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge B (N. Cam.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge C (E. Cam.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Campello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Canton,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Carlisle,	Carlisle,	Middlesex.
Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
Caryville,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Cataumet,	Bourne	Barnstable.
Center Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Centerville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Central Village,	Westport,	Bristol.
Charlemont,	Charlemont,	Franklin.
Charles Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlestown,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlton,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton City,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton Depot,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Chartley,	Norton,	Bristol.
Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
Chelsea,†	Chelsea,	Suffolk.
Cherry Valley,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Cheshire,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
Chestnut Hill,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Chicopee,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chicopee Center	Chicopee	Hampden.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES
Chilmark,	Chilmark,	Dukes.
City Hall,	Lawrence,	Essex.
Cleghorn,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Cleveland Circle,	Brookline,	Suffolk.
Clifton,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Clinton,	Clinton,	Worcester.
Cochesett,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Cochituate,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Colrain,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Conway,	Conway,	Franklin.
Cordaville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Cotuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Craigville,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummaquid,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Cushman,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Cuttyhunk,	Gosnold,	Dukes.
Dalton,	Dalton,	Berkshire.
Danvers,	Danvers,	Essex.
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dennis Port,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Division Street Station,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Dodgeville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Dorchester,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dorchester Center,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dover,	Dover,	Norfolk.
Dracut,	Dracut,	Middlesex.
Drury,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
Dunstable,	Dunstable,	Middlesex.
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
East Arlington,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
East Boston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
East Brewster, . . .	Brewster, . . .	Barnstable.
East Bridgewater, . . .	East Bridgewater, . . .	Plymouth.
East Brookfield, . . .	East Brookfield, . . .	Worcester.
East Dedham, . . .	Dedham, . . .	Norfolk.
East Dennis, . . .	Dennis, . . .	Barnstable.
East Douglas, . . .	Douglas, . . .	Worcester.
East Falmouth, . . .	Falmouth, . . .	Barnstable.
East Freetown, . . .	Freetown, . . .	Bristol.
Eastham, . . .	Eastham, . . .	Barnstable.
Easthampton, . . .	Easthampton, . . .	Hampshire.
East Harwich, . . .	Harwich, . . .	Barnstable.
East Longmeadow, . . .	East Longmeadow, . . .	Hampden.
East Lynn, . . .	Lynn, . . .	Essex.
East Mansfield, . . .	Mansfield, . . .	Bristol.
East Northfield, . . .	Northfield, . . .	Franklin.
Easton, . . .	Easton, . . .	Bristol.
Eastondale, . . .	Easton, . . .	Bristol.
East Orleans, . . .	Orleans, . . .	Barnstable.
East Otis, . . .	Otis, . . .	Berkshire.
East Pembroke, . . .	Pembroke, . . .	Plymouth.
East Pepperell, . . .	Pepperell, . . .	Middlesex.
East Princeton, . . .	Princeton, . . .	Worcester.
East Sandwich, . . .	Sandwich, . . .	Barnstable.
East Taunton, . . .	Taunton, . . .	Bristol.
East Templeton, . . .	Templeton, . . .	Worcester.
East Walpole, . . .	Walpole, . . .	Norfolk.
East Wareham, . . .	Wareham, . . .	Plymouth.
East Watertown,† . . .	Watertown, . . .	Middlesex.
East Weymouth,† . . .	Weymouth, . . .	Norfolk.
Edgartown, . . .	Edgartown, . . .	Dukes.
Egypt, . . .	Scituate, . . .	Plymouth.
Elmwood, . . .	East Bridgewater, . . .	Plymouth.
Erving, . . .	Erving, . . .	Franklin.
Essex, . . .	Essex, . . .	Essex.
Essex,† . . .	Boston, . . .	Suffolk.
Everett,† . . .	Everett, . . .	Middlesex.
Fairhaven, . . .	Fairhaven, . . .	Bristol.
Fairview, . . .	Chicopee, . . .	Hampden.
Fall River, . . .	Fall River, . . .	Bristol.
Falmouth, . . .	Falmouth, . . .	Barnstable.
Falmouth Heights,* . . .	Falmouth, . . .	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Fayville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Federal Reserve,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Feeding Hills,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Fiskdale,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Flint,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Florence,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Forestdale,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Forest Park,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Forge Village,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Fort Devens,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
Framingham,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Framingham Center,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Franklin,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	Essex.
Gilbertville,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gleasondale,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Glendale,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Goshen,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Granby,	Granby,	Hampshire.
Graniteville,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Granville,	Granville,	Hampden.
Great Barrington,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Greenbush,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Greendale,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	Franklin.
Green Harbor,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Greenwood,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Griswoldville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
Grove Hall,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
Halifax,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Hampden,	Hampden,	Hampden.
Hancock,	Hancock,	Berkshire.
Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Center,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Harding,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Hardwick,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Harvard,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Harwich Port,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Hatchville,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Hathorne,	Danvers,	Essex.
Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Haydenville,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Heath,	Heath,	Franklin.
Hebronville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Highland,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Highlands,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Hingham,	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	Hinsdale,	Berkshire.
Holbrook,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Holden,	Holden,	Worcester.
Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
Holyoke,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Hoosac Tunnel,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Hopedale,	Hopedale,	Worcester.
Hopkinton,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Hubbardston,	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
Hudson,	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Hull,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Humarock,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Huntington,	Huntington,	Hampshire.
Hyannis,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyannis Port,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyde Park,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Indian Orchard,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Inman Square,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Ipswich,	Ipswich,	Essex.

POST OFFICES.			CITIES AND TOWNS.		COUNTIES.
Island Creek,	.	.	Duxbury,	.	Plymouth.
Islington,	.	.	Westwood,	.	Norfolk.
Jamaica Plain,†	.	.	Boston,	.	Suffolk.
Jefferson,	.	.	Holden,	.	Worcester.
Kendall Square,†	.	.	Cambridge,	.	Middlesex.
Kenmore,†	.	.	Boston,	.	Suffolk.
Kingston,	.	.	Kingston,	.	Plymouth.
Lake Pleasant,	.	.	Montague,	.	Franklin.
Lakeville,	.	.	Middleborough,	.	Plymouth.
Lancaster,	.	.	Lancaster,	.	Worcester.
Lanesboro,	.	.	Lanesborough,	.	Berkshire.
Lanesville,	.	.	Gloucester,	.	Essex.
Lawrence,	.	.	Lawrence,	.	Essex.
Lee,	.	.	Lee,	.	Berkshire.
Leeds,	.	.	Northampton,	.	Hampshire.
Leicester,	.	.	Leicester,	.	Worcester.
Lenox,	.	.	Lenox,	.	Berkshire.
Lenox Dale,	.	.	Lenox,	.	Berkshire.
Leominster,	.	.	Leominster,	.	Worcester.
Leverett,	.	.	Leverett,	.	Franklin.
Lexington,†	.	.	Lexington,	.	Middlesex.
Lincoln,	.	.	Lincoln,	.	Middlesex.
Lincoln Center	.	.	Lincoln,	.	Middlesex.
Linwood,	.	.	Uxbridge,	.	Worcester.
Lithia,	.	.	Goshen,	.	Hampshire.
Littleton,	.	.	Littleton,	.	Middlesex.
Littleton Common,	.	.	Littleton,	.	Middlesex.
Long Island,†	.	.	Boston,	.	Suffolk.
Longmeadow,	.	.	Longmeadow,	.	Hampden.
Lowell,	.	.	Lowell,	.	Middlesex.
Ludlow,	.	.	Ludlow,	.	Hampden.
Lund's Corner	.	.	New Bedford	.	Bristol.
Lunenburg,	.	.	Lunenburg,	.	Worcester.
Lynn,	.	.	Lynn,	.	Essex.
Lynnfield,	.	.	Lynnfield,	.	Essex.
Lyonsville,	.	.	Colrain,	.	Franklin.
Magnolia,	.	.	Gloucester,	.	Essex.
Malden,†	.	.	Malden,	.	Middlesex.
Manchaug,	.	.	Sutton,	.	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Manchester,	Manchester,	Essex.
Manomet,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marion,	Marion,	Plymouth.
Marlboro,	Marlborough,	Middlesex.
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marshfield Hills,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marstons Mills,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Mashpee,	Mashpee,	Barnstable.
Mattapan,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Mattapoisett,	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Maynard,	Maynard,	Middlesex.
Medfield,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Medford †	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medford Hillside †	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
Melrose,†	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Melrose Highlands,†	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Mendon,	Mendon,	Worcester.
Menemsha,*	Chilmark,	Dukes.
Merrimac,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Merrimack College,	North Andover,	Essex.
Methuen,	Methuen,	Essex.
Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Middlefield,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
Milford,	Milford,	Worcester.
Millbrook,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Millers Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Millis,	Millis,	Norfolk.
Mill River,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Millville,	Millville,	Worcester.
Milton,†	Milton,	Norfolk.
Milton Lower Mills,†	Milton,	Norfolk.
Minot,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Mittineague,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Monponsett,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Monroe Bridge,	Monroe,	Franklin.
Monson,	Monson,	Hampden.
Montague,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Monterey, . . .	Monterey, . . .	Berkshire.
Monument Beach, . . .	Bourne, . . .	Barnstable.
Moore's Corner, . . .	Leverett, . . .	Franklin.
Morningdale, . . .	Boylston, . . .	Worcester.
Mount Hermon, . . .	Gill, . . .	Franklin.
Mount Saint James, . . .	Worcester, . . .	Worcester.
Mount Tom, . . .	Easthampton, . . .	Hampshire.
Nabnasset, . . .	Westford, . . .	Middlesex.
Nahant, . . .	Nahant, . . .	Essex.
Nantucket, . . .	Nantucket, . . .	Nantucket.
Natick, . . .	Natick, . . .	Middlesex.
Needham,† . . .	Needham, . . .	Norfolk.
Needham Heights,† . . .	Needham, . . .	Norfolk.
New Bedford, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	Bristol.
New Braintree, . . .	New Braintree, . . .	Worcester.
Newbury, . . .	Newbury, . . .	Essex.
Newburyport, . . .	Newburyport, . . .	Essex.
New Marlboro, . . .	New Marlborough, . . .	Berkshire.
New Salem, . . .	New Salem, . . .	Franklin.
Newton,† . . .	Newton, . . .	Middlesex.
Newton Center,† . . .	Newton, . . .	Middlesex.
Newton Highlands,† . . .	Newton, . . .	Middlesex.
Newton Lower Falls,† . . .	Newton, . . .	Middlesex.
Newton Upper Falls,† . . .	Newton, . . .	Middlesex.
Newtonville,† . . .	Newton, . . .	Middlesex.
Nonantum, . . .	Newton, . . .	Middlesex.
Nonquitt,* . . .	Dartmouth, . . .	Bristol.
Norfolk, . . .	Norfolk, . . .	Norfolk.
Norfolk Downs, . . .	Quincy, . . .	Norfolk.
North, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	Bristol.
North Abington, . . .	Abington, . . .	Plymouth.
North Adams, . . .	North Adams, . . .	Berkshire.
North Amherst, . . .	Amherst, . . .	Hampshire.
Northampton, . . .	Northampton, . . .	Hampshire.
North Andover, . . .	North Andover, . . .	Essex.
North Attleboro, . . .	North Attleborough, . . .	Bristol.
North Bellingham, . . .	Bellingham, . . .	Norfolk.
North Billerica, . . .	Billerica, . . .	Middlesex.
Northboro, . . .	Northborough, . . .	Worcester.
Northbridge, . . .	Northbridge, . . .	Worcester.
North Brookfield, . . .	North Brookfield, . . .	Worcester.
North Carver, . . .	Carver, . . .	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
North Chatham, . . .	Chatham, . . .	Barnstable.
North Chelmsford . . .	Chelmsford, . . .	Middlesex.
North Cohasset, . . .	Cohasset, . . .	Norfolk.
North Dartmouth, . . .	Dartmouth, . . .	Bristol.
North Dighton, . . .	Dighton, . . .	Bristol.
North Eastham, . . .	Eastham, . . .	Barnstable.
North Easton, . . .	Easton, . . .	Bristol.
North Egremont, . . .	Egremont, . . .	Berkshire.
North Falmouth, . . .	Falmouth, . . .	Barnstable.
Northfield, . . .	Northfield, . . .	Franklin.
North Grafton, . . .	Grafton, . . .	Worcester.
North Hadley, . . .	Hadley, . . .	Hampshire.
North Hanover, . . .	Hanover, . . .	Plymouth.
North Hatfield, . . .	Hatfield, . . .	Hampshire.
North Marshfield, . . .	Marshfield, . . .	Plymouth.
North Orange, . . .	Orange, . . .	Franklin.
North Oxford, . . .	Oxford, . . .	Worcester.
North Pembroke, . . .	Pembroke, . . .	Plymouth.
North Plymouth, . . .	Plymouth, . . .	Plymouth.
North Postal Annex,† . . .	Boston, . . .	Suffolk.
North Quincy,† . . .	Quincy, . . .	Norfolk.
North Randolph, . . .	Randolph, . . .	Norfolk.
North Reading, . . .	North Reading, . . .	Middlesex.
North Scituate, . . .	Scituate, . . .	Plymouth.
North Truro, . . .	Truro, . . .	Barnstable.
North Uxbridge, . . .	Uxbridge, . . .	Worcester.
North Westport, . . .	Westport, . . .	Bristol.
North Weymouth,† . . .	Weymouth, . . .	Norfolk.
North Wilbraham, . . .	Wilbraham, . . .	Hampden.
North Wilmington, . . .	Wilmington, . . .	Middlesex.
Norton, . . .	Norton, . . .	Bristol.
Norwell, . . .	Norwell, . . .	Plymouth.
Norwood, . . .	Norwood, . . .	Norfolk.
Nutting Lake, . . .	Billerica, . . .	Middlesex.
Oak Bluffs, . . .	Oak Bluffs, . . .	Dukes.
Oakdale, . . .	West Boylston, . . .	Worcester.
Oakham, . . .	Oakham, . . .	Worcester.
Ocean Bluff, . . .	Marshfield, . . .	Plymouth.
Ocean Grove, . . .	Swansea, . . .	Bristol.
Onset, . . .	Wareham, . . .	Plymouth.
Orange, . . .	Orange, . . .	Franklin.
Orleans, . . .	Orleans, . . .	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Osterville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
Otis Air Force Base,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
Palmer,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Parkwood Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Paxton,	Paxton,	Worcester.
Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
Petersham,	Petersham,	Worcester.
Pigeon Cove,	Rockport,	Essex.
Pinehurst,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Plainfield,	Plainfield,	Hampshire.
Plainville,	Plainville,	Norfolk.
Pleasant Lake,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Plum Island,*	Newburyport,	Essex.
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Plympton,	Plympton,	Plymouth.
Pocasset,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Popponesset Beach,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Prides Crossing,	Beverly,	Essex.
Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Provincetown,	Provincetown,	Barnstable.
Quincy,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
Raynham,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Raynham Center,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Reading,	Reading,	Middlesex.
Readville,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rehoboth,	Rehoboth,	Bristol.
Revere,†	Revere,	Suffolk.
Richmond,	Richmond,	Berkshire.
Riverdale,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Rochdale,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Rochester,	Rochester,	Plymouth.
Rockland,	Rockland,	Plymouth.
Rockport,	Rockport,	Essex.
Roslindale,†	Boston,	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Rowe,	Rowe,	Franklin.
Rowley,	Rowley,	Essex.
Roxbury,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Roxbury Crossing,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
Russell,	Russell,	Hampden.
Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Rutland Heights,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Sagamore,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Sagamore Beach,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Salem,	Salem,	Essex.
Salisbury,	Salisbury,	Essex.
Salisbury Beach,	Salisbury,	Essex.
Sandisfield,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Santuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Saugus,	Saugus,	Essex.
Savoy,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Saxonville,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Seekonk,	Seekonk,	Bristol.
Segreganset,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Sharon,	Sharon,	Norfolk.
Shattuckville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Shawsheen Village,	Andover,	Essex.
Sheffield,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Shelburne Falls,	Shelburne,	Franklin.
Sheldonville,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Sherborn,	Sherborn,	Middlesex.
Shirley,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shirley Center,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shrewsbury,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Shutesbury,	Shutesbury,	Franklin.
Siasconset,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Silver Beach,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Soldiers Field,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Somerset,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Somerville,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
South,	Fall River,	Bristol.
South Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Southampton,	Southampton,	Hampshire.
South Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
South Ashfield, . . .	Ashfield, . . .	Franklin.
South Athol, . . .	Athol, . . .	Worcester.
South Attleboro, . . .	Attleboro, . . .	Bristol.
South Barre, . . .	Barre, . . .	Worcester.
South Berlin, . . .	Berlin, . . .	Worcester.
Southboro, . . .	Southborough, . . .	Worcester.
South Boston,† . . .	Boston, . . .	Suffolk.
Southbridge, . . .	Southbridge, . . .	Worcester.
South Byfield, . . .	Newbury, . . .	Essex.
South Carver, . . .	Carver, . . .	Plymouth.
South Chatham, . . .	Chatham, . . .	Barnstable.
South Chelmsford, . . .	Chelmsford, . . .	Middlesex.
South Dartmouth, . . .	Dartmouth, . . .	Bristol.
South Deerfield, . . .	Deerfield, . . .	Franklin.
South Dennis, . . .	Dennis, . . .	Barnstable.
South Duxbury, . . .	Duxbury, . . .	Plymouth.
South Easton, . . .	Easton, . . .	Bristol.
South Egremont, . . .	Egremont, . . .	Berkshire.
South Essex, . . .	Essex, . . .	Essex.
Southfield, . . .	New Marlborough, . . .	Berkshire.
South Gardner, . . .	Gardner, . . .	Worcester.
South Grafton, . . .	Grafton, . . .	Worcester.
South Hadley, . . .	South Hadley, . . .	Hampshire.
South Hadley Falls, . . .	South Hadley, . . .	Hampshire.
South Hamilton, . . .	Hamilton, . . .	Essex.
South Hanover, . . .	Hanover, . . .	Plymouth.
South Harwich, . . .	Harwich, . . .	Barnstable.
South Lancaster, . . .	Lancaster, . . .	Worcester.
South Lee, . . .	Lee, . . .	Berkshire.
South Lynnfield, . . .	Lynnfield, . . .	Essex.
South Natick, . . .	Natick, . . .	Middlesex.
South Orleans, . . .	Orleans, . . .	Barnstable.
South Postal Annex,† . . .	Boston, . . .	Suffolk.
South Royalston, . . .	Royalston, . . .	Worcester.
South Swansea, . . .	Swansea, . . .	Bristol.
Southville, . . .	Southborough, . . .	Worcester.
South Walpole, . . .	Walpole, . . .	Norfolk.
South Waltham,† . . .	Waltham, . . .	Middlesex.
South Wellfleet, . . .	Wellfleet, . . .	Barnstable.
South Westport, . . .	Westport, . . .	Bristol.
South Weymouth,† . . .	Weymouth, . . .	Norfolk.
Southwick, . . .	Southwick, . . .	Hampden.
South Yarmouth, . . .	Yarmouth, . . .	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Spencer,	Spencer,	Worcester.
Springfield,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Squantum,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
State House,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
State Line,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Sterling Junction,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Still River,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Stockbridge,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Stoneham,†	Stoneham,	Middlesex.
Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
Stow,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Sturbridge,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
Sunderland,	Sunderland,	Franklin.
Swampscott,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Swift River,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Swifts Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Tapley Street Annex,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
Teaticket,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Terminal,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Tewksbury,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Thorndike,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Three Rivers,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Topsfield,	Topsfield,	Essex.
Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Tremont,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
Tufts University,†	Medford	Middlesex.
Turners Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Turnpike,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Tyngsboro,	Tyngsborough,	Middlesex.
Tyringham,	Tyringham,	Berkshire.
Uphams Corner,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Veterans Administration Hospital,†	Boston, . . .	Suffolk.
Vineyard Haven, . . .	Tisbury, . . .	Dukes.
Waban,†	Newton, . . .	Middlesex.
Wakefield,	Wakefield, . . .	Middlesex.
Wales,	Wales, . . .	Hampden.
Walpole,	Walpole, . . .	Norfolk.
Waltham,†	Waltham, . . .	Middlesex.
Waquoit,	Falmouth, . . .	Barnstable.
Ward Hill,	Haverhill, . . .	Essex.
Ware,	Ware, . . .	Hampshire.
Wareham,	Wareham, . . .	Plymouth.
Warren,	Warren, . . .	Worcester.
Warwick,	Warwick, . . .	Franklin.
Washington Square,†	Brookline, . . .	Norfolk.
Watertown,†	Watertown, . . .	Middlesex.
Waterville,	Winchendon, . . .	Worcester.
Waverley,†	Belmont, . . .	Middlesex.
Wayland,	Wayland, . . .	Middlesex.
Webster,	Webster, . . .	Worcester.
Webster Square,	Worcester, . . .	Worcester.
Wellesley,†	Wellesley, . . .	Norfolk.
Wellesley Hills,†	Wellesley, . . .	Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	Wellfleet, . . .	Barnstable.
Wendell,	Wendell, . . .	Franklin.
Wendell Depot,	Wendell, . . .	Franklin.
Wenham,	Wenham, . . .	Essex.
West Acton,	Acton, . . .	Middlesex.
West Barnstable,	Barnstable, . . .	Barnstable.
Westboro,	Westborough, . . .	Worcester.
West Boxford,	Boxford, . . .	Essex.
West Boylston,	West Boylston, . . .	Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	West Bridgewater, . . .	Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	West Brookfield, . . .	Worcester.
West Chatham,	Chatham, . . .	Barnstable.
West Chelmsford,	Chelmsford, . . .	Middlesex.
West Chesterfield,	Chesterfield, . . .	Hampshire.
West Chop,*	Tisbury, . . .	Dukes.
West Concord,	Concord, . . .	Middlesex.
West Cummington,	Cummington, . . .	Hampshire.
West Dennis,	Dennis, . . .	Barnstable.
West Falmouth,	Falmouth, . . .	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Westfield,	Westfield,	Hampden.
Westford,	Westford,	Middlesex.
West Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
West Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
West Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
West Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
West Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin.
West Hyannisport,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
West Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
West Medford,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
West Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
West Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Westminster,	Westminster,	Worcester.
West Newbury,	West Newbury,	Essex.
West Newton,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Weston,†	Weston,	Middlesex.
Westover Air Force Base,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
West Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
Westport Point,	Westport,	Bristol.
West Roxbury,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
West Side,	Worcester,	Worcester.
West Somerville,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
West Springfield,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
West Stockbridge,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	West Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
West Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
West Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
West Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Westwood,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
West Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
Wheelwright,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
White Horse Beach,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Whitinsville,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Whitman,	Whitman,	Plymouth.
Wianno,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
Wilkinsonville,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.

POST OFFICES.			CITIES AND TOWNS.		COUNTIES.
Williamstown, . . .			Williamstown, . . .		Berkshire.
Willimansett, . . .			Chicopee, . . .		Hampden.
Wilmington, . . .			Wilmington, . . .		Middlesex.
Winchendon, . . .			Winchendon, . . .		Worcester.
Winchendon Springs, . . .			Winchendon, . . .		Worcester.
Winchester, . . .			Winchester, . . .		Middlesex.
Windsor, . . .			Windsor, . . .		Berkshire.
Winter Hill,† . . .			Somerville, . . .		Middlesex.
Winthrop,† . . .			Winthrop, . . .		Suffolk.
Woburn, . . .			Woburn, . . .		Middlesex.
Wollaston,† . . .			Quincy, . . .		Norfolk.
Woods Hole, . . .			Falmouth, . . .		Barnstable.
Woodville, . . .			Hopkinton, . . .		Middlesex.
Worcester, . . .			Worcester, . . .		Worcester.
Woronoco, . . .			Russell, . . .		Hampden.
Worthington, . . .			Worthington, . . .		Hampshire.
Wrentham, . . .			Wrentham, . . .		Norfolk.
Yarmouth Port, . . .			Yarmouth, . . .		Barnstable.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows:—

Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and *a Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency*, — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158 (as amended by chapter 31 of the Acts of 1939), *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1940 and every fourth year thereafter; and *one County Commissioner*, — 1942 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff*, — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

Under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 409 of the Acts of 1937, upon the death, resignation or removal of any special judge of probate and insolvency, the office is abolished without further action by the general court. Under chapter 436 of the Acts of 1949, the special judge of probate and insolvency for Hampshire County may act in the counties of Hampden, Berkshire and Franklin.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 151 of the Acts of 1939, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years.

Under the provisions of section 1 of chapter 194 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county one or more public administrators, not exceeding six in Middlesex and in Suffolk or five in any other county, who shall hold office for five years.

[Corrected to January 11, 1965.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

*Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.**Judge of Probate and Insolvency* — Kenrick A. Sparrow, Orleans.*Register of Probate and Insolvency* — Alfred C. Knight, Cotuit.*Assistant Register* — Myra E. Jerauld, Barnstable.*Sheriff* — Donald P. Tulloch, Barnstable.*Clerk of Courts* — Barbara Holmes Neil, Barnstable.*Assistant Clerk* — Sheila Chase, Cummaquid.*County Treasurer* — Bruce K. Jerauld, Barnstable.*Register of Deeds* — Dean S. Sears, East Dennis.*Assistant Register* — Jay Walter Mead, East Orleans.*County Commissioners* —

Oscar J. Cahoon, Harwich . . . Term expires January, 1967

H. Heyworth Backus, Centerville . . . " " " 1969

Nathan S. Ellis, Jr., West Falmouth . . . " " " 1969

Master in Chancery —

James H. Smith, Falmouth . . . Term expires June, 1969

Public Administrators —

Robert W. MacDonald, Sandwich . . . Term expires January, 1965

John P. Curley, Jr., Barnstable . . . " " December, 1965

John W. Holland, Jr., Falmouth . . . " " " 1967

Charles J. Ardetto, West Yarmouth . . . " " " 1967

John P. Sylvia, Jr., Falmouth . . . " " August, 1969

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1761.

*Shire Town, PITTSFIELD.**Judge of Probate and Insolvency* — F. Anthony Hanlon, Pittsfield.*Register of Probate and Insolvency* — James W. Carolan, Pittsfield.*Assistant Register* — Helen S. Purnell, Pittsfield.*Sheriff* — John D. Courtney, Jr., Pittsfield.*Clerk of Courts* — Nelson A. Foot, Jr., Pittsfield.*Assistant Clerk* — Irene Sauvé, Adams.*County Treasurer* — John J. Shields, Pittsfield.*Registers of Deeds* —

Middle District, Harold F. Goggins, Pittsfield.

Northern District, Edward W. Buckley, Jr., North Adams.

Southern District, James J. Comerford, Great Barrington.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.**Assistant Registers —*

Middle District, Albert W. Cheevers, Pittsfield.

Northern District, Hectorine A. San Soucie, Adams.

Southern District, Rose L. Gardella, Great Barrington.

County Commissioners —

James A. Bowes, North Adams . Term expires January, 1967

Matthew J. Collins, Lanesborough . " " " 1969

John F. Shea, Pittsfield . " " " 1969

Public Administrators —

Bernard Lenhoff, North Adams . Term expires February, 1966

Charles R. Alberti, Jr., Pittsfield . " " April, 1966

W. Stanley Cooke, Pittsfield . " " September, 1966

James W. Lilly, North Adams . " " November, 1966

Sidney Q. Curtiss, Sheffield . " " January, 1967

BRISTOL COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

*Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency —* Walter L. Considine, New Bedford.

Beatrice H. Mullaney, Fall River.

Registry of Probate and Insolvency — James B. Kelley, Fall River.*Assistant Registers —*

Grace E. Avila, Somerset.

Mary E. Dahill, Taunton.

Sheriff — Edward K. Dabrowski, New Bedford.*Clerk of Courts —* William P. Grant, Fall River.*Assistant Clerk —* Marcellus D. Lemaire, Taunton.*Second Assistant Clerk —* Thomas M. Quinn, Jr., Dartmouth.*Third Assistant Clerk —* John H. O'Neil, Fall River.*Fourth Assistant Clerk —* Emma R. Andrade, Taunton.*Fifth Assistant Clerk —* Ralph R. Silva, Fairhaven.*County Treasurer —* Ernest W. Kilroy, Fall River.*Registers of Deeds —*

Northern District, Henry G. Crapo, Taunton.

Southern District, Joseph A. Sylvia, Jr., New Bedford.

Fall River District, Joseph E. Hanify, Jr., Fall River.

Assistant Registers —

Northern District, Francis H. Hackett, Taunton.

Southern District, John Gomes, New Bedford.

Fall River District, Frank D. O'Brien, Fall River.

County Commissioners —

Arthur R. Machado, Fall River . Term expires January, 1967

Charles A. Frates, New Bedford . " " " 1969

Patrick H. Harrington, Jr., Somerset . " " " " 1969

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.**Masters in Chancery —*

John T. Farrell, Jr., Fall River .	Term expires January,	1966
Benjamin A. Friedman, Taunton .	" " "	1966
George M. Thomas, New Bedford .	" " "	1966
John Michael Nifores, New Bedford .	" " "	1968
Francis M. O'Boys, Taunton .	" " "	1970
Ernest I. Rotenberg, Attleboro .	" " "	1970

Public Administrators —

Donald R. Kelly, Fall River .	Term expires December,	1965
Frank R. DiRenzo, North Attleborough .	" " "	1967
Salvatore L. Arieta, Taunton .	" " May,	1969
John D. Sheehan, New Bedford .	" " June,	1969
Edward F. Harrington, New Bedford .	" " October,	1969

DUKES COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1695.

*Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.**Judge of Probate and Insolvency —* Sherwood J. Tarlow, Newton.*Register of Probate and Insolvency —* Mary W. Wimpenny, Edgartown.*Sheriff —* John E. Palmeira, West Tisbury.*Clerk of Courts —* Sophia B. Campos, Tisbury.*County Treasurer —* Allan Keniston, West Tisbury.*Register of Deeds —* Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.*County Commissioners —*

Dean R. Swift, Tisbury .	Term expires January,	1967
Antone H. Alley, Oak bluffs .	" " "	1969
John W. Osborn, Edgartown .	" " "	1969

Public Administrator —

Robert J. Carroll, Edgartown .	Term expires January,	1969
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ESSEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

*Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency —*

John V. Phelan, Lynn.

John A. Costello, Andover.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Costello, North Andover.*Assistant Register —* Irving E. Kane, Lynn.*Second Assistant Register —* Arthur J. Frawley, Jr., Lynn.*Third Assistant Register —* Thomas J. Allen, Lawrence.*Sheriff —* Roger E. Wells, Lynn.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.**Clerk of Courts* — Philip A. Hennessey, Peabody.*Assistant Clerk* — Charles H. Metcalf, Rowley.*Second Assistant Clerk* — E. Philip Littlefield, Marblehead.*Third Assistant Clerk* — Herbert W. Levesque, Danvers.*Fourth Assistant Clerk* — Robert J. Sweeney, Beverly.*Fifth Assistant Clerk* — William J. Greenler, Jr., Boxford.*Sixth Assistant Clerk* — Edward D. Sullivan, North Andover.*Seventh Assistant Clerk* — John E. Kelleher, Salem.*County Treasurer* — Thomas F. Duffy, Lynn.*Registers of Deeds* —

Northern District, G. Hudson Driver, Lawrence.

Southern District, Leo H. Jones, Marblehead.

Assistant Registers —

Northern District, Helen M. Lyons, Lawrence.

Southern District, { John P. Cullinane, Manchester.
Gerald L. Soucy, Beverly.*County Commissioners* —

Edward H. Cahill, Lynn . . . Term expires January, 1967

Daniel J. Burke, Lynnfield . . . " " " 1969

C. F. Nelson Pratt, Saugus . . . " " " 1969

Masters in Chancery —

John F. Fenton, Jr., Lawrence . . . Term expires August, 1965

Jeremiah W. Doyle, 3rd, Newburyport " " October, 1965

James P. Reardon, Newburyport . . . " " January, 1966

Ignatius R. J. Piscitiello, Lawrence " " " 1966

John F. O'Leary, Salem . . . " " " 1966

Daniel Higgins Silver, Saugus . . . " " " 1966

Thomas J. Allen, Lawrence . . . " " " 1966

Francis A. Pazzi, Jr., Lynn . . . " " " 1966

John J. Quinlan, Peabody . . . " " " 1966

Louis A. Cyr, Merrimac . . . " " October 1966

Daniel J. Doyle, Salem . . . " " July, 1968

Public Administrators —

William L. Mahoney, Jr., Salem . . . Term expires May, 1965

George Karelitz, Haverhill . . . " " March, 1966

Charles W. Trombly, North Andover " " January, 1968

Robert J. Weber, Lynn . . . " " " 1969

Shirley A. Phelan, Lynn . . . " " February, 1969

FRANKLIN COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1811.

*Shire Town, GREENFIELD.**Judge of Probate and Insolvency* — Samuel T. Tisdale, Greenfield.*Register of Probate and Insolvency* — Lawrence A. Comins, Greenfield.*Assistant Register* — Margaret H. Bellows, Greenfield.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.**Sheriff* — Thomas Geary, Orange.*Clerk of Courts* — John R. Moseley, Montague.*Assistant Clerk* — Helen L. Pekenia, Greenfield.*County Treasurer* — Gerard M. Fritz, Greenfield.*Register of Deeds* — Carlos Allen, Deerfield.*Assistant Register* — Mary E. Boyden, Greenfield.*County Commissioners* —

Frank H. Reed, Greenfield . . . Term expires January, 1967

Thomas Herlihy, Deerfield . . . " " " 1969

Wendell E. Streeter, Bernardston . . . " " " 1969

Master in Chancery —

Douglas E. O'Neill, Greenfield . . . Term expires January, 1966

Public Administrators —

Philip H. Ball, Jr., Deerfield . . . Term expires March, 1966

John R. Moseley, Montague . . . " " October, 1967

Harvey B. Kramer, Greenfield . . . " " May, 1968

Allan McGuane, Greenfield . . . " " November, 1969

John A. Dolan, Montague . . . " " January, 1970

HAMPDEN COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.*Judges of Probate and Insolvency* —

Thomas H. Stapleton, Agawam.

Abraham I. Smith, Springfield.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Lyons, Springfield.*Assistant Registers* —

Katherine M. Connell, Springfield.

William M. Long, Holyoke.

Evelyn C. Lavallette, Feeding Hills.

Sheriff — John G. Curley, Springfield.*Clerk of Courts* — Edward G. Shea, Springfield.*Assistant Clerk* — Edward J. Farrell, Longmeadow.*Second Assistant Clerk* — Edward J. McKay, Russell.*Third Assistant Clerk* — Marie H. Shea, Springfield.*Fourth Assistant Clerk* — Thomas B. Malone, Springfield.*County Treasurer* — Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., Springfield.*Register of Deeds* — John Pierce Lynch, Springfield.*Assistant Registers* —

Susan C. Fillion, Springfield.

B. Louise Sullivan, Holyoke.

County Commissioners —

Thomas F. Sullivan, Springfield . . . Term expires January, 1967

William F. Stapleton, Holyoke . . . " " " 1969

Ralph P. Walsh, Longmeadow . . . " " " 1969

HAMPDEN COUNTY — *Concluded.**Masters in Chancery —*

Maurice H. Baitler, Wilbraham .	Term expires April,	1965
William J. Kern, Springfield .	" " "	1965
William G. Milroy, Ludlow .	" " August,	1965
Patricia C. Smith, Palmer .	" " June,	1967
Clayton N. Fuller, Wilbraham .	" " August,	1967
Harry O. Eberhardt, Springfield .	" " January,	1968
Mary E. Sullivan, Palmer .	" " April,	1969
Norwood Cox, Longmeadow .	" " January,	1970

Public Administrators —

George C. Keady, Jr., Longmeadow	Term expires February,	1966
Frank J. McKay, Holyoke .	" " October,	1966
Robert D. Moran, Springfield .	" " January,	1967
Walter Raleigh, Monson .	" " July,	1968
John D. Cummings, Springfield .	" " January,	1972

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Harry Jekanowski, Northampton.

Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Cook, Northampton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Frank E. Tuit, 2d, Northampton.

Assistant Register — Kathleen A. Flynn, Northampton.

Sheriff — John F. Boyle, Northampton.

Clerk of Courts — Salvatore A. Polito, Easthampton.

Assistant Clerk — Mrs. Norma J. Thibodo, Northampton.

County Treasurer — Howard A. Banner, Northampton.

Register of Deeds — Robert F. Czelusniak, Northampton.

Assistant Register — Vacant.

County Commissioners —

Hiram H. Brownell, Northampton	Term expires January,	1967
John H. Brequet, Williamsburg .	" " "	1969
Edwin M. Podolak, Hadley .	" " "	1969

Public Administrators —

John F. Foley, Northampton .	Term expires May,	1965
John F. Murphy, Jr., Northampton	" " November,	1965
Robert T. Doyle, Northampton .	" " January,	1966
James C. O'Donnell, Northampton	" " "	1966
Kenneth B. Bowen, Northampton	" " May,	1967

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

*Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency —*

John C. Leggat, Lowell.
 Joseph W. Monahan, Belmont.
 Frederick V. McMenimen, Belmont.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John V. Harvey, Belmont.

Assistant Register — Warren J. Fitzgerald, Belmont.
Second Assistant Register — Margaret C. Downey, Cambridge.
Third Assistant Register — William F. Chisholm, Belmont.
Fourth Assistant Register — Henry McConville, Wakefield.
Fifth Assistant Register — Sheila McGovern, Cambridge.

Sheriff — Howard W. Fitzpatrick, Malden.*Clerk of Courts —* Edward J. Sullivan, Cambridge.

Assistant Clerk — Calvin A. Burger, Lowell.
Second Assistant Clerk — Walter T. Johnson, Lexington.
Third Assistant Clerk — Harold E. Lyons, Westford.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Raymond E. Powell, Cambridge.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Paul Sostek, Waban.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Howard W. Colpitts, Arlington.
Seventh Assistant Clerk — Chester P. McDonald, Lowell.
Eighth Assistant Clerk — Philip L. Ewell, Melrose.
Ninth Assistant Clerk — Robert F. Trant, Somerville.
Tenth Assistant Clerk — Walter J. Sullivan, Cambridge.
Eleventh Assistant Clerk — John J. Wrenn, Cambridge.
Twelfth Assistant Clerk — John C. Weilandt, Belmont.
Thirteenth Assistant Clerk — Francis X. Deely, Cambridge.
Fourteenth Assistant Clerk — William P. Johnston, Medford.
Fifteenth Assistant Clerk — Samuel S. Pollard, Lowell.

County Treasurer — Edward L. Buckley, Somerville.*Registers of Deeds —*

Northern District, Frederick J. Finnegan, Lowell.
 Southern District, Edmund C. Buckley, Cambridge.

Assistant Registers —

Northern District, Emmett L. Beane, Billerica.
 Southern District, { Francis E. McKenna, Arlington.
 { Edward Connolly, Natick.
 { Benedict F. Brady, Medford.

Technical Assistant — James F. Fitzgerald, Cambridge.*County Commissioners —*

Thomas B. Brennan, Medford	.	Term expires January,	1967
William G. Andrew, Cambridge	.	" " "	1969
John F. Dever, Jr., Woburn	.	" " "	1969

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.**Masters in Chancery —*

Louis M. Saab, Lowell	.	.	Term expires	March,	1965
John A. Derba, Jr., Malden	.	.	"	April,	1965
John J. Nixon, Jr., Belmont	.	.	"	September,	1965
Horace N. Formichelli, Arlington	.	.	"	"	1965
Melvin J. Dangle, Newton	.	.	"	March,	1966
Charles E. Dockser, Newton	.	.	"	October,	1966
Robert E. Diozzi, Somerville	.	.	"	July,	1968
Robert J. Blumsack, Medford	.	.	"	"	1969
Arthur L. Wasserman, Newton	.	.	"	October,	1969
Nicholas J. Vergodos, Lowell	.	.	"	"	1969
Paul C. Menton, Watertown	.	.	"	January.	1970

Public Administrators —

Arthur M. Bobrick, Newton	.	.	Term expires	November,	1966
Moses M. Frankel, Wakefield	.	.	"	December,	1966
George P. Jeffreys, Lowell	.	.	"	March,	1967
William J. Kittredge, Hudson	.	.	"	February,	1969
Frederick J. Connors, Somerville	.	.	"	March,	1969
Richard J. Monahan, Waltham	.	.	"	June,	1969

NANTUCKET COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Cambridge.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Gardner, 2d.

Assistant Register — Mrs. Irene M. Smith.

Sheriff — Paul M. Frye.

Clerk of Courts — Wesley A. Fordyce.

County Treasurer — Mrs. Margaret M. Roche.

Register of Deeds — Josiah S. Barrett.

Public Administrator — Robert Mooney, Nantucket. Term expires October 24, 1968.

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

NORFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —

James F. Reynolds, Quincy.

William J. Hickey, Jr., Brookline.

J. John Fox, Boston.

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.**Register of Probate and Insolvency* — Anna E. Hirsch, Dedham.*Assistant Register* — Bennett V. McLaughlin, Holbrook.*Second Assistant Register* — Edgar W. Stiles, Weymouth.*Third Assistant Register* — Mary M. Nixon, Brookline.*Fourth Assistant Register* — Ethel M. Fisher, Westwood.*Sheriff* — Charles W. Hedges, Quincy.*Clerk of Courts* — John P. Concannon, Milton.*Assistant Clerk* — A. Clinton Kellogg, Sharon.*Second Assistant Clerk* — Henry G. Hetnik, Brookline.*Third Assistant Clerk* — George N. Hurd, Jr., Milton.*County Treasurer* — Raymond C. Warmington, Quincy.*Register of Deeds* — L. Thomas Shine, Dedham.*Assistant Register* — Charles N. Ross, Quincy.*County Commissioners* —

Russell T. Bates, Quincy . . . Term expires January, 1967

John F. Murphy, Braintree . . . " " " 1969

James E. Collins, Milton . . . " " " 1969

Masters in Chancery —

Thomas K. McManus, Norwood . . . Term expires September, 1965

Robert D. O'Leary, Milton . . . " " January, 1966

L. Paul Marini, Quincy . . . " " September, 1966

Karl Greenman, Brookline . . . " " February, 1967

Public Administrators —

Harry L. Rose, Brookline . . . Term expires April, 1965

James R. Lawler, Needham . . . " " December, 1967

Leon Steinberg, Brookline . . . " " January, 1969

Francis R. Powers, Dedham . . . " " " 1969

Joseph H. Cordella, Milton . . . " " April, 1969

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

*Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency* — Harry K. Stone, Brockton.

James R. Lawton, Brockton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Walter H. Gilday, Brockton.*Assistant Register* — Barbara W. Whiting, Plymouth.*Sheriff* — Adnah H. Harlow, Plymouth.*Clerk of Courts* — Robert S. Prince, Brockton.*Assistant Clerk* — Arthur T. Murphy, Brockton.*Second Assistant Clerk* — John A. Vitale, Brockton.*Third Assistant Clerk* — Dennis L. Collari, Plymouth.*County Treasurer* — Frank A. Randall, Kingston.*Register of Deeds* — Richard W. Holm, Hingham.*Assistant Register* — Frank E. Parris, Pembroke.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.**County Commissioners —*

George A. Ridder, Whitman . . .	Term expires January,	1967
Norman G. McDonald, Hanson . . .	" " "	1969
John J. Franey, Abington . . .	" " "	1969

Masters in Chancery —

Daniel A. Sullivan, Hull . . .	Term expires August,	1965
John P. Ryan, Plymouth . . .	" " January,	1966
Theodore J. Markus, Holbrook . . .	" " "	1966
Courtland A. Mathers, W. Bridgewater . . .	" " March,	1966
Alvin Jack Sims, Brockton . . .	" " February,	1967
Reuben Winokus, Plymouth . . .	" " January,	1970

Public Administrators —

William A. Farley, Jr., Brockton . . .	Term expires November,	1966
Cornelius F. Dincen, Brockton . . .	" " January,	1967
Sumner A. Chapman, Jr., Plymouth . . .	" " August,	1967
Samuel Smolensky, Brockton . . .	" " March,	1968
Henry C. Gill, Brockton . . .	" " January,	1968

SUFFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —

John V. Mahoney, Boston.
 Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., Boston.
 Edmund V. Keville, Belmont.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Louis F. Musco, Boston.

Assistant Register — John A. Griffin, Boston.

Second Assistant Register — Jeremiah E. Sullivan, Boston.

Third Assistant Register — Arthur A. Kelly, Boston.

Fourth Assistant Register — Mary C. Fitzpatrick, Boston.

Fifth Assistant Register — M. Frank Kelly, Boston.

Sheriff — Frederick R. Sullivan, Boston.*Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court* —* John E. Powers, Boston.

Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court —* Joseph F. Toomey,
 Boston.

Second Assistant Clerk — Daniel D. Donnelly, Boston.

Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) — Thomas Dorgan, Boston.*Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) —* Edward V. Keating,
 Boston.*County Treasurer —* Vacant.*County Auditor —* John T. Leonard, Boston.†*Register of Deeds —* Joseph D. Coughlin, Boston.

Assistant Register — John J. McCarthy, Boston.

Second Assistant Register — Edward T. Cady, Boston.

Third Assistant Register — Lawrence J. Fallon, Boston.

Fourth Assistant Register — John W. Barry, Boston.

Technical Assistant — Jacob M. Levenson, Boston.

* For the County.

† Treasurer of the city of Boston.

‡ Auditor of the city of Boston.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.**Masters in Chancery —*

Joseph J. Pulgini, Boston . . .	Term expires	March,	1965
James W. Kelley, Boston . . .	" "	May,	1965
Robert F. McNeil, Boston . . .	" "	January,	1966
Benjamin Gargill, Boston . . .	" "	March,	1966
Frank A. R. Murray, Boston . . .	" "	June,	1966
Charles P. Burgess, Boston . . .	" "	January,	1967
Vincent E. Pickulo, Boston . . .	" "	February,	1967
Joseph W. D. Cavlo, Revere. . .	" "	"	1967
Stephen T. Landoulis, Boston . . .	" "	March,	1967
Abraham Monsein, Boston . . .	" "	May,	1968
Marvin W. Kushner, Boston . . .	" "	October,	1968
S. Ralph Tucker, Boston . . .	" "	May,	1969

Public Administrators —

Benjamin S. Freeman, Boston . . .	Term expires	November,	1965
Paul J. Burns, Boston . . .	" "	October,	1967
Charles E. Englert, Boston . . .	" "	May,	1969
Paul E. Mitchell, Boston . . .	" "	"	1969
Paul H. Snow, Boston . . .	" "	June,	1969
Frank M. Leonardi, Boston . . .	" "	July,	1969

NOTE. — The Mayor and City Council of Boston, the Board of Aldermen of Chelsea and the City Council of Revere, in their respective cities, and the Selectmen of Winthrop, in said town, have most of the powers and duties of County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1731.

*Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.**Judges of Probate and Insolvency —*

Carl E. Wahlstrom, Worcester.

George E. Rice, Spencer.

*Register of Probate and Insolvency — F. Joseph Donohue, Worcester.**Assistant Registers —*

Roger Hamilton, Worcester.

Katherine G. Doherty, Worcester.

Robert E. Reiman, Worcester.

John P. Mahoney, Worcester.

*Sheriff — Joseph A. Smith, Worcester.**Clerk of Courts — James J. Joyce, Worcester.*

Assistant Clerk — Wilfred B. Feiga, Worcester.

Second Assistant Clerk — Arthur H. Sheedy, Worcester.

Third Assistant Clerk — Mary A. Leary, Worcester.

Fourth Assistant Clerk — Charles S. Samborski, Worcester.

Fifth Assistant Clerk — Frederick F. Beringer, Worcester.

Sixth Assistant Clerk — Anthony D. Masiello, Worcester.

Seventh Assistant Clerk — John F. O'Connor, Worcester.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

County Treasurer — Alexander G. Lajoie, Worcester.

Registers of Deeds —

Northern District, Bernard T. Moynihan, Fitchburg.

Worcester District, Robert R. Gallagher, Worcester.

Assistant Registers —

Northern District, Bernard M. Sweeney, Fitchburg.

Worcester District, { Francis M. Hickey, Worcester.
Richard F. Sheridan, Paxton.

County Commissioners —

Edward P. Bird, Fitchburg . . . Term expires January, 1967

Joseph A. Aspero, Worcester . . . " " " 1969

Paul X. Tivnan, Paxton . . . " " " 1969

Masters in Chancery —

Anthony N. Tomasiello, Worcester . . . Term expires January, 1966

Joseph V. Langevin, Southbridge . . . " " August, 1967

Roger F. Fitzpatrick, Southbridge . . . " " September, 1967

Rosario C. Arpin, Southbridge . . . " " January, 1968

William H. Cassidy, 2d, Dudley . . . " " April, 1968

Harold C. Peterson, Jr., Southbridge . . . " " August, 1968

Charles J. O'Connor, Worcester . . . " " September 1968

George F. Flynn, Fitchburg . . . " " January, 1970

Public Administrators —

Nathaniel A. Cohen, Worcester . . . Term expires December, 1965

Edward J. McCabe, Worcester . . . " " September, 1967

Franklyn J. Scola, Worcester . . . " " " 1968

Harold C. Peterson, Jr., Southbridge . . . " " January, 1970

Jacob J. Kressler, Southbridge . . . " " " 1970

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

[Established by Section 48 of Chapter 35 of the General Laws (1930, 400, § 5), elected by and from the Several Boards of County Commissioners.]

Joseph A. Aspero, Worcester County . . . Term expires September 1, 1965

H. Heyworth Backus, Barnstable County . . . " " " 1966

John F. Shea, Berkshire County . . . " " " 1967

Arthur H. MacKinnon, Director of Accounts.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See Chapter 38 of the General Laws.]
(Corrected to June 24, 1965.)

DISTRICT. BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Joseph N. Kelly, Orleans, 1967. *Associate*, E. Robert Harned, Chatham, 1972.
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Robert S. Thrope, Barnstable, 1971. *Associates*, Edwin P. Tripp, Jr., Falmouth, 1968; John H. Lewis, Sandwich, 1968.
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Daniel H. Hiebert, Provincetown, 1970. *Associate*, Sidney B. Callis, Wellfleet, 1966.

DISTRICT. BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — George T. Mullen, North Adams, 1970. *Associate*, Arthur W. Burckel, Adams, 1967.
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Antonio P. Desautels, Pittsfield, 1971. *Associate*, Irving J. Rubin, Pittsfield, 1971.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — George S. Wickham, Lee, 1968. *Associate*, Edward R. Messer, Lenox, 1968.
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — Arthur L. Cassel, Great Barrington, 1969. *Associate*, Thomas J. Gilligan, Jr., Great Barrington, 1967.

DISTRICT. BRISTOL COUNTY.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Rudolph Osgood, Norton, 1965. *Associate*, James N. Shamey, Attleboro, 1966.
2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — Joseph E. Nunes, Taunton, 1965. *Associate*, William H. Bennett, Jr., Taunton, 1969.
3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. — Othilia V. Petrone, Fall River, 1972. *Associate*, Raymond R. Costa, Fall River, 1966.
4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — Stanley J. Koczera, New Bedford, 1966. *Associate*, Manuel F. Sousa, New Bedford, 1970.

DUKES COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

9. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. — Robert W. Nevin, Edgartown, 1969. *Associate*, Donald R. Mills, Edgartown, 1968.
2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — Joseph Frisch, Tisbury, 1965. *Associate*, Ralph J. Mitchell, Tisbury, 1969.
3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — David Rappaport, Oak Bluffs, 1971.

ESSEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Gloucester and Rockport. — John J. Egan, Jr., Gloucester, 1968. *Associate*, George J. Pohas, Gloucester, 1968.
2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — William C. Wigglesworth, Ipswich, 1969. *Associate*, John J. Pallotta, Ipswich, 1971.
3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — Daniel Lyons Leary, Newburyport, 1965. *Associate*, James F. Whitten, Amesbury, 1971.
4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — John P. Creed, Haverhill, 1971. *Associate*, John D. Shinberg, Haverhill, 1971.
5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — John T. Batal, Andover, 1966. *Associate*, Paul A. Oskar, Lawrence, 1966.
6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Elmer S. Bagnall, Groveland, 1969. *Associate*, Douglas V. Crook, Groveland, 1969.
7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — Samuel M. Albert, Beverly, 1967. *Associate*, Herman B. Grush, Beverly, 1968.
8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — Dougald C. MacGillivray, Danvers, 1970. *Associate*, Ralph E. Foss, Peabody, 1970.
9. — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Joseph A. DiClerico, Nahant, 1972. *Associate*, Francis A. Pirone, Lynn, 1970.
10. — Salem and Marblehead. — J. Robert Shaughnessy, Salem, 1967. *Associate*, Arthur W. O'Neil, Salem, 1967.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

- Northern. — Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — Frank B. Souter, Orange, 1970. *Associate*, George K. Gould, Orange, 1969.
- Eastern. — Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — Henry A. Rys, Montague, 1972. *Associate*, (vacancy).

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — John H. Olson, Colrain, 1966. *Associate*, Louis S. Boeh, Conway, 1968.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Benjamin Schneider, Monson, 1968. *Associate*, (vacancy).
2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — William Mosig, West Springfield, 1968. *Associate*, Harry G. Tapp, Springfield, 1968.
3. — Holyoke, — Edmund J. Zielinski, Holyoke, 1972. *Associate*, George L. Ross, Holyoke, 1965.
4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Arthur J. Logie, Westfield, 1970. *Associate*, Jacob Arensten, Russell, 1967.
5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Edward I. Kraus, Chicopee, 1967. *Associate* (vacancy).

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Thomas F. Corriden, Northampton, 1971. *Associate*, John J. Curran, Northampton, 1967.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westampton and Worthington. — E. Donald Andrew, Easthampton, 1970. *Associate*, John A. Huffmire, Huntington, 1972.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley, — Maurice T. Kennedy, Hadley, 1967. *Associate*, R. Sheldon Clapp, Amherst, 1969.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield,* Greenwich,* Prescott* and Ware. — Tracey L. Roberson, Ware, 1967. *Associate*, Kenneth L. Collard, Belchertown, 1972.

*Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — David C. Dow, Cambridge, 1971. *Associate*, (vacancy).
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — Andrew D. Guthrie, Medford, 1967. *Associate*, Sidney S. Listernick, Everett, 1968.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Thomas P. Devlin, Stoneham, 1965. *Associate*, John J. McNulty, Wakefield, 1965.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — J. Vincent DiRago, Woburn, 1965. *Associate*, C. Reginald Hardcastle, Woburn, 1969.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Lawrence F. McCartin, Lowell, 1972. *Associate*, John Karbowniczak, Jr., Lowell, 1972.
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — (vacancy). *Associate*, Leroy Price Houck, Concord, 1968.
7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — Peter Angelo, Waltham, 1970. *Associate*, William A. Richards, Waltham, 1971.
8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — Antonio A. Matarese, Framingham, 1970. *Associate*, Arthur E. Taddeo, Natick, 1969.
9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — Robert N. Rittenhouse, Hudson, 1965. *Associate*, Kenneth R. Greenleaf, Sudbury, 1970.
10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Lawrence A. Churchville, Townsend, 1966. *Associate* (vacancy).

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Ernest H. Menges, Nantucket, 1965. *Associate*, George A. Folger, Nantucket, 1965.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover. — Joseph A. King, Needham, 1971. *Associate*, John J. Kraw, Dedham, 1965.
2. — Cohasset. — Edward A. McCarthy, Cohasset, 1969. *Associate*, Edward H. Schott, Cohasset, 1963.

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — George D. Dalton, Quincy, 1966. *Associate*, Frederic Tudor, Milton, 1969.
4. — Weymouth, Braintree and Holbrook. — (vacancy). *Associate*, Archie G. Keigan, Braintree, 1970.
5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — Appleton C. Woodward, Stoughton, 1969. *Associate*, Franklin H. Jacobson, Avon, 1970.
6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — Walter F. Crowley, Franklin, 1967. *Associate*, James J. Putnam, Foxborough, 1968.
7. — Medway, Medfield, Millis, Nortoik and Bellingham. — Harold L. Shenker, West Medway, 1970. *Associate*, Jacob Zalvan, Millis, 1970.
8. — Brookline. — Thomas P. Kendrick, Brookline, 1967. *Associate*, James, A. Hennessey, Brookline, 1970.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Peirce H. Leavitt, Brockton, 1969. *Associate*, Charles F. Kane, Brockton, 1972.
2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — Raymond G. Vinal, Norwell, 1970. *Associate*, John C. Angley, Pembroke, 1971.
3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — William C. Gould, Kingston, 1969. *Associate*, Hyman Duby, Plymouth, 1972.
4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — Raymond H. Baxter, Marion, 1966. *Associate*, Alfred A. L. Lentini, Lakeville, 1966.
5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — Frederick F. O'Brien, Scituate, 1966. *Associate*, Philip E. Leve, Marshfield, 1972.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — Michael A. Luongo, Boston, 1971, Richard Ford, Boston, 1971. *Associates*, George W. Curtis, Boston, 1966; Leonard Atkins, Boston, 1972.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Athol, Dana,* Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — Francis A. Reynolds, Athol, 1965. *Associate*, Bernard C. Rubino, Athol, 1965.
2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — Joseph P. Marnane, Gardner, 1967. *Associate*, T. Roland Ekwall, Gardner, 1968.
3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — Charles A. Wheeler, Leominster, 1969. *Associate*, Joseph M. Silver, Fitchburg, 1967.
4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — George Axelrod, Clinton, 1969. *Associate*, Lawrence F. Burke, Clinton, 1971.
5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — S. Alden Guild, Grafton, 1971. *Associate*, (vacancy).
6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — Nicholas J. Capece, Milford, 1970. *Associate*, Carl J. Bon Tempo, Hopedale, 1971.
7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Millville, Northbridge and Uxbridge. — Russell T. Draper, Uxbridge, 1968. *Associate*, Raymond Spooner, Douglas, 1968.
8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. — Anthony A. Woiciechowski, Webster, 1968. *Associate*, John T. Nasse, Southbridge, 1960.
9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Thomas J. O'Boyle, North Brookfield, 1965. *Associate*, Romeo J. Cournoyer, Spencer, 1968.
10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — Arthur Kanserstein, Barre, 1967. *Associate*, (vacancy).
11. — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — John C. Ward, Worcester, 1966. *Associate*, Lewis J. Cataldo, Jr., Worcester, 1968.

*Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of
Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1692. William Stoughton, . . .	1701. Resigned.	1701.
1701. Wait Winthrop, . . .	1701. Resigned.	1717.
1702. Isaac Addington, . . .	1703. Resigned.	1715.
1708. Wait Winthrop, . . .	1717.	1717.
1718. Samuel Sewall, . . .	1728. Resigned.	1730.
1729. Benjamin Lynde, . . .	1745.	1745.
1745. Paul Dudley, . . .	1751.	1751.
1752. Stephen Sewall, . . .	1760.	1760.
1761. Thomas Hutchinson, . . .	1769. Resigned.	1780.
1769. Benjamin Lynde, . . .	1771. Resigned.	1781.
1772. Peter Oliver, . . .	1775. Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692. Thomas Danforth, . . .	1699.	1699.
1692. Wait Winthrop, . . .	1701. Resigned.	1717.
1692. John Richards, . . .	1694.	1694.
1692. Samuel Sewall, . . .	1728. (Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695. Elisha Cooke, . . .	1702. Removed.	1715.
1700. John Walley, . . .	1712.	1712.
1701. John Sañin, . . .	1702. Removed.	1710.
1702. John Hathorne, . . .	1712. Resigned.	1717.
1702. John Leverett, . . .	1708. Resigned.	1724.
1708. Jonathan Curwin, . . .	1715. Resigned.	1718.
1712. Benjamin Lynde, . . .	1745. (Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712. Nathaniel Thomas, . . .	1718. Resigned.	1718.
1715. Addington Davenport, . . .	1736.	1736.
1718. Paul Dudley, . . .	1751. (Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718. Edmund Quincy, . . .	1737.	1737.
1728. John Cushing, . . .	1733. Removed.	1737.
1733. Jonathan Remington, . . .	1745.	1745.
1736. Richard Saltonstall, . . .	1756.	1756.
1737. Thomas Greaves, . . .	1738. Resigned.	1747.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated. See "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts," by Emory Washburn, 1840, p. 241.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED
1739. Stephen Sewall, . . .	1760. (Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.
1745. Nathaniel Hubbard, . .	1746. Resigned.	1748.
1745. Benjamin Lynde, . . .	1771. (Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747. John Cushing, . . .	1771. Resigned.	1778.
1752. Chambers Russell, . .	1766.	1766.
1756. Peter Oliver, . . .	1775. (Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767. Edmund Trowbridge, . .	1775. Resigned.	1793.
1771. Foster Hutchinson, . .	1775. Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772. Nathaniel Ropes, . . .	1774.	1774.
1772. William Cushing, . . .	1775. Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774. William Browne, . . .	1775. Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution. The latter was established July 3, 1782.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1775. John Adams, . . .	1776. Resigned.*	1826.
1777. William Cushing, . . .	1789. Resigned.†	1810.
1790. Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.	1791.
1791. Francis Dana, . . .	1806. Resigned.	1811.
1806. Theophilus Parsons, . .	1813.	1813.
1814. Samuel Sewall, . . .	1814.	1814.
1814. Isaac Parker, . . .	1830.	1830.
1830. Lemuel Shaw, . . .	1860. Resigned.	1861.
1860. George Tyler Bigelow, .	1868. Resigned.	1878.
1868. Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.	1873.
1873. Horace Gray,‡ . . .	1882.	1902.
1882. Marcus Morton, . . .	1890. Resigned.	1891.
1890. Walbridge Abner Field, .	1899.	1899.
1899. Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.	1935.

* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1902. Marcus Perrin Knowlton, .	1911. Resigned.	1918.
1911. Arthur Prentice Rugg, .	1938.	1938.
1938. Fred Tarbell Field, .	1947. Resigned.	1950.
1947. Stanley Elroy Qua, .	1956. Resigned.	
1956. Raymond Sanger Wilkins.		

JUSTICES.

1775. William Cushing, .	1789. (Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775. Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent, .	1791. (Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775. William Reed, .	1776. Superseded.	1780.
1776. Jedediah Foster, .	1779.	1779.
1776. James Sullivan, .	1782. Resigned.	1808.
1777. David Sewall, .	1789. Resigned.*	1825.
1782. Increase Sumner, .	1797. Res. to become Gov'r.	1799.
1785. Francis Dana, .	1806. (Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790. Robert Treat Paine, .	1804. Resigned.	1814.
1790. Nathan Cushing, .	1800. Resigned.	1812.
1792. Thomas Dawes, .	1802. Resigned.	1825.
1797. Theophilus Bradbury, .	1803. Removed.†	1803.
1800. Samuel Sewall, .	1814. (Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801. Simeon Strong, .	1805.	1805.
1801. George Thacher, .	1824. Resigned.	1824.
1802. Theodore Sedgwick, .	1813.	1813.
1806. Isaac Parker, .	1830. (Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813. Charles Jackson, .	1823. Resigned.	1855.
1814. Daniel Dewey, .	1815.	1815.
1814. Samuel Putnam, .	1842. Resigned.	1853.
1815. Samuel Sumner Wilde, .	1850. Resigned.	1855.
1824. Levi Lincoln, .	1825. Res. to become Gov'r.	1868.
1825. Marcus Morton, .	1840. Res. to become Gov'r.	1864.
1837. Charles Augustus Dewey, .	1866.	1866.
1842. Samuel Hubbard, .	1847.	1847.
1848. Charles Edward Forbes, .	1848. Resigned.	1881.
1848. Theron Metcalf, .	1865. Resigned.	1875.
1848. Richard Fletcher, .	1853. Resigned.	1869.
1850. George Tyler Bigelow, .	1868. (Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1852. Caleb Cushing, . . .	1853. Resigned.‡	1879.
1853. Benj. Franklin Thomas, . . .	1859. Resigned.	1878.
1853. Pliny Merrick, . . .	1864. Resigned.	1867.
1859. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, . . .	1869. Resigned.‡	1895.
1860. Reuben Atwater Chapman, . . .	1873. (Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.
1864. Horace Gray, Jr., . . .	1882. (Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865. James Denison Colt, . . .	1866. Resigned.	1881.
1866. Dwight Foster, . . .	1869. Resigned.	1884.
1866. John Wells, . . .	1875.	1875.
1868. James Denison Colt, . . .	1881.	1881.
1869. Seth Ames, . . .	1881. Resigned.	1881.
1869. Marcus Morton, . . .	1890. (Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873. Wm. Crowninshield Endicott, . . .	1882. Resigned.	1900.
1873. Charles Devens, Jr., . . .	1877. Resigned.*	1891.
1875. Otis Phillips Lord, . . .	1882. Resigned.	1884.
1877. Augustus Lord Soule, . . .	1881. Resigned.	1887.
1881. Walbridge Abner Field, . . .	1899. (Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1899.
1881. Charles Devens.* . . .	1891.	1891.
1881. William Allen, . . .	1891.	1891.
1882. Charles Allen, . . .	1898. Resigned.	1913.
1882. Waldo Colburn, . . .	1885.	1885.
1882. Oliver Wendell Holmes, . . .	1902. (Appointed C. J., 1899.)	1935.
1885. William Sewall Gardner, . . .	1887. Resigned.	1888.
1887. Marcus Perrin Knowlton, . . .	1911. (Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890. James Madison Morton, . . .	1913. Resigned.	1923.
1891. John Lathrop, . . .	1906. Resigned.	1910.
1891. James Madison Barker, . . .	1905.	1905.
1898. John Wilkes Hammond, . . .	1914. Resigned.	1922.
1899. William Caleb Loring, . . .	1919. Resigned.	1930.
1902. Henry King Braley, . . .	1929.	1929.
1905. Henry Newton Sheldon, . . .	1915. Resigned.	1925.
1906. Arthur Prentice Rugg, . . .	1938. (Appointed C. J., 1911.)	1938.
1911. Charles Ambrose DeCourcy, . . .	1924.	1924.
1913. John Crawford Crosby, . . .	1937.	1943.
1914. Edward Peter Pierce, . . .	1937.	1938.
1915. James Bernard Carroll, . . .	1932.	1932.
1919. Charles Francis Jenney, . . .	1923.	1923.

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1923. William Cushing Wait, . . .	1934.	1935.
1924. George Augustus Sanderson, . . .	1932.	1932.
1929. Fred Tarbell Field, . . .	1947. (Appointed C. J., 1938.)	1950
1932. Charles Henry Donahue, . . .	1944. Resigned.	1952
1932. Henry Tilton Lummus, . . .	1955. Resigned.	1960.
1934. Stanley Elroy Qua, . . .	1956. (Appointed C. J., 1947.)	
1937. Arthur Walter Dolan, . . .	1949. Resigned.	1949.
1937. Louis Sherburne Cox, . . .	1944. Retired.	1961.
1938. James Joseph Roran, . . .	1959.	1960.
1944. Raymond Sanger Wilkins, . . .	(Appointed C. J., 1956.)	
1944. John Varnum Spalding.		
1947. Harold Putnam Williams, . . .	1962. Resigned.	
1949. Edward A. Counihan, Jr., . . .	1960. Retired.	1961.
1955. Arthur E. Whittemore.		
1956. R. Ammi Cutter.		
1960. Paul G. Kirk.		
1960. Jacob J. Spiegel.		
1962. Paul Cashman Reardon.		

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1820. Artemas Ward, . . .	1839. Resigned.	1847.
1839. John Mason Williams, . . .	1844. Resigned.	1868.
1844. Daniel Wells, . . .	1854.	1854.
1854. Edward Mellen, . . .	1859.	1875.

JUSTICES.

1820. Solomon Strong, . . .	1842. Resigned.	1850.
1820. John Mason Williams, . . .	(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
1820. Samuel Howe, . . .	1828.	1828.
1828. David Cummins, . . .	1844. Resigned.	1855.
1839. Charles Henry Warren, . . .	1844. Resigned.	1874.
1842. Charles Allen, . . .	1844. Resigned.	1869.
1843. Pliny Merrick, . . .	1848. Resigned.	1867.
1844. Joshua Holyoke Ward, . . .	1848.	1848.
1844. Emory Washburn, . . .	1847. Resigned.	1877.
1844. Luther Stearns Cushing, . . .	1848. Resigned.	1856.
1845. Harrison Gray Otis Colby, . . .	1847. Resigned.	1853.
1847. Charles Edward Forbes, . . .	1848. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1847. Edward Mellen, . . .	1859. (Appointed C. J., 1854.)	1875

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED
1848. George Tyler Bigelow, . . .	1850. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878.
1848. Jonathan Cogswell Perkins, . . .	1859.	1877.
1848. Horatio Byington, . . .	1856.	1856.
1848. Thomas Hopkinson, . . .	1849. Resigned.	1856.
1849. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, . . .	1855. Resigned.	1895.
1850. Pliny Merrick, . . .	1853. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851. Henry Walker Bishop, . . .	1859.	1871.
1853. George Nixon Briggs, . . .	1859.	1861.
1854. George Partridge Sanger, . . .	1859.	1890.
1855. Henry Morris, . . .	1859.	1888.
1856. David Aiken, . . .	1859.	1895.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1855. Albert Hobart Nelson, . . .	1857.	1858.
1858. Charles Allen,* . . .	1859.	1869.

JUSTICES.

1855. Josiah Gardner Abbott, . . .	1858.	1891.
1855. Charles Phelps Huntington, . . .	1859.	1868.
1855. Stephen Gordon Nash, . . .	1859.	1894.
1858. Marcus Morton,† . . .	1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1859. Charles Allen, . . .	1867. Resigned.	1869.
1867. Seth Ames, . . .	1869. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1869. Lincoln Flagg Brigham, . . .	1890. Resigned.	1895.
1890. Albert Mason, . . .	1905.	1905.
1905. John Adams Aiken, . . .	1922. Resigned.	1927.
1922. Walter Perley Hall, . . .	1937. Resigned.	1942.
1937. John Patrick Higgins, . . .	1955.	1955.
1955. Paul Cashman Reardon, . . .	1962. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1962. G. Joseph Tauro, . . .		

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

† In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1859. Julius Rockwell, . . .	1886. Resigned.	1888.
1859. Otis Phillips Lord, . . .	1875. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859. Marcus Morton, . . .	1869. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859. Seth Ames, . . .	1869. (Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859. Ezra Wilkinson, . . .	1882.	1882.
1859. Henry Vose, . . .	1869.	1869.
1859. Thomas Russell, . . .	1867. Resigned.	1887.
1859. John Phelps Putnam, . . .	1882.	1882.
1859. Lincoln Flagg Brigham, . . .	1890. (Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.
1867. Chester Isham Reed, . . .	1871. Resigned.	1873.
1867. Charles Devens, Jr., . . .	1873. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869. Henry Austin Scudder, . . .	1872. Resigned.	1895.
1869. Francis Henshaw Dewey, . . .	1881. Resigned.	1887.
1869. Robert Carter Pitman, . . .	1891.	1891.
1871. John William Bacon, . . .	1888.	1888.
1871. William Alien, . . .	1881. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873. Peleg Emory Aldrich, . . .	1895.	1895.
1875. Waldo Colburn, . . .	1882. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.
1875. William Sewall Gardner, . . .	1885. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881. Hamilton Barclay Staples, . . .	1891.	1891.
1881. Marcus Perrin Knowlton, . . .	1887. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882. Caleb Blodgett, . . .	1900. Resigned.	1901.
1882. Albert Mason, . . .	1905. (Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882. James Madison Barker, . . .	1891. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885. Charles Perkins Thompson, . . .	1894.	1894.
1886. John Wilkes Hammond, . . .	1893. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886. Justin Dewey, . . .	1900.	1900.
1887. Edgar Jay Sherman, . . .	1911. Retired.	1914.
1888. John Lathrop, . . .	1891. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888. James Robert Dunbar, . . .	1898. Resigned.	1915.
1888. Robert Roberts Bishop, . . .	1909.	1909.
1890. Daniel Webster Bond, . . .	1911.	1911.
1891. Henry King Braley, . . .	1902. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1929.
1891. John Hopkins, . . .	1902.	1902.
1891. Elisha Burr Maynard, . . .	1906.	1906.
1891. Franklin Goodridge Fessenden, . . .	1922. Resigned.	1931.
1892. John William Corcoran, . . .	1893. Resigned.	1904.
1892. James Bailey Richardson, . . .	1911.	1911.
1893. Charles Sumner Lilley, . . .	1900. Resigned.	1921.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1894. Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1905. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895. Francis Almon Gaskill, .	1909.	1909.
1896. John Henry Hardy, .	1917.	1917.
1896. Henry Wardwell, .	1898. Resigned.	1922.
1898. William Burnham Stevens,	1917. Resigned.	1931.
1898. Charles Upham Bell, .	1917. Resigned.	1922.
1898. John Adams Aiken, .	1922. (Appointed C. J., 1905.)	1927.
1900. Frederick Lawton, .	1926. Resigned.	1941.
1900. Edward Peter Pierce, .	1914. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1938.
1900. Jabez Fox, .	1921. Retired.	1923.
1902. Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902. Robert Orr Harris, .	1911. Resigned.	1926.
1902. Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, .	1907.	1907.
1902. William Cushing Wait, .	1923. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1935.
1902. William Schofield, .	1911. Resigned.	1912.
1903. Lloyd Everett White, .	1921. Resigned.	1921.
1903. Loranus Eaton Hitchcock,	1920.	1920.
1905. John Crawford Crosby, .	1913. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1943.
1905. John Joseph Flaherty, .	1906.	1906.
1906. William Franklin Dana, .	1920. Resigned.	1920.
1906. John Freeman Brown, .	1924.	1924.
1907. Henry Amasa King, .	1923. Resigned.	1932.
1907. George Augustus Sanderson, .	1924. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1907. Robert Fulton Raymond, .	1929.	1929.
1909. Marcus Morton, .	1939.	1939.
1909. Charles Francis Jenney, .	1919. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911. Joseph Francis Quinn, .	1929.	1929.
1911. John Dwyer McLaughlin, .	1931.	1931.
1911. Walter Perley Hall, .	1937. (Appointed C. J., 1922.)	1942.
1911. Hugo Adelard Dubuque, .	1928.	1928.
1911. John Bernard Ratigan, .	1915.	1915.
1911. Patrick Michael Keating, .	1935.	1935.
1911. Nathan Dexter Pratt, .	1914.	1914.
1911. Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920. Resigned.	1948.
1911. Richard William Irwin, .	1929. Resigned.	1932.
1914. William Hamilton, .	1918.	1918.
1914. Christopher Theodore Callahan,	1929.	1929.
1914. James Bernard Carroll, .	1915. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1915. James Henry Sisk, .	1937. Resigned.	1938.
1915. Philip Joseph O'Connell, .	1931.	1931.
1917. Webster Thayer, .	1933.	1933.
1917. Charles Edward Shattuck,	1918.	1918.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1917. Franklin Tweed Hammond,	1940. Resigned.	1959.
1918. Nelson Pierce Brown,	. 1946.	1946.
1918. Louis Sherburne Cox,	. 1937. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1961.
1919. Edward Lyman Shaw,	. 1921. Resigned.	
1920. Fred'k Woodbury Fosdick,	1943.	1943.
1920. Elias Bullard Bishop,	. 1934.	1934.
1920. George Aloysius Flynn,	. 1928.	1928.
1921. Henry Tilton Lummus,	. 1932. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1960.
1921. William Adams Burns,	. 1949. Resigned.	1951.
1921. Stanley Elroy Qua,	. 1934. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1922. Alonzo Rogers Weed,	. 1936.	1936.
1922. Frederick Joseph Macleod,	1935.	1935.
1922. Joseph Walsh,	. . 1946.	1946.
1922. Winfred Holt Whiting,	. 1937.	1937.
1923. Edward Thomas Broadhurst,	1953.	1955.
1923. Fred'e Brendlesome Greenhalge,	1945. Resigned.	1954.
1924. Charles Henry Donahue,	. 1932. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1952.
1924. David Abraham Lourie,	. 1930.	1930.
1925. Franklin Freeman,	. . 1926.	1926.
1925. Wilford Drury Gray,	. . 1939.	1939.
1926. David Francis Dillon,	. 1948.	1948.
1926. Harold Putnam Williams,	. 1947. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1928. Walter Leo Collins,	. . 1959. Resigned.	
1928. Daniel Theodore O'Connell,	1958. Resigned.	
1929. Thomas Jasper Hammond,	1946.	1946.
1929. John Mellen Gibbs,	. . 1937.	1937.
1929. Raoul Henri Beaudreau,	. 1956. Resigned.	
1929. Edward Francis Hanify,	. 1954.	1954.
1930. Abraham Edward Pinanski,	1949.	1949.
1931. James Corcoran Donnelly,	1952.	1952.
1931. John Joseph Burns,	. . 1934. Resigned.	1957.
1932. Frank Joseph Donahue.		
1932. Lewis Goldberg.		
1933. John Edward Swift.		
1934. Vincent Brogna,	. . . 1960.	1960.
1934. George Francis Leary,	. 1954.	1954.
1935. Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan,	1942.	1942.
1935. Thomas Henry Dowd,	. 1958. Resigned.	1958.
1935. Joshua Arthur Baker,	. 1951.	1951.
1937. Joseph Leo Hurley,	. . 1956.	1956.
1937. Francis Joseph Good,	. 1958.	1958.
1937. Jesse Whitman Morton,	. 1962.	1962.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1937. William Clement Giles,	. 1956. Retired.	
1937. Paul Grattan Kirk,	. 1960. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1939. Allan Gordon Buttrick,	. 1951. Retired.	1954.
1939. Felix Forte.		
1940. Joseph Everett Warner,	. 1958.	1958.
1942. John Varnum Spalding,	. 1944. App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1943. Charles Codman Cabot,	. 1947. Resigned.	
1944. John Vincent Sullivan,	. 1962.	1962.
1945. Richard M. Walsh,	. 1946. Retired.	1952.
1946. Eugene A. Hudson.		
1946. Edward J. Voke,	. 1965.	1965.
1946. Frank J. Murray.		
1946. Daniel D. O'Brien,	. 1963.	1963.
1947. Horace Tracy Cahill.		
1947. Frank Edward Smith.		
1948. Charles Fairhurst.		
1949. Charles A. Rome,	. 1959.	1959.
1949. David G. Nagle,	. 1960.	1960.
1951. John Henry Meagher.		
1952. Wilfred J. Paquet.		
1952. Edward A. Pecce.		
1954. Edmund R. Dewing,	. 1965. Retired.	
1954. Rueben L. Lurie.		
1956. Donald M. Macaulay.		
1956. George E. Thompson.		
1956. Francis J. Quirico.		
1956. Charles S. Bolster.		
1958. John M. Noonan.		
1958. Frank W. Tomasello.		
1958. Edward O. Gourdin.		
1958. August C. Taveira.		
1958. John W. Coddaira, Jr.		
1958. Stanley W. Wisnioski,	. 1961.	1951.
1958. James L. Vallely.		
1958. Edward J. DeSaulnier, Jr.		
1958. Robert Sullivan.		
1959. Jennie Loitman Barron.		
1959. Francis John Good.		
1960. Daniel J. O'Connell, Jr.,	. 1962. Resigned.	
1960. David A. Rose.		
1960. Thomas J. Spring.		
1960. Vincent R. Brogna.		

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1961. G. Joseph Tauro,	. . . 1962. (Appointed C. J., 1962.)	
1962. Francis L. Lappin.		
1962. Joseph Ford.		
1962. Thomas J. O'Malley.		
1962. Harry Kalus.		
1962. Amedeo V. Sgarzi.		
1962. Robert H. Beaudreau.		
1962. Henry H. Chmielinski, Jr.		
1963. Cornelius J. Moynihan.		
1963. George P. Ponte.		
1965. Frederick S. Pillsbury.		

Judges of the Land Court since its Establishment in 1898 as the Court of Registration.

J U D G E S.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1898. Leonard A. Jones,	. . . 1909. Resigned.	1909.
1909. Charles Thornton Davis,	. . . 1936.	1936.
1936. Michael A. Sullivan,	. . . 1937.	1937.
1937. John E. Fenton.		

A S S O C I A T E J U D G E S.

APPOINTED.	LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1898. Charles Thornton Davis,	. . . 1936. (App'd Judge, 1909.)	1936.
1909. Louis M. Clark,	. . . 1914.	1914.
1914. Joseph J. Corbett,	. . . 1937. Resigned.	1949
1924. Clarence C. Smith,	. . . 1943.	1943
1937. Patrick J. Courtney,	. . . 1952. Retired.	
1943. Joseph R. Cotton.		
1952. Edward McPartlin.		

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[Corrected to June 24, 1965.]

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Raymond Sanger Wilkins of Annisquam, *Chief Justice*.

Justices.

John Varnum Spalding of Newton Highlands.	Paul G. Kirk of Newton.
Arthur E. Whittemore of Hingham.	Jacob J. Spiegel of Newton.
R. Ammi Cutter of Cambridge.	Paul Cashman Reardon of Quincy.

Richard A. McLaughlin of Gloucester, 1967, *Clerk for the Commonwealth*. Room 1412, Suffolk County Court House.

Frederick J. Quinlan of Boston, *Assistant Clerk for the Commonwealth*, Room 1412, Court House.

John E. Powers of Boston, 1970, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk*. Room 1402, Court House.

Leo A. Reed of Boston, *Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk*. Room 1402, Suffolk County Court House.

Daniel D. Donnelly of Boston, *Second Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk*. Room 1402, Court House.

Grant M. Palmer, Jr., of Weston, *Reporter of Decisions*. Room 1407, Court House.

Joseph K. Collins of Norwell, *Executive Secretary to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court*. Room 301, Suffolk County Court House.

Edward L. Winn of Boston, *Messenger of the Court*.

SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

G. Joseph Tauro of Swampscott, *Chief Justice*.*Justices.*Frank Joseph Donahue of Boston.
Lewis Goldberg of Brookline.

John Edward Swift of Milford.

Felix Forte of Somerville.

Eugene Albert Hudson of Brookline.

Frank Jerome Murray of West Roxbury.

Daniel Doyle O'Brien of Northampton.

Horace Tracy Cahill of Braintree.

Frank Edward Smith of Taunton.

Charles Fairhurst of Boston.

John Henry Meagher of Worcester.

Wilfred J. Paquet of Watertown.

Edward A. Pecce of Boston.

Edmund R. Dewing of Wellesley.

Reuben L. Lurie of Brookline.

Donald M. Macaulay of Longmeadow.

George E. Thompson of Melrose.

Francis J. Quirico of Pittsfield.

Charles S. Bolster of Cambridge.

John M. Noonan of Springfield.

Frank W. Tomasello of Belmont.

Edward O. Gourdin of Quincy.

August C. Taveira of New Bedford.

John W. Coddaira, Jr., of Haverhill.

James L. Valley of Newton.

Edward J. DeSaulnier, Jr., of Chelmsford.

Robert Sullivan of Brookline.

Jennie Loitman Barron of Brookline.

Francis John Good of Cambridge.

David A. Rose of Newton.

Thomas J. Spring of Boston.

Vincent R. Brogna of Boston.

Francis L. Lappin of Dracut.

Joseph Ford of Quincy.

Thomas J. O'Malley of Springfield.

Harry Kalus of Brookline.

Amedeo V. Sgarzi of Plymouth.

Robert H. Beaudreau of Marlborough.

Henry H. Chmielinski, Jr. of Weymouth.

Cornelius J. Moynihan of Newton.

George P. Ponte of New Bedford.

Frederick S. Pillsbury of Springfield.

Thomas Dorgan of Boston, 1970, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk*. Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.Edward V. Keating of Boston, 1970, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk*. Room 712, Courthouse.Edward J. Kelley of Boston, *Executive Clerk to the Chief Justice*. Room 1112, Courthouse, Boston.James A. Gleason of Boston, *Messenger of the Court*. Room 1103, Courthouse, Boston.

PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215-217.]

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers beginning on page 347.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, § 43A, as amended by Acts of 1943, Chapter 101, Acts of 1956, 738, § 4.]

Walter D. Allen of the *Central District Court of Worcester*, 1965; Gilbert W. Cox of the *District Court of Northern Norfolk*, 1965; Daniel W. Casey of the *Municipal Court of the West Roxbury District*, 1965; Arthur T. Garvey of the *District Court of Western Hampden*, 1965; (vacancy).

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROBATE COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 215, § 30A, as amended by Acts of 1931, Chapter 404.]

Carl E. Wahlstrom (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1967; Abraham I. Smith, Springfield, 1967; William J. Hickey, Jr., Brookline, 1967.

APPELLATE DIVISIONS OF DISTRICT COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 231, § 108.]

Said division of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston shall consist of three justices thereof to be designated from time to time by the Chief Justice thereof.

Five justices to be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in the following districts:—

Northern Appellate Division District.—Lawrence G. Brooks, Medford, 1967, *Presiding Justice*. Paul K. Connolly, Waltham, 1965; Haven Parker, Cambridge, 1966; Julian L. Yesley, Newton, 1966; Philip J. Durkin, Salem, 1967.

Southern Appellate Division District.—Kenneth L. Nash, Weymouth, 1965, *Presiding Justice*. Gilbert W. Cox, Needham, 1965; Edward A. Lee, Attleboro, 1965; Gordon M. Owen, Taunton, 1965; Henry L. Murphy, Barnstable, 1967.

Western Appellate Division District. — Arthur T. Garvey, Westfield, 1967, *Presiding Justice*. Charles D. Sloan, Springfield, 1965; M. Alan Moore, Gardner, 1967; Samuel E. Levine, North Adams, 1965; Walter D. Allen, Worcester, 1967.

LAND COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, John E. Fenton of Lawrence. *Associate Judges*, Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington; Edward McPartlin, Winchester. *Recorder*, Margaret M. Daly of Boston. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57-60.]

Justice, Francis G. Poitras. *Special Justices*, G. Bruce Robinson, George Cashman. *Clerk*, John H. Loudon. Rooms 165-168, Suffolk County Courthouse.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 221, §§ 34A-34C.]

Reuben L. Lurie, Brookline (representing the Superior Court); Frederic J. Muldoon (*Chairman*), Westwood, 1968; Stanley E. Qua, Lowell (former justice of the Supreme Judicial Court); John E. Fenton, Lawrence (judge of the Land Court); Elijah Adlow (chief justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston); John A. Costello, Andover (representing the probate courts), 1968; Arthur A. Thomson, North Andover (representing the district courts), 1968; Livingston Hall, Concord, 1963; Raymond F. Barrett, Milton, 1965; Charles W. Bartlett, Dedham, 1966. *Secretary*, James B. Muldoon, 10 State Street, Boston.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

Kenneth L. Nash of Weymouth, *Chief Justice*.

¹ Full time.

² Effective July 1, 1957. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law. (1956, 738.)

³ Effective January 1, 1957. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

⁴ Effective January 1, 1960. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

⁶ Effective November 20, 1960. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

⁶ Effective January 1, 1961. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

⁷ Effective June 18, 1961. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

⁸ Effective July 1, 1961. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

⁹ Effective August 14, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

¹⁰ Effective October 16, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

¹¹ Effective November 25, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

¹² Effective December 13, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

The judicial districts of the several district and municipal courts are as follows:

BARNSTABLE.

² The first district court of Barnstable, held at Barnstable and Falmouth; Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee. — *Justice*, Henry L. Murphy. *Special Justice*, Frank Kopelman. *Clerk*, Charles C. Dalton.

⁹ The second district court of Barnstable, held at Harwich and Provincetown; Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis. — *Justice*, Robert A. Welsh. *Special Justice*, Gershom D. Hall. *Clerk*, John R. Agna.

BERKSHIRE.

² The district court of central Berkshire, held at Pittsfield; Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington, Richmond, Lenox, Becket and Windsor; the district court of Lee exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket and the fourth district court of Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor.

— *Justice*, Frank W. Cimini. *Special Justice*, Clement A. Ferris. *Clerk*, Edmund F. McBride.

The district court of northern Berkshire, held at North Adams; North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida. — *Justice*, Ernest H. Rosasco. *Special Justice*, Benjamin Apkin. *Clerk*, Morton Freedman.

The district court of southern Berkshire, held at Great Barrington; Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, New Marlborough, West Stockbridge and Sandisfield; the district court of Lee exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield. — *Justice*, George R. McCormick. *Special Justice*, Michael W. Albano. *Clerk*, James R. Dohoney.

The fourth district court of Berkshire, held at Adams; Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Windsor; the district court of central Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor. — *Justice*, John A. Barry. *Special Justice*, Henry W. Kaliss. *Clerk*, Leonard A. Turgeon.

The district court of Lee, held at Lee; Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Otis, Sandisfield, Lenox and Becket; the district court of southern Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield and the district court of central Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket. — *Justice*, John J. Dwyer. *Special Justice*, James E. Hannon. *Clerk*, Franklyn Sturgis.

The district court of Williamstown, held at Williamstown; Williamstown and New Ashford. — *Justice*, Samuel E. Levine. *Special Justice*, Nyman H. Kolodny. *Clerk*, Frank A. Agostini.

BRISTOL.

² The first district court of Bristol, held at Taunton; Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham. — *Justice*, Gordon M. Owen. *Special Justice*, Roger B. Champagne. *Clerk*, William J. Hansen.

² The second district court of Bristol, held at Fall River; Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport; the third district court of Bristol exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. — *Justice*, George F. Driscoll. *Special Justice*, William A. Torphy. *Clerk*, Thomas E. Kitchen.

² The third district court of Bristol, held at New Bedford; New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth, Freetown and Westport; the second district court of Bristol exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. — *Justice*, Ernest C. Horrocks, Jr. *Special Justice*, Samuel Barnet. *Clerk*, H. Ernest Dionne.

² The fourth district court of Bristol, held at Attleboro; Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton. — *Justice*, Edward A. Lee. *Special Justice*, Philip Athanas. *Clerk*, James H. Sullivan.

DUKES COUNTY.

The district court of Dukes County, held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; Dukes County. — *Justice*, James A. Boyle. *Special Justice*, Philip M. Boudreau. *Clerk*, Thomas A. Teller.

ESSEX.

² The first district court of Essex, held at Salem; Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham and Manchester. — *Justice*, Philip J. Durkin. *Special Justice*, David T. Doyle. *Clerk*, Leo H. Tracy.

The second district court of Essex, held at Amesbury; Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury; the district court of Newburyport exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury. — *Justice*, Salvatore Faraci. *Special Justice*, F. Leslie Viccaro. *Clerk*, Branny J. Gebala.

The third district court of Essex, held at Ipswich; Ipswich. — *Justice*, Thomas A. Johnson. *Special Justice*, Richard K. Gordon. *Clerk*, Arthur K. Ross, Jr.

² The central district court of northern Essex, held at Haverhill; Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown, Boxford and West Newbury; the district court of Newburyport exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — *Justice*, Arthur A. Thomson. *Special Justice*, Augustine D. Riley. *Clerk*, Harvey A. Pothier.

The district court of eastern Essex, held at Gloucester; Gloucester, Rockport and Essex. — *Justice*, Edward Morley. *Special Justice*, John C. Pappas. *Clerk*, Harold L. Armstrong.

² The district court of southern Essex, held at Lynn; Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant. — *Justice*, William J. Landergeran. *Special Justice*, Israel Cherry. *Clerk*, Joseph Cole.

² The district court of Lawrence, held at Lawrence and Methuen; Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen. — *Justice*, John J. Darcy. *Special Justice*, Paul J. Perocchi. *Clerk*, Walter A. Griffin.

The district court of Newburyport, held at Newburyport; Newburyport, Newbury, Rowley, Salisbury and West Newbury; the second district court of Essex exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and the central district court of northern Essex exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — *Justice*, A. Vincent Kelleher. *Special Justice*, Norman Espovich. *Clerk*, T. Francis Kelleher.

² The district court of Peabody, held at Peabody; Peabody and Lynnfield. — *Justice*, John E. Murphy. *Special Justice*, Abraham Ankeles. *Clerk*, Leo F. McGrath.

FRANKLIN.

The district court of Franklin, held at Greenfield, and at Turners Falls in Montague; Franklin county, except Orange, Erving, Warwick,

Wendell and New Salem. Sessions may also be held at Shelburne Falls in Shelburne and Buckland at such times and places as the justice of said court may determine. — *Justice*, Samuel Blassberg. *Special Justice*, Sidney M. Cooley. *Clerk*, (vacancy).

The district court of eastern Franklin, held at Orange; Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. — *Justice*, C. Edward Rowe. *Special Justice*, William Garbose. *Clerk*, Delbert A. Witty.

HAMPDEN.

The district court of eastern Hampden, held at Palmer; Palmer, Brimfield, Hampden, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham. — *Justice*, Eileen P. Griffin. *Special Justices*, Joseph A. Furey, Norman L. Snow. *Clerk*, James W. Duffy.

² The district court of western Hampden, held at Westfield and Chester; Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery. — *Justice*, Arthur T. Garvey. *Special Justice*, Andrew Anderson. *Clerk*, Otto F. Burkhardt.

The district court of Chicopee, held at Chicopee; Chicopee. — *Justice*, James J. Landers. *Special Justice*, Herman Ritter. *Clerk*, John P. Zaremba.

¹ The district court of Holyoke, held at Holyoke; Holyoke. — *Justice*, Michael J. Donohue. *Special Justice*, George N. Beauregard. *Clerk*, Annette C. Grandchamp.

¹ The district court of Springfield, held at Springfield; Springfield, West Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow and Ludlow. — *Justices*, Charles D. Sloan, William T. Walsh. *Special Justices*, Edward J. Dobiecki, Socrates Geanacopoulos. *Clerk*, Edward T. Collins.

HAMPSHIRE.

² The district court of Hampshire, held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, South Hadley, Huntington and Easthampton; Hampshire county, except Ware. — *Justice*, Charles J. O'Connor. *Special Justice*, Luke F. Ryan. *Clerk*, Charles J. Kulikowski.

The district court of eastern Hampshire, held at Ware; Ware. — *Justice*, Thomas L. Goggin. *Special Justice*, Edwin P. Dunphy. *Clerk*, Neill W. Schoonmaker.

MIDDLESEX.

² The district court of central Middlesex, held at Concord; Concord, Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington. — *Justice*, Otis M. Whitney. *Special Justice*, Maurice McWalter. *Clerk*, Robert S. F. Rhodes.

² The first district court of northern Middlesex, held at Ayer; Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and

Boxborough. — *Justice*, David B. Williams. *Special Justice* (vacancy). *Clerk*, Mae D. Collicutt.

¹ The first district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Malden; Malden, Wakefield, Melrose, Everett and Medford. — *Justices*, Lawrence G. Brooks, Louis H. Glaser. *Special Justices*, Albert E. Morris, Maurice R. Flynn, Jr. *Clerk*, Michael F. Skerry.

² The second district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Waltham; Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — *Justice*, Paul K. Connolly. *Special Justice*, Frederic A. Crafts. *Clerk*, John C. Wroe.

¹ The third district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Cambridge; Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont. — *Justices*, Haven Parker, M. Edward Viola, Lawrence F. Feloney. *Special Justices*, Harold E. Magnuson, Harry M. Lack, William J. O'Neill. *Clerk*, Joseph D. Conway.

¹¹ The fourth district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Woburn; Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading. — *Justice*, Francis P. Cullen. *Special Justice*, Alfred A. Sartorelli. *Clerk*, Frederick V. Gilgun.

² The first district court of southern Middlesex, held at Framingham; Framingham, Ashland, Holliston, Sherborn, Sudbury, Wayland and Hopkinton. — *Justice*, Louis W. Farley. *Special Justice*, Arthur M. Mason. *Clerk*, Anthony M. Colonna.

² The district court of Lowell, held at Lowell; Lowell, Tewksbury, Billerica, Dracut, Chelmsford, Dunstable and Tyngsborough. — *Justice*, (vacancy). *Special Justice*, John H. Valentine. *Clerk*, Joseph A. Donohoe.

¹ The district court of Marlborough, held at Marlborough; Marlborough and Hudson. *Justice*, George E. Dewey. *Special Justice*, August G. Bonazzoli. *Clerk*, John F. Gabriel.

The district court of Natick, held at Natick; Natick. — *Justice*, H. Edward Snow. *Special Justice*, Thomas F. Quinn. *Clerk*, Norman S. Trippe.

⁴ The district court of Newton, held at Newton; Newton. — *Justice*, Julian L. Yesley. *Special Justice*, W. Lloyd Allen. *Clerk*, Edward J. Cronin.

² The district court of Somerville, held at Somerville; Somerville. — *Justice*, Michael DeMarco. *Special Justice*, Philip Sherman. *Clerk*, David B. Nissenbaum.

NANTUCKET.

The district court of Nantucket, held at Nantucket; Nantucket county. — *Justice*, Caroline Leveen. *Special Justice*, Gardner W. Russell. *Clerk*, Grace M. Klingelfuss.

NORFOLK.

² The district court of northern Norfolk, held at Dedham; Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley. — *Justice*, Gilbert W. Cox. *Special Justice*, Edmund M. Murray. *Clerk*, Andrew G. Geishecker.

¹ The district court of East Norfolk, held at Quincy; Quincy, Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Holbrook and Milton; and, in criminal cases, concurrently with the second district court of Plymouth, that part of Scituate described in chapter three hundred and ninety-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and twelve. Arrests and service of process in such cases may be made by an officer qualified to serve criminal process in Cohasset. — *Justice*, Kenneth L. Nash. *Special Justices*, James A. Mulhall, Gertrude R. Halloran. *Clerk*, Dennis F. Ryan.

¹² The district court of southern Norfolk, held at Stoughton and Canton; Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon. — *Justice*, George A. Sullivan, Jr. *Special Justice*, Gregory W. Grover. *Clerk*, Albert A. Ward.

² The district court of western Norfolk, held at Wrentham, Franklin, Walpole, Bellingham, Foxborough, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Wrentham and Plainville. — *Justice*, Herbert D. Robinson. *Special Justice*, Ely H. Chayet. *Clerk*, Richard H. Kannally.

² The municipal court of Brookline, held at Brookline; Brookline. — *Justice*, Martin Colten. *Special Justice*, Henry P. Crowley. *Clerk*, Edward R. Fahey.

PLYMOUTH.

⁴ The second district court of Plymouth, held at Abington and Hingham; Abington, Hingham, Whitman, Rockland, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson. — *Justice*, Alvin C. Tamkin. *Special Justice*, Martha Ware. *Clerk*, Isadore L. Rosenblum.

The third district court of Plymouth, held at Plymouth; Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield. — *Justice*, George A. White. *Special Justice*, Hugh R. Maraghy. *Clerk*, Clara A. Union.

The fourth district court of Plymouth, held at Middleborough and Wareham; Middleborough, Wareham, Lakeville, Marion, Matta-

poisett, Rochester and Carver. — *Justice*, James J. Bento. *Special Justice*, James M. Langan. *Clerk*, Robert D. Kiernan.

² The district court of Brockton, held at Brockton; Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax and West Bridgewater. — *Justice*, Anthony Kupka. *Special Justice*, Ermon L. Markella. *Clerk*, George N. Covett.

SUFFOLK.

¹ The municipal court of the city of Boston, held at Boston; wards six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and in criminal cases, concurrently with the municipal courts of the Roxbury and Brighton districts, the second and third district courts of eastern Middlesex, and the district court of Newton, respectively, so much of the Charles river basin, as defined in section two of chapter five hundred and twenty-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and nine, as affected by chapter two hundred and forty-five of the General Acts of nineteen hundred and sixteen, as is within the districts of said courts. — *Chief Justice*, Elijah Adlow. *Associate Justices*, Daniel J. Gillen, Joseph Riley, Jacob Lewiton, Elias F. Shamon, Francis K. Morrissey, Theodore A. Glynn, Jr., Harold Wilson Canavan, A. Frank Foster. *Special Justices*, Vincent Mottola, Thomas W. Hoag, Charles Francis Mahoney, Matthew Brown, Joseph Gorrasi.

Clerk for Civil Business, John E. Hurley. *First Assistant*, John Stanton Feeney. *Assistants*, William F. Blakeman, George A. Rochford, Ralph Pullo, Jr., Frank J. Fitzwilliam, George D. Sullivan, Timothy J. Hurley, Philip M. McDavitt, Mary Sullivan, Joseph A. Woods, Peter J. Rogers, James H. Nicholson. Room 374, Old Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, Daniel J. Lynch. *First Assistant* Theodore J. Stavredes. *Assistants*, James F. Hardy, George W. Herman, Robert E. McDonough, John M. Coyne, James E. Clark, Robert E. Block, John F. Greene, Joseph L. Kenny. Suffolk County Courthouse.

² The municipal court of the Brighton district held at Brighton in Boston; ward twenty-five of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice*, Charles J. Artesani. *Special Justice*, John J. Sullivan. *Clerk*, Mary C. Daly.

³ The municipal court of the Charlestown district, held at Charlestown in Boston; wards three, four and five of Boston as they existed on,

February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice*, Frank J. Cavanagh. *Special Justice*, James J. Mellen. *Clerk*, Jeremiah F. Brennan.

² The district court of Chelsea, held at Chelsea; Chelsea and Revere. — *Justice*, John W. MacLeod. *Special Justice*, Frank D. Crowley. *Clerk*, Stephen J. White.

³ The municipal court of the Dorchester district, held at Dorchester in Boston; ward twenty-four of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice*, Jerome P. Troy. *Special Justices*, Sadie Lipner Shulman. *Clerk*, John P. Holland.

⁴ The East Boston district court, held at East Boston in Boston; Winthrop and wards one and two of Boston as they existed on March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. — *Justice*, Augustus B. Loschi. *Special Justice*, Thomas E. Key. *Clerk*, John Ligotti.

⁵ The municipal court of the Roxbury district, held at Roxbury in Boston; wards nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justices*, Charles I. Taylor, Elwood S. McKenney. *Special Justices*, Samuel Eisenstadt, Philip A. Tracy. *Clerk*, John F. Aspell.

⁶ The municipal court of the South Boston district, held at South Boston in Boston; wards thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice*, Thomas E. Linehan. *Special Justice*, Joseph F. Feeney. *Clerk*, John E. Flaherty.

⁷ The municipal court of the West Roxbury district, held at West Roxbury in Boston; ward twenty-three of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the territory comprised within the limits of the former town of Hyde Park which was annexed to Boston by chapters four hundred and sixty-nine and five hundred and eighty-three of the acts of nineteen hundred and eleven. — *Justice*, Daniel W. Casey. *Special Justices*, Frank S. Deland, Andrew J. Macdonnell. *Clerk*, Vincent A. Mannering.

WORCESTER.

¹ The central district court of Worcester, held at Worcester; Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham. — *Justices*, Walter D. Allen, Bruno J. DiCicco, Wesley E. Mellquist. *Special Justices*, Joseph Goldberg, Lucian A. Manzi, William J. Luby. *Clerk*, William D. Fleming.

² The first district court of northern Worcester, held at Gardner and Athol; Athol, Gardner, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Temple-

ton, Hubbardston and Westminster. — *Justice*, M. Alan Moore. *Special Justice*, A. William Plotkin. *Clerk*, Thomas J. Carroll.

¹⁰ The first district court of eastern Worcester, held at Westborough and Grafton; Westborough, Grafton, Southborough and Northborough. — *Justice*, William L. Macintosh. *Special Justice*, William F. Brewin. *Clerk*, Christopher J. Tyrrell.

¹¹ The second district court of eastern Worcester, held at Clinton; Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — *Justice*, William P. Constantino. *Special Justice*, Morris N. Gould. *Clerk*, Walter E. Stuka.

¹² The first district court of southern Worcester, held at Southbridge and Webster; Southbridge, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley and Oxford. — *Justice*, J. Arthur Barnes, Jr. *Special Justice*, Charles S. Murphy. *Clerk*, Wilfred P. Bazinet.

¹³ The second district court of southern Worcester, held at Blackstone and Uxbridge, and at Northbridge in that part thereof called Whitinsville; Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville. — *Justice*, Edwin F. McCooey. *Special Justice*, Maurice E. Fitzgerald. *Clerk*, Joseph F. Gibney.

¹⁴ The third district court of southern Worcester, held at Milford; Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale. — *Justice*, William P. DiVitto. *Special Justice*, Gordon A. Shaw. *Clerk*, William A. Murray, Jr.

The district court of western Worcester, held at East Brookfield; East Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree. Said court may adjourn to any town within its district other than East Brookfield whenever the public convenience seems to the presiding justice to render such adjournment expedient. — *Justice*, Howard C. Boulton. *Special Justice*, Walter J. Moossa. *Clerk*, Florence R. Boulton.

¹⁵ The district court of Fitchburg, held at Fitchburg; Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg. — *Justice*, Everett H. Dudley. *Special Justice*, Thomas M. Dooling. *Clerk*, Paul F. San Clemente.

The district court of Leominster, held at Leominster; Leominster. — *Justice*, Richard Comerford. *Special Justice*, Charles D. Bent. *Clerk*, William P. Silvia.

The district court of Winchendon, held at Winchendon; Winchendon. — *Justice*, Arthur F. Evans. *Special Justices*, Harry C. Hayes, Harry D. Penan. *Clerk*, Clayton V. Waite.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1967.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT (Middlesex County). — John J. Droney, Cambridge. *Assistant District Attorney*, John J. Irwin, Jr., Medford. *Assistant District Attorneys*, Ruth I. Abrams, Cambridge; Aaron K. Bikofsky, Framingham; Michael J. Clouse, Jr., Framingham; Dante J. DeMichaels, Medford; Richard S. Kelley, Belmont; Joseph J. Sasso, Everett; Paul D'Agostino, Melrose; Francis K. Monarski, Lowell; John S. Ottaviano, Waltham; Carlos Varzeas, Cambridge; John J. Bowers, Lowell; Donald L. Conn, Melrose; Barry M. Hight, Cambridge. *Indictment Clerk*, Joseph D. Neylon, Stoneham.

EASTERN DISTRICT (Essex County). — John P. S. Burke, Lawrence. *Assistants*, John J. Jennings, Salem; Stanley A. McDonald, Gloucester; Howard J. Camuso, Methuen; Peter F. Brady, Lynnfield; Jason C. Primack, Haverhill; John N. Nestor, Lynn.

NORFOLK DISTRICT (Norfolk County). — Myron N. Lane, Quincy. *Assistants*, J. Blake Thaxter, Jr., Cohasset; Edward H. Libertine, Braintree; Walter E. Palmer, Brookline.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties). — Edmund Dinis, New Bedford. *Assistants*, Peter B. Gay, Taunton; Joseph P. Harrington, New Bedford; Ayres A. Sequeira, New Bedford; Roger F. Sullivan, Fall River; L. Barry Tinkoff, Fall River; Francis W. Keating, Falmouth.

MIDDLE DISTRICT (Worcester County). — William T. Buckley, Worcester. *Assistants*, John F. Driscoll, Worcester; Manuel Morse, Worcester; Stanley J. Jablonski, Worcester; Anthony N. Compagnone, Milford; Lawrence S. O'Connor, Worcester; John M. O'Connor, Fitchburg.

WESTERN DISTRICT (Hampden and Berkshire Counties). — Matthew J. Ryan, Jr., Springfield. *Assistants*, Leonard E. Gibbons, Holyoke; William R. Flynn, Pittsfield; Raymond J. Rosa, West Springfield; Emil Ober, Adams; Seymour B. Harris, Springfield.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT (Hampshire and Franklin Counties). — Sanford Keedy, Amherst. *Assistant*, Oscar Grife, Northampton.

PLYMOUTH DISTRICT (Plymouth County). — John R. Wheatley, Abington. *Assistants*, Robert L. Anderson, Middleborough; A. Stanley Littlefield, Rockland; Philip S. Cronin, Kingston.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT. — Garrett H. Byrne, Boston. *Assistants*, Ralph S. Bernard, Francis J. Brennan, Alfred L. Bunai, Lawrence L. Cameron, William A. Doherty, William J. Doyle, James E. Foley, Newman A. Flanagan, John T. Gaffney, Hyman F. Goldman, Joseph A. Laurano, John F. McAuliffe, Joseph A. McDonough, Manuel V. McKenney, John C. Mahoney, Joseph A. Melley, Angelo Morello, John F. Mulhern, Gerald F. Muldoon, Daniel J. Murphy, Joseph R. Nolan, John A. Pino, Murray P. Reiser, Walter E. Steele, Jack I. Zalkind. *Executive Secretary*, George E. McGunigle. Room 627, New Suffolk County Courthouse.

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND
INSTITUTIONS

DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

*Chairman designated by the Governor.

**Chairman designated by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

***Governor shall designate one of Governor's appointees as Chairman who shall serve during his term of office.

****Governor designates Chairman for term.

†Chairman designated by Governor from the Trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund for the term appointed as trustee. Chairman is Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance.

††† Chairman designated for term of five years.

[Governor's appointees corrected to July 28, 1965.]

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE, EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR (UNDER THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL).

[General Laws, Chapter 7.]

Commissioner of Administration, John J. McCarthy, Chatham. Room 312, State House.

First Deputy Commissioner of Administration, Herman V. LaMark, Stoneham. Room 312, State House.

Assistants to the Commissioner of Administration: Walter R. Baylies, Taunton, and Jeremiah D. Crowley, Boston. Room 312, State House.

Deputy Commissioner and Comptroller, Joseph Alecks, Boston, 1965. *Deputies*, John A. Ronan, Milton; Thomas J. Sullivan, Boston. Room 109, State House.

Deputy Commissioner and State Purchasing Agent, Alfred C. Holland, Boston, 1967. *Deputy State Purchasing Agent*, Edward R. Dickhaut, Belmont. Room 315, State House.

Fiscal Affairs Division. Deputy Commissioner for Fiscal Affairs. Charles E. Shepard, Warren. Room 410, State House.

Budget Bureau, Edwin T. Hebert (*Director*), Needham; Joseph F. O'Connell (*Deputy Director*), Cambridge. Room 410, State House.

Bureau of Hospital Costs and Finances, Theodore W. Fabisak (*Director*), Bourne (Sagamore Beach). 20 Beacon Street, Boston.

Bureau of Personnel, Leonard A. Kelley (*Director*), Boston. James G. Walsh (*Deputy Director*), Boston. Room 413, State House.

Management Bureau, James R. McPherson (*Director*), Beverly. Room 312, State House.

Central Services Division, Deputy Commissioner for Central Services, Walter C. O'Connell, Groton. Room 312, State House.

Bureau of Building Construction, Horace M. Chase (*Director*), Stoneham. 38 Chauncy Street, Boston.

Bureau of State Buildings, George A. Luciano (*State Superintendent of Buildings*), Stoughton. Anthony J. Puleo (*Assistant Superintendent*), Woburn. Room 123, State House.

Counsel to the Commissioner of Administration, Joseph S. Mitchell, Jr., Newton. Room 312, State House.

Coordinator of Intergovernmental Relations, Raymond M. Trudel, Montague. Room 312, State House.

Director of Program Planning and Research, (vacancy). Room 312, State House.

State House Physician, Dr. Solomon L. Skvirsky, Brookline. Room 277, State House.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, BUREAU OF HOSPITAL COSTS AND FINANCES.

[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 6D.]

Carl J. Gilbert (*Chairman*), Dover, 1966; Modest Mele, Everett, 1966; Robert F. Ott, Boston, 1967; James H. Sullivan, Attleboro, 1968; Elizabeth Canning, Topsfield, 1968; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Augustine C. Dalton, Boston, 1969; John T. Dunlop, Belmont, 1969. 20 Beacon Street, Boston.

Advisory Standardization Board, State Purchasing Agent (*Chairman*) and representatives of the several state departments, offices and commissions.

* AGING, COMMISSION ON.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 73.]

Appointed by the Governor, Sidney Cohen, Brookline, 1965; Dr. Robert Morris, Lexington, 1966; Rev. Joseph T. Alves (*Chairman*), Boston, 1968; George Swartz, Brookline, 1968. *Executive Secretary*, Francis W. Looney. 19 Milk Street, Boston.

Other members, Commissioners of Education, Mental Health, Public Health, Public Welfare, Labor and Industries.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 20.]

Commissioner of Agriculture, Charles H. McNamara, Stoughton, 1969; *Assistant Commissioner*, Myron A. Maiewski, Whately. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Board of Agriculture, Frederick Jeserski, Whately, 1965; John Pena, Falmouth, 1966; Howard H. Murphy, Walpole, 1967; Donald L. Crooks, North Brookfield, 1968; John Prentice, Plymouth, 1969; Stephen Tavilla, Lexington, 1970; Antone L. Rose, Taunton, 1971.

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, J. Peter Griffin (*Director*), Boston. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Livestock Disease Control, Edward M. Dwyer (*Director*), Weymouth. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Markets, Nathaniel Tilden (*Assistant Director*), Scituate. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Milk Control, Jerry Bond, Jr. (*Director*), Needham. Secretary, George W. Killion, Boston. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, (vacancy). (*Director*); Peter C. Kuzmiski (*Assistant Director of Plant Pest Control*), Randolph. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Apiary Inspection, Milo R. Bacon (*Chief Apiary Inspector*), Norwood. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Farm Aid Bureau for Veterans, John J. McColgan (*Attorney*), Boston. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Poultry, Charles F. Shelnut (*Director*), Somerville. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Also see Milk Control Commission; Milk Regulation Board; State Reclamation Board; State Soil Conservation Committee.

* ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONTROL COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 43-45.]

Cornelius W. Phillips, Jr., Springfield, 1966; Joseph B. Harrington, Salem, 1967; Quintin J. Cristy (*Chairman*), Shrewsbury, 1968.

Executive Secretary, William H. Hearn, Cambridge. 373 Washington Street, Boston.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC.

Headquarters, Room 159, State House.

AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS).

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 213C, State House.

** APPELLATE TAX BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 58A.]

Peter J. Allen, Boston, 1965; Saul Gurvitz, Boston, 1966; Daniel E. McLean (*Chairman*), Beverly, 1967; Christopher N. Pilavis, Medford,

1969; George F. McMahon, Boston, 1970. *Clerk*, Ernest W. Ricker, Quincy. *Senior Attorney*, Francis X. Ahearn, Boston. *Attorneys*, Anthony Mosca, Watertown; Robert M. Murphy, Westwood. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 11E-11L.]

Appointed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Frederick Leslie Bloodworth (*representing the employers*), Arlington, 1966; David P. McSweeney (*representing the employees*), Boston, 1966; Clifton E. Sommers (*representing the employees*), Quincy, 1967; Harry F. Howard (*Chairman*) (*representing the employers*), Norwood, 1967; Walter J. Ryan (*representing the employees*), Boston, 1968; Leonard Young (*representing the employers*), Newton, 1968. *Director of the Division of Employment Security, ex officio: Director of the Division of Vocational Education in the Department of Education, ex officio.* 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

ARCHITECTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 44A-44D.]

Prentice Bradley (*Vice Chairman*). Pittsfield, 1966; William J. Geddis (*Chairman*), Chestnut Hill, 1967, Frank M. Mahoney (*Secretary*), Northampton, 1968; Frederick A. Dyer, Wellesley, 1969; Carney Goldberg, Brookline, 1970. Room 34, State House.

ARMORY COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 18; Acts 1937, 300.]

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts (*Chairman.*); State Quartermaster; Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard. 905 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, 15.

ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 19.]

Philip W. Bourne, Beverly, 1965; Sidney N. Shurcliff, Boston, 1965; Gardner Cox, Cambridge, 1965; Perry Rathbone, Cambridge, 1965; Ralph Tedeschi, Norwell, 1965.

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

[Acts 1941, 489; 1945, 30.]

Commissioners, Salvatore J. Favazza, Gloucester, 1965; Charles H. W. Foster, Needham (*Commissioner of Natural Resources*); *Senator*

Stanley J. Zarod of Springfield (*Designated by Commission on Interstate Co-operation*).

BALLOT LAW COMMISSION, STATE AND VOTING MACHINE
EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 29.]

William E. Ginsburg, Newton, 1965; Robert J. O'Hayre (*Chairman*), Cohasset, 1966; John J. Shannon, Danvers, 1967.

BANK INCORPORATION, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND
INSURANCE).

[General Laws, Chapter 26, § 5.]

The Commissioner of Banks; the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk*, William P. Morrissey, Brookline. 150 Causeway St., Boston.

BANKING AND INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 26.]

See Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of; Fire Insurance Rates, Board of Appeal on; General Insurance Guaranty Fund; Insurance, Division of; Savings Bank Life Insurance, Division of.

BANKS AND LOAN AGENCIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING
AND INSURANCE).

[General Laws, Chapter 26.]

Commissioner of Banks, John B. Hynes, Boston, 1966. *Deputy Commissioner of Banks*, William P. Morrissey, Brookline. 150 Causeway St., Boston. *Chief Director of Bank Examinations*, Arthur B. Malone, Chelsea.

Division of Trust Companies, (*Director of Examinations*) Edward R. Brady, Brighton. (*Assistant Director of Examinations*) Laurie A. Ebacher, Amesbury.

Division of Savings Banks, (*Director of Examinations*) George E. Bonney, Randolph. (*Assistant Director of Examinations*) Aldei C. Bourgeois, Lowell.

Division of Co-operative Banks, (*Director of Examinations*) David J. Coleman, Milton. (*Assistant Director of Examinations*) Robert L. Lyons, Woburn.

Division of Credit Unions, (Director of Examinations) Paul Donovan Brighton.

Bank Investment Supervisor, John W. Gorman, Boston.

Supervisor of Loan Agencies, William P. Browne, Dedham. (*Assistant Supervisor and Rate Analyst*) Robert S. Leadbetter, Weymouth.

Small Loans Regulatory Board, Robert J. Maietta, Winchester; John J. Cotter, Milton (*representing organized labor*). *Terms concurrent with the Governor.*

Deputy Commissioner of Banks and General Counsel, John P. Clair, Winchester.

Attorney, Robert F. Lovett, Newtonville.

BARBERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 39-41.]

Frank R. Ciampa (*Chairman*), Boston, 1966; Ralph J. Papile, Quincy, 1967; Louis A. Sisca, Fall River, 1968. (*Secretary*) Anthony J. Bellio, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT).

[General Laws, Chapter 221.]

Walter Powers (*Chairman*), Boston (77 Franklin Street, Boston); Frederick S. Pillsbury, (*Secretary*), Springfield; Robert W. Meserve, Waltham; Fredric S. O'Brien, Andover; Stanley B. Milton, Worcester. *Executive Secretary*, Ellen E. Sterritt, 77 Franklin St., Boston.

BOILER RULES, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

[General Laws, Chapter 22, § 10.]

Thomas Dickson (*Supervising District Engineering Inspector*), Dorchester (*Chairman*). James Nicol, Weymouth (*representing boiler insurance interests*), 1966. Edmund J. Sullivan, Taunton (*representing operating engineers*), 1967. (vacancy) (*representing boiler-using interests*). John J. Lynch, Winchester (*representing boiler-manufacturing interests*), 1968. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

* BOSTON, FINANCE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF.

[Acts of 1909, Chapter 486.]

Abraham Monsein, Boston, 1965; Russell S. Codman, Jr., Boston, 1966; Roger J. Abizaid, M.D., Boston, 1967; Joseph P. McNamara,

Boston, 1968; George E. Berkley (*Chairman*), Boston, 1969. *Executive Secretary*, Thomas J. Murphy, Cambridge. 24 School Street (Rooms 710-715), Boston.

* BOSTON, LICENSING BOARD FOR THE CITY OF.

[Acts 1906, 291; 1935, 355; 1945, 305; 1950, 403; 1955, 62.]

John J. Callahan, Boston, 1966; Clarence R. Elam, Boston (*Chairman*), 1968; Albert L. O'Neil, Boston, 1970. *Secretary*, Edwin J. Thomas, Boston. 24 Province Street, Boston.

BOSTON, POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF.

(*Appointed by the Mayor of the City of Boston.*)

[Acts 1906, 291; 1938, 377; 1945, 698; 1953, 452; 1962, 322.]

Edmund L. McNamara, Boston, 1967. 154 Berkeley Street, Boston.

* BOSTON ARENA AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1953, Chapter 669.]

Augustus J. Migell, Belmont, 1966; Edmund P. Hickey (*Chairman*), Watertown, 1967; Eugene J. Durgin (*Vice Chairman*), Milton, 1968; James M. Lombard, Dedham. Commissioner, Metropolitan District Commission (*ex officio*). *General Manager*, Joseph C. Tomasello, 238 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

[Acts 1929, 383; 1932, 147; 1953, 473.]

Trustees appointed by the Governor, William H. Reardon, Jr. (*Treasurer*), Cambridge, 1965; Henry G. Gomperts (*Chairman*), Boston, 1967; Vernon B. Hitchins, Dedham, 1969; William C. Hogan, Jr., Cambridge, 1971. *Trustee appointed by the Mayor of Boston*, Charles A. Birmingham (*Clerk*), Boston, 1965. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

* BOXERS' FUND BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 99.]

Meyer Nadelberg (*Chairman*), Boston, 1965; Emmanuel E. Aronis, Boston, 1966; John H. Melkonian, Worcester, 1967. *Ex Officio*: — Commissioner of Public Safety, State Treasurer and Receiver General. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

BUILDINGS, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ("CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

[General Laws, Chapter 8.]

Superintendent, George A. Luciano, Stoughton. *Assistant Superintendent*, Anthony J. Puelo, Woburn. Room 123, State House.

BOARD OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY, DIVISION OF REGISTRATION OF.
(DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 33-35.]

Laurence P. Harrington, (*Chairman*), Arlington, 1965; Irving L. Selsky, (*Secretary*), Lynn, 1966; William F. Di Pesa, Milton, 1967; Rocco J. Antonelli, Somerville, 1968; Theodore S. Samet, Newton, 1969. 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

*CHELSEA, BOARD OF EXCISE FOR THE CITY OF.

[Special Acts 1916, Chapter 310.]

Clifton W. Clarke, Chelsea, 1965; (vacancy) 1966; Hyman Pike, (*Chairman*), Chelsea, 1967. *Clerk*, Frank E. Milley, City Hall, Chelsea.

CHIROPODY (PODIATRY), BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 12A-12C.]

Robert Tabachnick (*Secretary*), Boston, 1965; Charles H. Thorner (*Chairman*), Quincy, 1966; Joseph B. Addante, Fitchburg, 1967; Humphrey L. McCarthy, Boston, 1968; Hammond I. Bender, Fall River, 1969. Room 33, State House.

CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY.

[Acts 1950, Chapter 639.]

Allan R. Zenowitz, Great Barrington, *Director of Civil Defense and Emergency Planning*. 400 Worcester Road, Framingham.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 13.]

**Commissioners of Civil Service*, Hugh Morton (*Chairman*), Fall River, 1970; William J. Hill, Revere, 1966; Edward Lysek, Chicopee, 1967; Joseph M. Duffy, Clinton, 1968; Helen M. Mitchell, Fall River, 1969. *Director of Civil Service*, W. Henry Finnegan, Everett, 1967. Room 148, State House.

Division of Registration, Helen C. Sullivan, Milton, 1969 (*Director of Registration*). *Administrative Assistant to Director*, Lillian M. Wait, Cambridge. Room 33, State House.

See Architects, Board of Registration of; Barbers, Board of Registration of; Public Accountancy, Board of Registration of; Chiropody (Podiatry), Board of Registration in; Dental Examiners, Board of; Dispensing Opticians, Board of Registration of; Electricians, State Examiners of; Electrologists, Board of Registration of; Embalming and Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in; Hairdressers, Board of Registration of; Medicine, Board of Registration in; Nursing, Board of Registration in; Optometry, Board of Registration in; Pharmacy, Board of Registration in; Plumbers, State Examiners of; Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Board of Registration of; Radio and Television Technicians, Board of Registration of; Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen, Board of Registration of; Sanitarians, Board of Registration of; Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in.

COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 23A.]

Commissioner of Commerce and Development, Theodore W. Schulenberg, Dedham; *Deputy Commissioner, Division of Economic Development*, William J. Sugrue, Needham; *Deputy Commissioner, Division of Housing*, Julius J. Sofinowski, Williamsburg; *Deputy Commissioner, Division of Urban Renewal*, Julian D. Steele, West Newbury; *Division of Tourism*, Lawrence J. Flynn, Wellesley; *Assistant to the Commissioner*, Daniel P. McGillicuddy, Boston; *Division of Planning*, (vacancy).

Directors: Ernest Lucci, Stoneham, *Bureau of Vacation-Travel*; Frank Farrell, Worcester, *Bureau of Economic Development*; Frederick Fallon, Reading, *Bureau of Planning Assistance*; William Tsaffaras, Lowell, *Bureau of Research*; Marcia Memmott, Salem, *Bureau of Women*; Andrew Quigley, Winthrop, *New York Office*; Harry Hartog, Sharon, *Bureau of Administration*; Edward Power, Boston, *Bureau of Management Services*, (*Division of Housing*); Robert DeGregorio, Winthrop, *Bureau of Construction Services*, (*Division of Housing*); Sylvester Silvio, New Bedford, *Bureau of Project Developments*, (*Division of Housing*); John J. Carney, Boston, *Bureau of Community Projects*, (*Division of Urban Renewal*); Edward Mangini, Revere, *Bureau of Financial Assistance*, (*Division of Urban Renewal*).

COMPTROLLER'S DIVISION (OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

[General Laws, Chapter 7.]

Comptroller, Joseph Alecks, Boston, 1965. *Deputies*, John A. Ronan, Milton; Thomas J. Sullivan, Boston. Room 109, State House.

CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION.

[Acts 1951, Chapter 692; 1958, 351.]

Appointed by the Governor, John S. Byron, Hadley, 1966; Director, Division of Waterways, Department of Public Works; Chairman, Water Resources Commission.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 115.]

John J. Reid, (*Chairman*) Worcester; Rev. Robert J. McEwen, S.J., Newton; Helen Tafe O'Donnell, Milton; Frank K. Hiron, Gardner; Richard S. Weckstein, Waltham; Adelaide B. Ball, Newton; Eunice P. Howe, Brookline; Muriel R. Klein, West Springfield. Room 114, State House, Boston.

CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 14.]

* *State Tax Commission*, Edward C. Wilson (*Member*), *Associate Commissioner*, Belmont, 1965; Guy J. Rizzotto (*Chairman*), *Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation*, Medford, 1967; Leo E. Diehl (*Member*), *Associate Commissioner*, Belmont, 1969; Neil P. Shea, *Executive Assistant to the State Tax Commission*, Melrose. 80 Mason Street, Boston, 7th Floor. Michael A. Porrazzo, *Legislative Assistant*, Boston. Room 252, State House.

Division of Administrative Services, Guy J. Rizzotto, *Commissioner*.

Deputy Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Owen L. Clarke.

Bureau of Planning and Research, Boston; *Deputy Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation*, Alexander W. Terzis, *Bureau of Analysis and Processing*, Belmont.

Bureau of Administrative Services, Robert C. M. Mulcahy (*Chief of Bureau*), Watertown.

Bureau of Analysis and Processing, Alexander W. Terzis (*Deputy Commissioner*), Belmont.

Legal Bureau, Abraham I. Zimon (*Chief of Bureau and Tax Counsel*), Boston.

Bureau of Planning and Research, Owen L. Clarke (*Deputy Commissioner*), Boston; Daniel B. Breen (*Chief of Bureau*), North Andover.

Division of State Taxes, Leo E. Diehl, *Associate Commissioner*.

Bureau of Collections, Edward J. Fitzgerald (*Chief of Bureau*), Needham.

Bureau of Corporations, David L. Burke (*Chief of Bureau*), Belmont.

Bureau of District Offices, John J. Reardon (*Chief of Bureau*), Boston.

Bureau of Excises, Stephen S. Higgins (*Chief of Bureau*), Quincy.

Income Tax Bureau, Joseph M. Quinn (*Chief of Bureau*), Wollaston.

Inheritance Tax Bureau, George Luftman (*Chief of Bureau*), Boston.
Bureau of Special Investigations, Thomas A. McDonough (*Chief of Bureau*), Scituate.

Division of Local Finances, Edward C. Wilson, *Associate Commissioner*.

Bureau of Accounts, Arthur H. MacKinnon (*Director of Accounts*), Brookline.

Bureau of Local Assessment, Edmund W. Giblin (*Chief of Bureau*), Boston.

Bureau of Local Taxation, John J. Falvey (*Chief of Bureau*), Holyoke.

See also Appellate Tax Board.

CORPORATION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMON-WEALTH.

Director: Theodore V. Anzalone. *Assistant*: Timothy J. Ring.
Corporations filings and records, Room 130, State House.

CORRECTION, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 27.]

Commissioner of Correction, John A. Gavin, Belmont, 1968. *Deputy Commissioners*, Charles V. Falls, Belmont, Raymond R. Gilbert, Ph. D., Jamaica Plain; Edwin Powers, Brighton. *Secretary to Commissioner*, Dorothy K. Hartwell, Boston. 6th floor, 120 Tremont Street, Boston 8.

* *Advisory Committee on Correction, ex officio members*, Commissioner of Correction; Chairman of the Parole Board; Commissioner of Probation. *Governor's appointees*, Adelaide C. Hill, Watertown, 1964; Monsignor Robert J. White, Old Orchard, Maine, 1965; Donald P. Tulloch, Barnstable, 1965; Angelo Musto, Boston, 1965; Ray G. Goodman, Newton, 1966; James A. Broyer, Boston, 1966; Harry C. Solomon, M.D., Boston, 1966; Walter Powers, Jr. (*Chairman*), Wellesley, 1967; John D. Courtney, Jr., Pittsfield, 1967.

See Parole Board.

DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 19-21.]

H. Richard Sonis, Newton, 1965; Ivor P. Muzzey (*Secretary*), Athol, 1966; George A. Kentros (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1967; Patrick J. Foley, Boston, 1968; Edward C. Starosta, Webster, 1969. Room 33, State House.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts. Room 518, State House.

DISPENSING OPTICIANS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 48-50.]

Robert F. Kelly, Westfield, 1966; Arthur S. Kelley (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1967; Rizleri A. Camilloni, Southbridge, 1968; Dr. Gordon W. Reynolds, Stoneham, 1969; Ralph J. Rubinoff (*Secretary*), Newton, 1970. Room 33, State House, Boston.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS.

[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 37.]

Phillip Puccia, Boston; Paul W. Cherington, Cambridge; Anghel Rugina, Boston. 15 School Street, Boston.

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 15.]

(For Schools under this Department see page 441.)

Commissioner of Education, Owen B. Kiernan, Milton.

Deputy Commissioner of Education, Thomas J. Curtin, Nahant.

Assistant Commissioner for Special Education, Philip G. Cashman, Fitchburg.

Board of Education — William E. Park, Brookline, 1965; Joseph A. Salerno, Concord, 1966; Leo C. Donahue (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1967; Philip J. Driscoll, Dedham, 1968; Thomas D. O'Connor, Hingham, 1969; James R. Killian, Jr. (*Vice Chairman*), Cambridge, 1970; Abraham L. Sachar, Newton, 1971; Alexander Brin, Boston, 1972; Stuart Macmillan, (*Secretary*), Hingham, 1973. *Assistant Secretary*, Mary E. McKay.

Board of Collegiate Authority — *Commissioner of Education*, Owen B. Kiernan (*Chairman, ex officio*), Milton. William E. Park, Brookline, 1965; Mildred C. Thelen, Lynn, 1965; Joseph A. Salerno, Concord, 1966; Very Reverend John T. Corr, North Easton, 1966; Leo C. Donahue, Somerville, 1967; Louis Menand, III, Haverhill, 1967; Philip Driscoll, Dedham, 1968; Martin Lichterman, Lexington, 1968; Thomas D. O'Connor, Hingham, 1969; James R. Killian, Jr., Cambridge, 1970; Abram L. Sachar, Newton, 1971; Alexander Brin, Boston, 1972; Stuart Macmillan, Hingham, 1973. *Secretary*, Mary E. McKay *Agent*, James E. Burke.

State Board for Vocational Education — The nine members of the Board of Education, plus one member representing labor to be appointed by the Governor — Robert E. Flynn, North Reading. *Commissioner of Education*, Owen B. Kiernan, *ex officio* and *Executive Officer*.

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education, Everett G. Thistle (Director); Joseph E. Killory (Assistant Director). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Civic Education, Margaret M. Gearan (Director). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Research and Statistics, Raymond S. Dower, Jr. (Director). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Special Education, William A. Philbrick, Jr. (Director). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Teacher Certification and Placement, John P. McGrail (Director). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Vocational Education, Walter J. Markham (Director), John F. Shea (Assistant Director). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of University Extension, Franklin P. Hawkes (Director). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Immigration and Americanization Board, Carol F. Offenbach, Melrose, 1965; Gemma Valenti (Chairman), Medford, 1966; Robert Patenaude, North Adams, 1966; Mary E. Twomey, Belmont, 1967; Eleanor L. Davoren, Milford, 1967, Bernard Harmon, Brookline, 1965. *Supervisor of Social Service*, Theofilia K. Tattan. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of the Blind, John F. Mungovan (Director), Milton, 1968. *Advisory Board* — George Alevizos, Boston, 1965; Edward J. Waterhouse, Watertown, 1966; Gregory B. Khachadoorian (Chairman), Arlington, 1967; Nathan L. Shapiro, Randolph, 1968; Dace Moore, Braintree, 1969. Central Office and Salesroom, 14 Court Square, Boston.

Division of Library Extension, V. Genevieve Galick (Director); Alice M. Cahill (Assistant Director). *Board of Library Commissioners* Richard J. Sullivan (Chairman), Reading, 1968; John N. Fulham, Jr., Wellesley Hills, 1965; Dr. George D. Blackwood, Arlington, 1966; Mrs. Amy Bess Miller, Pittsfield, 1968; Mrs. Lydia Goodhue (Secretary), Wellesley Hills, 1969. 648 Beacon Street, Boston.

Teachers' Retirement Board, Ex Officio, Owen B. Kiernan (Chairman), Commissioner of Education; Raymon W. Eldridge, Brookline, 1966; Helen N. Theinert, Springfield, 1967. *Executive Secretary*, Joseph B. Carroll, Winthrop. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

Community School Lunch Program, John C. Stalker (Director); Thomas B. Donoghue (Assistant Director). 600 Washington Street, Boston.

School Building Assistance Commission, Arthur F. Eldridge, Shelburne Falls, (Chairman), 1971; Gabriel L. DiBattista, Milford, 1971; John E. Deady, Boston, 1971; Harold Holmquist, Boylston, 1971; Albert B. Humphrey, South Egremont, 1971; E. Davis Woodbury, Milton, 1971.

(*ex officio*), Owen B. Kiernan, *Commissioner of Education*. Simeon J. Domas, *Administrator*. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON ACADEMICALLY TALENTED PUPILS.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 6C.]

Donald R. Nickerson (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1965; Thomas F. O'Brien, Somerville, 1965; Theodore Herberg, Pittsfield, 1965; Margaret M. Callahan, Boston, 1965; Sumner Gerstein, Boston, 1965; Vincent L. Hawes, Peabody, 1965; Otty Norwood, Weston, 1965; Fred R. Glimp, Cambridge, 1966; Shirley R. Lewis, Taunton, 1966; (vacancy), 1966; Margaret R. LaGasse, Haverhill, 1966; Marion R. Lupica, Brockton, 1966. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN.

[Chapter 650, Acts of 1964.]

Ex Officiis Members: Owen B. Kiernan (*Chairman*), *Commissioner of Education*; Robert F. Ott, *Commissioner of Public Welfare*; John D. Coughlin, *Director of the Division of Youth Service*; Martha M. Eliot, M.D., *Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Children and Youth*; and Joyce O'Connor, Milton, 1967; Eleanor F. Maloy, Boston, 1967; Edward J. Burton, Framingham, 1967; Melvin H. King, Boston, 1967. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, BOARD OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § § 25-26.]

Salvatore Camelio, Boston, 1966; J. Henry Goguen, Leominster, 1966; Harry Olins, Boston, 1966; Andrew J. Torrielli, Belmont, 1967; Charles S. Johnson, Bedford, 1967; Harold C. Case, Boston, 1968; Very Reverend Vincent A. McQuade, North Andover, 1968. *Ex Officiis Members*: Daniel H. O'Leary (*Chairman*), *Elected by the Presidents of the State Colleges and Massachusetts College of Art*; Owen B. Kiernan, *Commissioner of Education*; John W. Lederle, *President, University of Massachusetts*; Helge Holst, *President, Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corporation*. Conrad L. Kohler, *Executive Secretary*. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION.

[Chapter 567, Acts of 1960.]

(General Laws, Chapter 71, § 13f as amended by Chapter 567, 1960.)

William M. Powers (*Chairman*), Needham, 1965; Norman Harris, Boston, 1965; Robert J. McCartney, Amherst, 1965; John B. Chaffee, Wellesley, 1966; W. Gordon Swan, Milton, 1966; Robert D. Russell,

Longmeadow, 1966; Thomas J. Curtin, (*Deputy Commissioner of Education*), 1967; Hart Fessenden, Newton, 1967; Horace W. Hewlett, Amherst, 1967; William F. Young, Braintree, 1968; William J. Cunningham, Boston, 1968; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Albert W. Low, Boston, 1968. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES COMMISSION.

[Chapter 388, Acts of 1962.]

Ex officii members: Owen B. Kiernan, Commissioner of Education; John W. Lederle, President, University of Massachusetts; Martin J. Lydon, President, Lowell Technological Institute; Joseph L. Driscoll, President, Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute; Stuart Macmillan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges; Kermit C. Morrissey, Chairman of the Board of Regional Community Colleges.

Appointed by the Governor: Julius A. Stratton, Cambridge (*representing private technical schools*), 1969; Louis J. Dunham, Stoughton (*representing private two year technical schools*), 1969; Thomas C. Mendenhall, Northampton (*representing private women's colleges*), 1969; Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh, Chestnut Hill (*representing private sectarian colleges*), 1969; Louis Menand, III, Haverhill (*representing private junior colleges*), 1969; John V. Munro, Cambridge, 1969 and Asa S. Knowles, Boston, 1969 (*representing private colleges*); Martin Lichterman, Lexington, 1969, John P. Mallon, Northampton, 1969, and Kurt M. Hertzfield, Newton, 1969 (*noted for activities in higher education*); Gen. James M. Gavin, Wellesley, 1969, William H. Vanderbilt (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1969, and J. William Belanger, Boston, 1969 (*representing the public*). Verne A. Edmunds, *Executive Director*, 45 Bromfield Street, Boston.

HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY, ADVISORY BOARD OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 3B.]

Ex officii members: Owen B. Kiernan (*Chairman*), Commissioner of Education; John W. Lederle, President, University of Massachusetts; Martin J. Lydon, President, Lowell Technological Institute; John Gillespie, Director of State Colleges; Joseph M. Souza, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute; Kermit C. Morrissey, Chairman of the Board of Regional Community Colleges.

Appointed by the Governor: Samuel L. Lowe, Jr., Newton, 1965; Frank W. Crimp, Milton, 1966; Mrs. Lucy Benson, Amherst, 1967; Eliot K. Cohen, Newton, 1968; William H. Bixby, Waban, 1969. *Executive Director:* Richard V. McCann. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 6.]

W. Henry Finnegan, Boston, 1966; Frederick A. Meier, Salem, 1966; Mrs. Helen T. O'Connell, Boston, 1966; George D. Klump, Fitchburg, 1966; Thurston Taylor, Worcester, 1966; John F. Moran, Pittsfield, 1966; George Sullivan, North Adams, 1966; Warren R. Arnold, Rehoboth, 1966; Norman Cook, Hyannis, 1966; William H. Eastman, Sharon, 1966; Mary Sears, Woods Hole, 1966; John Day, Boston, 1967; Rt. Rev. Msg. Albert W. Low, Boston, 1967; Charles O. Ruddy, Boston, 1967; Martin J. Lydon, Lowell, 1967; Stanley A. George, Athol, 1967; Courtney W. Flanders, North Adams, 1967; Barbara Higgins, Amherst, 1967; Frederick B. Robinson, Springfield, 1967; Hon. Mary L. Fonseca, Fall River, 1967; Mrs. Samuel Sleeper, Oxford, 1968; Joseph DePasqua, Needham, 1968; Ellen Fitzpatrick, West Roxbury, 1968; John C. Chaffee, Boston, 1968; Nicholas J. Capece, M.D., Milford, 1968; Joseph Truedman, Haverhill, 1968; Kermit W. Cook, Orange, 1968; Mrs. Richard Morrissey, Springfield, 1968; Kenneth Sherk, Northampton, 1968; Harvard H. Broadbent, Hyannis, 1968; Mrs. Anthony Tarvers, Provincetown, 1968.

DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICE.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 65-69B.]

Director: John D. Coughlan.

YOUTH SERVICE BOARD.

Members of the Board: Joseph W. Zabriski, Newburyport, 1969; John D. Coughlan (*Chairman*), Melrose, 1970; Cecelia McGovern Field, Chestnut Hill, 1965. Room 708, 14 Somerset Street, Boston.

Advisory Committee on Service to Youth: George A. Cashman (*Chairman*), Newburyport, 1966; Edgar Grossman, Newton, 1966; John R. Mullen, Wollaston, 1966; Rev. William H. Roche, Boston, 1966; John D. O'Connor, Westfield, 1966; (*vacancy*), 1968; Frederick F. Fahey, Dalton, 1968; James R. Goonan, Jr., Kingston, 1968; Frank J. Walters, Jr., Watertown, 1968; Francis Carroll, Worcester, 1968; James H. Quirk, Yarmouth, 1970; Alberta Roosa Turner, Boston, 1970; William W. Francis, Boston, 1970; Elsa Siipola (*Vice Chairman*), Northampton, 1970; Elaine A. Dray, Deerfield, 1970. 14 Somerset Street, Boston.

Institutions under the Youth Service Board: Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster. Industrial School for Boys, Shirley. Lyman School for Boys, Westborough. Reception-Detention Center for Girls, Boston. Institute for Juvenile Guidance, South Bridgewater. Reception-Detention Center for Boys, Boston. Residential Treatment Unit,

Oakdale. Westfield Detention Center, Westfield. Worcester Detention Center, Worcester. Stephen L. French Youth Forestry Camp, East Brewster.

ELECTRICIANS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, § 32.]

Ex officio members: The State Fire Marshal (*Chairman*); the Director of Civil Service; and the Director of Vocational Education; Master Electrician Samuel Malins, Brighton, 1965; Journeyman Electrician Leo F. Murphy, Dorchester, 1965. *Executive Secretary*, William J. McDonough, Canton. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

ELECTROLOGISTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 58-60.]

David W. Hapgood (*Secretary*), Sudbury, 1966; Eleanor F. Roberts, Greenfield, 1967; Phyllis P. Bellino (*Chairman*), Boston, 1968. Room 33, State House.

EMBALMING AND FUNERAL DIRECTING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 29-31.]

Edward T. O'Brien (*Chairman*), Easthampton, 1965; Paul Buonfiglio (*Secretary*), Revere, 1966; Lawrence Volpe, Jr., Framingham, 1967; Michael J. Conway, Millville, 1968; Joseph P. Keating, Sharon, 1969. Room 33, State House.

** EMERGENCY FINANCE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

[Acts 1933, 49, 366; 1945, 74.]

William G. Scotti, Beverly, 1968; Bernard Solomon (*Chairman*), Boston, 1966; James P. Boyle, Peabody, 1967. Robert Q. Crane (*Treasurer and Receiver-General*); Arthur H. MacKinnon (*Director of Accounts*); (*Secretary*), Luberta M. Shea. Room 503, State House.

* COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 105-107.]

Martin J. Leary, Northampton, 1963; Walter P. Muther (*representing industry*), Newton, 1969; Arthur Seserman, Boston, 1969; Daniel P. Tata, Leominster, 1969; Paul E. Affleck (*representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies*), Springfield, 1969; Francis E. Lavigne

(*representing labor*), Brockton, 1966; Louis H. C. Cialone, Revere, 1966; Augustus H. List, Chelsea, 1966; John P. Sullivan, Worcester, 1967; Lendon Snedeker (*representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies*), Brookline, 1967; Rev. Henry Helms (*representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies*), Boston, 1967; John J. Brennan (*representing veterans' organizations*), Arlington, 1967; William A. Dean (*representing industry*), Worcester, 1968; John J. Cotter (*representing labor*), Milton, 1968; Aaron N. Solomon, Newton, 1968; Joseph R. Harold (*representing veterans' organizations*), Quincy, 1968.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 9I-9N.]

Director, J. William Belanger, Boston, 1969.

Deputy Director, Kenneth V. Minihan, Weston.

Assistant Directors, Arthur L. Hinchey, Waltham; Charles A. McCarthy, Waban; John F. Doherty, Boston. *Chief Counsel*, Chester A. Higley, Weston. 881 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

* *State Advisory Council*, Susanne P. Shallna (*Chairman*) (*representing the public*), Cambridge, 1967; Eleanor F. Wheeler (*representing the employers*), Milton, 1967; George P. Govostes (*representing the employees*), Everett, 1967; Joseph A. Dunn (*representing the employers*), Boston, 1969; Daniel J. McCarthy (*representing the employees*), Fall River, 1969; Hyman Segal (*representing the public*), Chelsea, 1969.

* *Board of Review*, Albert Cole (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1967; Sven Peterson, Boston, 1969; Edward T. Sullivan, Belmont, 1971. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

For employment offices, see Public Employment Offices, Bureau of (State Employment Service).

ESSEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

[Acts 1963, Chapter 140.]

Ex officio members: County Commissioners of Essex County.

Appointed by His Excellency the Governor: Arthur Kochakian, Haverhill; Harvey A. Pothier, Haverhill; John J. Tufo, Haverhill; David J. Swartz.

* FINANCE ADVISORY BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 97-98.]

Ex officio, State Treasurer and Receiver-General; John K. Benson, Needham, 1963; Harold A. Cahalin, Arlington, 1965; William F. Kessler, Boston, 1966; Sherwin C. Badger (*Chairman*), Sherborn, 1968.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSION ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE
STATE TREASURER).

[General Laws, Chapter 10, § 21.]

Robert Q. Crane (Treasurer and Receiver-General); John P. Hearn, Weston, 1966; Rocco A. Lanzo, Revere, 1967. *Elected by the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association*, James P. Shea, Boston, 1965; William E. Dilworth (*Chairman*), Cambridge, 1966. *Secretary*, Michael J. McGonagle. 294 Washington Street (Room 747), Boston.

† GENERAL INSURANCE GUARANTY FUND, TRUSTEES OF THE
(DIVISION OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE).

[General Laws, Chapter 26, §§ 9-12.]

Daniel F. Sullivan, Newton, 1965; James J. Marshall, Worcester, 1966; Robert A. MacLellan, Roxbury, 1967; Philip J. Coady, Milton, 1968; James W. Hull, North Attleborough, 1969; William J. Fitzgerald, Cohasset, 1970; Daniel England, Jr., Pittsfield, 1971. *Clerk*, Francis D. Pizzella, 47 Franklin Street, Boston.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, Robert A. MacLellan, Roxbury, 1967. *Deputy Commissioner*, Francis D. Pizzella, Somerville. 47 Franklin Street, Boston.

State Actuary, Edwin L. Goldberg, Marblehead. 47 Franklin Street, Boston.

State Medical Director, Edmund J. Callahan, III, Needham. 47 Franklin Street, Boston.

*** GOVERNMENT CENTER COMMISSION.

[Acts of 1960, 635; 1964, 649.]

Jeremiah Sundell (*Chairman*), Newton, 1965; Albert L. Mastroianni, Springfield, 1965; Edward C. Carroll, Dorchester (G. L. c. 30, § 59), 1965. *Executive Secretary*, Thomas Doherty. Room 532. 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

GOVERNOR'S HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMITTEE.

[General Laws, Chapter 90A.]

Robert S. Kretschmar (*representing automobile club*), Newton, 1966; Bruce Campbell (*representing Massachusetts Safety Council*), Marblehead, 1966; Nicholas P. Morrissey, Boston, 1966 and Thomas J. Rush, Boston, 1966 (*representatives of labor organizations representing persons employed as operators of trucks, buses or automobiles*); Joseph B. O'Kane (*representing Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association*), Weymouth, 1966; Vito Trodella, Medford, 1966; Victor J. Mari, Spring-

field, 1966; Thomas F. Garvey, Milton, 1966; Gilbert Garber, Belmont, 1966; Daniel T. Keady, Shirley, 1968. *Executive Director*, James J. Stratford, Jr., Wellesley; *Honorary Chairman*, Governor; *Permanent Chairman*, Registrar of Motor Vehicles; *Other Members*, the Attorney-General, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Public Safety, Commissioner of Education, Chairman of the Youth Service Board, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, and Commissioner of Mental Health.

*** GREATER BOSTON STADIUM AUTHORITY.**

[Acts 1962, Chapter 778.]

William H. Sullivan, Jr. (*Chairman*), Wellesley, 1965; Rt. Reverend George V. Kerr, Boston, 1966; Robert M. Jenney (*Vice Chairman*), Brookline, 1967.

GREYLOCK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 46-47.]

J. Norman O'Connor, Adams, 1967; John F. Treadway, Williamstown, 1968; William H. Shaw, Adams, 1970.

GROUP INSURANCE COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 32A.]

Theodore W. Fabisak (*representing state employees*), Bourne (Sagamore Beach), 1965; Coleman L. Bornstein, Boston, 1966; Peter G. Arlos, Pittsfield, 1967; *Ex officio*: Commissioner of Administration, Commissioner of Insurance. *Executive Secretary*, William A. Burke, Lynnfield. Room 126, State House.

*** HAIRDRESSERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).**

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 42-44.]

Irene E. Bode (*Chairman*), Lawrence, 1966; Estelle R. O'Meara, Lowell, 1967; Susan M. Iodice (*Secretary*), Watertown, 1968. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

HAMPDEN COUNTY ARENA AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1962, Chapter 693.]

Bernard McMahon, Springfield, 1966; Sidney Chernick, Springfield, 1967; Matthew J. Ryan, Jr., Springfield, 1968; Charles V. Spallino, Longmeadow, 1969. *Ex officio*: Mayor of Springfield, Romeo J. Cyr, *designee*.

HEALTH, WELFARE AND RETIREMENT TRUST FUNDS BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 10D-10F,

inserted by Acts 1957, 778; 1958, 655.]

The Commissioner of Banks; the Commissioner of Insurance and the Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Director, Daniel B. Brunton, Springfield.

Counsel, William C. Ellis, Quincy.

22 Battery March Street, Boston.

†††INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 14-23.]

Joseph E. McGuire, Worcester, 1965; Arlyne F. Hassett, Watertown, 1966; Thomas W. Bowe, Somerville, 1967; Maurice Rogovin, Malden, 1968; Walter J. Trybulski, Chicopee, 1969; Eugene H. Giroux, Arlington, 1970; Albert D. DeVincentis, Medford, 1971; Joseph J. Pulgini, Boston, 1972; Paul A. D'Agostino, Marshfield, 1973; James J. Gaffney, Jr. (*Chairman*), Tewksbury, 1974; Joseph J. Donovan, Marshfield, 1975; Harry Demeter, Jr., Boston, 1977. *Secretary*, John J. Maloney, Boston. *Assistant Secretary*, Richard E. Daly, Salem. *Attorney*, Charles F. Murphy, Boston. 150 Tremont Street, Boston.

Medical Advisor, (*vacancy*).

Director of Self-Insurance, Roland A. Merullo, Revere; *Inspector*, Henry F. Marshall, Melrose.

Supervisor of Compensation Benefits, Marion Wheeler, Revere. *Disability Benefit Analyst*, Alice O'Brien, Brighton; John T. Kennedy, Boston.

Supervisor of Compensation Agents, Michael A. Donovan, Everett.

Inspectors, Thomas J. Keefe (*Chief Inspector*), Medford; Francis B. Cassidy, Uxbridge; Eleanor F. Donahue, Quincy; Albert F. Horrigan, Somerville; Leonard W. Lindahl, Boston; Ethel Lucas, Boston; Phoebe F. Nason, Newton; Frank Pannesi, Watertown; John E. Quigley, Melrose; Joseph I. Sousa, Brockton.

*INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT REHABILITATION BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 23, § 24, inserted by Acts 1956, 602.]

Ex officio members, Chairman of Industrial Accident Board; Commissioner of Rehabilitation. Paul S. Goodwin, Boston, 1966; Karl T. Benedict, W. Boylston, 1967; Harold J. Russell, Wayland, 1969; Soter G. Zaharoolis, Chelmsford, 1970; Stephen D. Merrick (*Chairman*), Boston, 1971.

INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

[General Laws, Chapter 26.]

Commissioner, C. Eugene Farnam, Medford, 1967. *First Deputy*, Roger E. Ingalls, Methuen. *Deputies*, Joseph S. O'Leary, Milton; Matthew F. Hanley, Boston; Muriel S. Renzi, Boston; William J. Kingston, Springfield; (*vacancy*). *Counsel*, Joseph F. Ciccio, Boston. *Chief Examiners*, George F. Howarth, Boston; John A. Wedgeworth, Boston; John F. Kelliher, Boston; William J. Linehan, Needham. *Chief Actuary*, Milton G. McDonald, Medford. *Life Actuary*, Lillian Robbins, Brookline. *Fire & Casualty Actuary*, Michael J. Sabbagh, Lawrence. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on, The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; an Assistant Attorney-General.

INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION, COMMISSION ON.

[General Laws, Chapter 9, §§ 21-24.]

Appointed by the President of the Senate, Stanley J. Zarod (*Chairman*), Springfield; James J. Long, Woburn; Fred I. Lamson, Medford. *By the Speaker of the House of Representatives*, John J. Toomey (*Vice Chairman*), Cambridge; James F. Condon, Boston; Anthony M. Scibelli, Springfield; William Q. MacLean, Jr., Fairhaven; John F. Thompson, Ludlow; Charles E. Luke Driscoll, Northbridge. *By the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws*, Edward L. Schwartz, Newton. *Director, Division of Planning, Dept. of Commerce*, Normand O. Pothier, Haverhill. *By the Governor*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop; Vincent A. Errichetti, Cambridge; Philip Pane, Watertown; Charles E. Moore, Jr., Charlestown. *Secretary*, Philip M. Markley, Springfield. *Clerk*, Martha L. Gilley, Boston. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

ITALIAN AMERICAN WORLD WAR VETERANS OF UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 185, State House.

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 271, State House.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 23.]

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Rocco Alberto, Westwood, 1968. *Assistant Commissioner*, Teresa M. Gainey, Fitchburg, 1965. *Associate Commissioners* (Board of Conciliation and Arbitration); Louis W. Maples, Boston, 1966; Charles J. Gabriel (*representing employers of labor*), Harwich, 1967; Dominic L. Carnevale (*representing*

labor), Beverly, 1968. *Secretary to the Commissioner*, Jeanne T. Barry, Medford. Room 473, State House.

Counsel, Raymond F. O'Connell, Nahant.

Council on the Employment of Older Workers, Richard D. Lambert, Worcester, 1964; Daniel T. Carey, Belmont, 1964; Harry Mushlin (*Chairman*), Newton, 1965; Leo Shuman, Boston, 1965; Daniel T. Galvin, Canton, 1966; Elizabeth McDonald, Winchester, 1966; David P. McSweeney, Boston, 1966; *Other members*, Director of Employment Security, Chairman, Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination and Assistant Commissioner, Department of Labor and Industries.

Division of Apprentice Training, Hubert L. Connor (*Director*), Newton. 41 Tremont Street, Boston. Rooms 901-906.

Division of Industrial Safety, Andrew C. Sinclair (*Director*), Weymouth. Room 473, State House.

Division of Industrial Accidents, Board of Industrial Accidents, see INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, Board of. 150 Tremont Street, Boston (see page 410).

Division of Minimum Wage, Anne Trent (*Director*), Boston. Room 463, State House.

Division of Occupational Hygiene, Dr. Hervey B. Elkins (*Director*), Belmont. 286 Congress Street, Boston.

Division of Standards and Division on the Necessaries of Life, Donald B. Falvey (*Director*), Boston. Rooms 194 and 200, State House.

Division of Statistics, Thomas M. Raftery, Boston. 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

See APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL; EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF; LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION.

* LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 90-9R.]

Stephen E. McCloskey, Boston, 1965; Michael J. John (*Chairman*), Boston, 1968; Madeline H. Miceli, 1967. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL AND BUREAU.

[General Laws, Chapter 3, §§ 56-61.]

Council: Senator Maurice A. Donahue of Hampden, *President of the Senate (Chairman)*, 1965; Senator John F. Parker of Bristol, 1965; Representative Charles L. Shea of Quincy (*Vice Chairman*), 1965; Representative Stephen T. Chmura of Holyoke, 1965; Representative James F. Condon of Boston, 1965; Representative Sidney Q. Curtiss of Sheffield, *House Minority Leader*, 1965; Representative Harrison

Chadwick of Winchester, 1965; Representative Paul A. Cataldo of Franklin, 1965.

Bureau: Herman C. Loeffler of Plymouth (*Director*); Samuel Brown of Winthrop (*Assistant Director*); James H. Powers of Needham; William J. Keenan of Milton; Robert D. Webb of Medford; Daniel M. O'Sullivan of Dorchester; Francis E. Sweeney of Milton. Room 236, State House, Boston.

LYNN, TRUSTEES OF THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL SHOEMAKING SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 74, § 23.]

Harry J. Kenerson, Jr., 1966; John J. Cavanaugh, Sr., 1966; John F. Clancy, 1967; James J. Cordova, Lynn, 1967; Thomas H. Spirito, 1968; William J. Mackesy (*President*), 1968; Ruth G. Black, 1969; Samuel Bollanis, 1969, and the Mayor. *Director*, Stephen R. Callahan. 50 High Street, Lynn.

MARINE CORPS LEAGUE.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 106, State House.

MARINE FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 21, § 5A.]

James F. Cahill, Jr., Marblehead, 1965; George A. Davis, Plymouth, 1965; John C. Worthington, Truro, 1965; James Ackert, Boston, 1966; Richard W. Frawley, Lynn, 1966; Charles A. Connors, Jr., Boston, 1966; Frank J. Bachoff, Gloucester, 1967; Austin Skinner, Fairhaven, 1967; Raymond Kershaw, Gloucester, 1967.

MASHPEE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

[Acts 1954, 249; 1957, 169; 1960, 139.]

Arthur H. MacKinnon (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1966; Edward C. Wilson, Belmont, 1966; Antonio England, New Bedford, 1966.

* MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTICS COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 57-59.]

Charlotte S. Kelley, Scituate, 1965; John M. Wells (*Chairman*), Southbridge, 1966; James F. Nields, Hardwick, 1967; Malcolm Woronoff, Randolph, 1968; Edward W. Malley, Jr., Cohasset, 1969. *Director*, Crocker Snow, Ipswich. General Edward Lawrence Logan International Airport, East Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1964, Chapter 563.]

Board of Directors, James McCormack (Finance) (*Chairman*), Boston, 1967; Philip Kramer (Labor Relations), Newton, 1968; William J.

Fitzgerald (Transportation), Milton, 1970; Robert P. Springer, Natick, 1969; George L. Anderson, Quincy, 1966.

General Manager, Rush B. Lincoln, Jr., Wellesley.

Advisory Board. Mayor or City Manager of each city and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of each town in the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority district.

* MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 56.]

Ben G. Shapiro, Brookline, 1965; Ruth M. Batson, Boston, 1967; Malcolm C. Webber (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1967; John F. Albano, Springfield, 1968. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS DEFENDERS COMMITTEE.

[General Laws, Chapter 221, §§ 34C to 34D,
inserted by 1960, 565, amended by 1962, 366.]

Appointed by Supreme Judicial Court: LaRue Brown, Boston, 1965; Raynor M. Gardiner, Boston, 1965; Herbert B. Ehrmann, Boston, 1966; Laurence H. Lougee, Shrewsbury, 1966; Frederick H. Norton, Jr., Boston, 1966; John H. Burke, Jr., Dedham, 1967; William P. Homans, Jr. (*Chairman*), Boston, 1967; Most Rev. Eric F. MacKenzie, Brighton, 1967; Edward J. Duggan, Boston, 1968; William C. Flanagan (*Secretary*), Springfield, 1968; Frank L. Kozol, Brookline, 1968. 8 Beacon Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE CORPORATION.

[Acts of 1956, Chapter 298.]

Executive Secretary, Dudley Harmon, 604 Statler Building, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 9, §§ 26-27.]

Kevin H. White, *Secretary of the Commonwealth, Chairman*; Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., *Archivist, Acting Chairman*; Thomas Boylston Adams, *Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1966; Professor John Otis Brew, *The Trustees of Reservations*, 1966; Dr. Maurice Robbins, *Massachusetts Archaeological Society*, 1966; Robert Needham, *Bay State Historical League*, 1967; Professor William H. Pierson, Jr., *Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities*, 1967; Hon. Carl E. Wahlstrom, *American Antiquarian Society*, 1967; Dr. Walter Muir Whitehill, *New England Historic Genealogical Society*, 1967; *Governor's appointees*: Rt. Rev. Edward G. Murray, Boston, 1967; Albert B. Wolfe, Cambridge, 1967; *Ex officio*: Commissioner of Commerce and Development and Commissioner of Natural Resources. State Archives, State House, Boston.

*** MASSACHUSETTS PARKING AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1958, 606.]

Joseph B. Silverio (*Chairman*), Boston, 1965; Samuel A. Valenti, Somerville (G. L. c. 30, § 59), 1966; *Designated by the Mayor of Boston*, James J. Sullivan, Jr., Boston; *Commissioner of Real Property of the City of Boston*. *Secretary-Treasurer*, Dolores Umana Arena. 44 School Street, Boston.

**** MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1956, Chapter 465; 1958, 599.]

Thomas G. Brown, Jr., Swampscott, 1972; Ephraim A. Brest (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1966; Edward C. Maher, Worcester, 1967; Laurence O. Albre, Jr., Brookline, 1968; Charles A. Connors, Jr., Boston, 1969; Nicholas P. Morrissey (*Vice Chairman*), Boston, 1970; Howard W. Fitzpatrick, Malden, 1971. 141 Milk Street, Boston.

Edward J. King, Winthrop, *Executive Director*; Edward T. Hanley, Norwood, *Secretary-Treasurer*; Richard E. Mooney, Marblehead, *Director of Aviation*; Ignatius C. Goode, *Director, Maritime Division*; Joseph J. Connolly, *Superintendent of Terminals*; Kenneth C. Pearson, *Manager, Mystic River Bridge*.

MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, BOARD OF PUBLICATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY).

[General Laws, Chapter 9, § 20.]

The Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; a member of the Commission on Administration and Finance.

MASSACHUSETTS REHABILITATION COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 74-84.]

Commissioner of Rehabilitation, Francis A. Harding, Dedham, 1968. *Advisory Council*: Joseph Grossman, Quincy, 1966; Joseph R. Jennings, Springfield, 1966; Augustus Thorndike (*Chairman*), Newton, 1968; Donald Jacobson, Newton, 1969; Aaron N. Solomon, Newton, 1970.

Ex officio members, Commissioners of Public Welfare, Public Health, Education, Mental Health, the Director of Employment Security, Chairman of the Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Board. 296 Boylston Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

[General Laws, Chapter 70, § 2.]

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

**** THE MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1952, Chapter 354; 1958, 598.]

Joseph H. Elcock, Jr., Wellesley, 1966; Francis V. Matera, Wellesley (G. L. c. 30, § 59), 1967; John Thomas Driscoll (*Chairman*), Boston, 1972. 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

* MEDICAL, DENTAL AND NURSING SCHOLARSHIP BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 100.]

Dr. Sante Caldarola, Springfield, 1965; Joseph Martins, Fall River, 1965; Dr. Ivor P. Muzzey (*representing Board of Dental Examiners*), Orange, 1965; Rose P. DeSuze, Concord, 1966; George A. Michael (*representing Department of Public Health*), Marshfield, 1966; Raymond P. Harold (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1966; Dr. Hyman Duby, Plymouth, 1967; Sister Miriam Regina (*Administrator of St. Vincent's Hospital*), Worcester, 1967; Eleanor A. Gaffney (*representing Board of Registration in Nursing*), Lowell, 1967. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 10-11.]

Dr. William D. Roche, Marlborough, 1965; Anthony O. Cardullo, Boston, 1966; Christopher C. Conway, Milton, 1967; David W. Wallwork (*Secretary*), North Andover, 1968; Bancroft C. Wheeler, Worcester, 1969; Dr. Charles A. Robinson (*Chairman*), Milton, 1970; Dr. Solomon G. Hajjar, North Billerica, 1971. Room 37, State House,

[General Laws, Chapter 112.]

Approving Authority for Colleges and Medical Schools, Dr. Laurence Blanke, Dedham, 1964; Dr. E. Donlan Rooney, Lincoln, 1966; Dr. David W. Wallwork (*Chairman*), North Andover, 1968; Dr. Alfred L. Frechette (*Commissioner of Public Health*), Brookline, 1968.

Approving Authority for Schools for the Training of Medical Laboratory Technologists, R. Elinor Judd, Everett, 1958; John H. Bishop, Weston, 1958; Dr. Geoffrey P. Keane, Danvers, 1964; Dr. Laurence Blanke, Dedham, 1964; Dr. E. Donlan Rooney, Lincoln, 1966; Dr. David W. Wallwork (*Chairman*), North Andover, 1968; Dr. Alfred L. Frechette (*Commissioner of Public Health*), Brookline, 1968.

Approving Authority for Schools for Training of X-Ray Technicians, Dr. Robert E. Grandfield, Boston, 1964; Victoria M. Cass, Winchester, 1964; Robert I. Phillips, Medford, 1964; Dr. Laurence Blanke, Dedham, 1964; Dr. E. Donlan Rooney, Lincoln, 1966; Dr. David W. Wallwork, North Andover, 1968; Dr. Alfred L. Frechette (*Commissioner of Public Health*), Brookline, 1968.

MENTAL HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 447.)

[General Laws, Chapter 19.]

Commissioner of Mental Health, Harry C. Solomon, M.D., Boston, 1968.

Assistant Commissioner, James W. Dykens, M.D., Sherborn, 1969.

Second Assistant Commissioner, Joseph P. Gentile, Medford, 1967.

Assistant Commissioner for Mental Retardation, Robert Hyde, M.D., Boston.

Assistant to the Commissioner (Executive), Jeremiah F. Galvin, Milton.

Assistant to the Commissioner (Medical), Charles Pryles, M.D., Rockland.

Division of Medical Statistics and Research, Thomas Pugh, M.D. (*Director*), Needham.

Division of Mental Hygiene, Bellenden R. Hutcheson, M.D. (*Director*), Boston.

Division of Legal Medicine, Samuel Tartakoff, M.D. (*Director*), Boston.

Division of Geriatrics, Karl Dussik, M.D. (*Director*), Lexington.

Division of Mental Retardation, Robert Hyde, M.D. (*Director*), Boston.

Division of Hospital Inspection, Robert F. Moore, M.D. (*Director*), Randolph.

Business Division, James Downing (*Business Agent*), Boston.

Division of Settlement and Support, William O'Brien (*Supervisor*), Weymouth.

MERRIMACK RIVER VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION.

[Acts 1956, Chapter 608; 1958, 350.]

Appointed by the Governor, James R. Mulhare, Lawrence, 1967;
Director, Division of Waterways, Department of Public Works; Chairman, Water Resources Commission.

MERRIMACK RIVER VALLEY SEWERAGE BOARD.

[Acts 1936, Chapter 420 as affected by Res. 1945, Chapter 62.]

Alfred Fantini, Haverhill, 1965; John F. Linehan, Methuen, 1965;
Thomas A. Ercoline (*Chairman*), Medford, 1966; A. Lawton Crane, Merrimac, 1966; Walter P. Herlihy, Haverhill, 1967.

METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 109-114.]

Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, S.J. *Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston College, President*, 1966; Joseph M. Magaldi, Braintree, (*Secretary*), 1966; Ann M. Connor, Hingham, (*Treasurer*), 1965.

Executive Committee, Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, S.J. (*Chairman*). *Ex officio*s: Howard Whitmore, *Metropolitan District Commission*; Gen James McCormack, *Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority*; Charles H. W. Foster, *Commissioner, Natural Resources*; Francis W. Sargent, *Commissioner, Public Works*; Theodore Schulenberg, *Commissioner, Commerce and Development*.

Cities: Thomas Carty, Boston; Samuel E. Reinherz, Malden; Franklin N. Flashner, Newton; Z. Cranston Smith, Quincy; Wallace E. Sinclair, Somerville.

Towns: Joseph M. Magaldi, Braintree; Louise M. Castle, Brookline; Benjamin R. Alexander, Milton; Norman Homsy, Needham; Harrison Chadwick, Winchester.

Governor's Appointees: Ann M. Connor, Hingham; William J. Fitzgerald, Cohasset; Freyda P. Koplow, Brookline; Charles W. Eliot, II, Cambridge.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 28.]

Commissioner, Howard Whitmore, Jr., Newton, 1970. *Associate Commissioners*, Vincent P. O'Brien, Lynn, 1966; Max Rosenblatt, Malden, 1967; John F. Haggerty, Boston, 1968; Joseph L. Breen, Jr., Belmont, 1969. (*Secretary*), Richard I. Furbush, Waltham. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Water Division, Harold J. Toole (*Director*), Framingham. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Sewerage Division, Adam E. Sulesky (*Director*), Somerville. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Parks Engineering, Benjamin W. Fink (*Director*), Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Construction Division, Frederick W. Gow (*Chief Engineer*), Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Police Division, William J. McCarthy (*Superintendent*), Malden. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

MILITARY RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[Acts 1935, 196; 1936, 320, 344; 1938, 331; 1941, 5, 20; 1955, 665; 1956, 617.]

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts (*Chairman*); Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard; State Quartermaster. 905 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

* MILK CONTROL COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

[General Laws, Chapter 20, §§ 7-9.]

Josephine I. Rizzo (*Chairman*), Lawrence, 1971; Frank J. Bissell, Holyoke, 1967; Daniel J. Hart, Chelmsford, 1969. *Director of the*

Division of Milk Control, Jerry Bond, Jr., Needham. *Secretary*, George W. Killion, Boston. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

MILK REGULATION BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 42.]

Chairman, Milk Control Commission (*Chairman*); Commissioner of Agriculture; Commissioner of Public Health; Attorney-General. George Michael, Director of the Division of Food and Drugs (*Secretary*). Room 527, State House, Boston.

MILLCENT LIBRARY FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

[Acts 1893, 392; 1896, 452.]

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

[General Laws, Chapter 23, § 7.]

Louis W. Maples (*Chairman*), Boston; Dominic L. Carnevale, Beverly; Charles Gabriel, Harwich. Room 473, State House.

MOBILE HOMES COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 108.]

T. Peter Russo, Somerville, 1965; Carmelo Bonaceto, Avon, 1966; Frank C. Gotta, East Longmeadow, 1967; Wilfred J. Pelletier, Salem, 1968; Bernard Epstein, Swampscott, 1969.

MOTORBOATS, DIVISION OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 16, § 12.]

Director, Wilton Vaughn, Scituate, 1967. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MOUNT EVERETT RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[Acts 1908, Chapter 571.]

Carl J. Chiaretto, Washington, 1966; William F. Barrett, Jr., Great Barrington, 1968; Donald P. Graham, Great Barrington, 1970.

*** THE MOUNT GREYLOCK TRAMWAY AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1953, 606; 1955, 476.]

Bertram A. Druker (*Chairman*), Newton, 1966; Stephen Bednarz, Cheshire, 1967; Ernest Jones, North Adams, 1968; Francis Wojtaszek, Adams, 1969. *Ex officio member*, Chairman of the Greylock Reservation Commission.

MOUNT TOM STATE RESERVATION.

[Acts 1903, 264; 1904, 351; 1905, 413.]

The County Commissioners of the Counties of Hampshire and Hampden. *Chairman*, Ralph P. Walsh, Longmeadow. *Superintendent*, John A. Knox, Easthampton.

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 21.]

Board of Natural Resources, Donald B. Miller, Pittsfield, 1965; William O. Sweet, Attleboro, 1966; William S. Brewster, Plymouth, 1967; Edward J. McCabe, Worcester, 1968; Thomas A. Fulham (*Chairman*), Wellesley, 1969. *Commissioner of Natural Resources*, Charles H. W. Foster, Needham. *Executive Assistant to the Commissioner*, Robert L. Yasi, Swampscott. *Department Secretary*, Henry C. McCarthy, Milton. *Assistant to the Commissioner (Planning and Research)*, Lewis A. Carter, Milton. *Assistant to the Commissioner in charge of Education and information*, James E. Healey, Concord. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Forests and Parks, Francis B. Mahoney (*Director*), Framingham. *Chief Forester*, John H. Lambert, Jr., Concord. *Chief Fire Warden*, Howard E. Hurley, Spencer. *Chief Moth Superintendent*, Charles S. Hood, Ipswich. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Marine Fisheries, Frederic C. Wilbour, Jr. (*Director*), Westport. *Assistant Director and Biologist*, Dr. Robert F. Hutton, Wareham. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Law Enforcement, Howard S. Willard (*Director*), Quincy. *Assistants to the Director*, Maurice P. Shaw, Weymouth, and Gaylord B. Pike, Paxton. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Conservation Services, Bruce S. Gullion (*Director*), Chelmsford. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Bureau of Recreation, Arnold E. Howard (*Chief*), Lexington, 1969. *Parks Engineer*, Frederick Bowers, Wollaston. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Division of Fisheries and Game, Fisheries and Game Board, Roger D. Williams, Natick, 1965; F. Stanley Mikelk, Gilbertville, 1966; Harry C. Darling (*Chairman*), East Bridgewater, 1967; Martin Burns, Newbury, 1968; Edward J. Tierney, Pittsfield, 1969; James M. Shepard, Acton (*Director*); Russell Cookingham, Buzzards Bay (*Assistant Director*). 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Wildlife Research and Management, Colton H. Bridges, Grafton (*Superintendent*). 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Water Resources, Water Resources Commission, Chairman, Commissioner of Natural Resources; Peter C. Karalekas, Springfield,

1965; James W. Reilly, Ware, 1966; Thomas J. Rouner, Lincoln, 1966.

Ex officio members: Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Commerce, Commissioner of Metropolitan District Commission, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Commissioner of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works. *Director and Chief Engineer*, Malcolm E. Graf, Lexington. 15 School Street, Boston.

Public Access Board: Ex officiis Members: Commissioner of Natural Resources (*Chairman*); Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game; Director of the Division of Motorboats and the Commissioner of Public Works. *Secretary*, Albert H. Zabriskie, Newburyport. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

Conservation of Soil, Water and Related Resources, State Committee Members for, of Natural Resources, Charles H. W. Foster, *Commissioner, (representing Water Resources Commission)*; Charles H. McNamara, *Commissioner of Agriculture*; Dr. Arless A. Spielman, *Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Massachusetts*; Dr. Benjamin Isgur, (*non-voting member*) *State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Amherst*; George S. Hartley, *President, Massachusetts Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, (Chairman)*, Westfield, 1967; Thomas Flint, *President, Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions*, Concord, 1966; Frank Tyrrell, *Massachusetts State Grange, (Secretary)*, Danvers, 1968; Linwood B. Lesure, Ashfield. 1965. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

[Acts of 1954, Chapter 589.]

A. George Gilman, Lynnfield, 1965; John W. Lederele, Amherst, 1967; Maurice H. Saval, Boston, 1969. *Director and Executive Secretary*, Martin Lichterman, 31 Church Street, Winchester.

NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION.

[Acts 1947, 421; 1959, 442.]

Alfred L. Frechette, M.D. (*Commissioner of Public Health*); Charles H. W. Foster (*Chairman of the Water Resources Commission*); William J. Ferreira, Arlington, 1965. John D. Maligneri, Fall River, 1966; James F. Bowdren, West Newbury, 1966. *Executive Secretary*, Francis J. Lariviere, 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

NORTHEASTERN FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMMISSION.

[Acts 1949, Chapter 457.]

Fred I. Lamson, Malden (*Senator, designated by Commission on Interstate Co-operation*); Francis B. Mahoney, Framingham (*Director of Forests and Parks*); Malcolm C. Stewart, Ashburnham, 1964. *Executive Office*, Chatham, New York.

NURSING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 13-15; for reorganization, see Chapter 693 of Acts of 1960.]

Hazelle L. Ferguson, Newton, 1964; Mary A. Maher, Amherst, 1965; Nathan E. Silbert, Lynn, 1965; Agnes E. Callahan, Salem, 1966; Harold A. Callahan, Gardner, 1966; R. Ashton Smith, North Andover, 1967; Clive Hockmeyer, Lowell, 1967; Catherine T. Garrity, Boston, 1968; Helen M. Curtis, Lawrence, 1968; Eleanor A. Gaffney (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1969; Paul Parks, Roxbury, 1969; Clinton N. Koufman, Brookline, 1970. Room 38, State House.

OBSCENE LITERATURE CONTROL COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 101.]

Reverend Pierre Dupont Viulleumier, Barnstable, 1966; Joseph W. Zabriskie (*Chairman*), Newburyport, 1966; William J. McCarthy, Dedham, 1967; William F. Kane, Scituate, 1967; John D. Courtney, Pittsfield, 1968; Rabbi Joseph Klein, Worcester, 1970; Rt. Reverend Thomas J. Riley, Cambridge, 1970. Room 373, State House, Boston.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 16-18.]

Ernest H. Robert, Chatham, 1965; Charles R. Phillips, New Bedford, 1966; John E. Quinn (*Secretary*), Beverly, 1967; Joseph E. Cauley (*Chairman*), Holyoke, 1968; Frederick J. Wagner, Boston, 1969. Room 33, State House.

* OUTDOOR ADVERTISING BOARD (OUTDOOR ADVERTISING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

[General Laws, Chapter 16, §§ 5C-6.]

Joseph V. Bottari, Jr., Milton, 1969; James T. Bleiler (*Chairman*), Medford, 1968. *Ex Officio*: Commissioner of Public Works. *Executive Director*, William F. McCarty, Lowell. 80 Boylston Street (Room 546), Boston.

* PAROLE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION).

[General Laws, Chapter 27, §§ 4-6.]

Tillie A. Zelesky, Worcester, 1965; Mary P. Kirkpatrick, Framingham, 1966; Cornelius J. Twomey, Andover, 1967; Joseph F. McCormack (*Chairman*), Boston, 1968; John T. Lane, Boston, 1969. 120 Tremont Street, Boston 8.

* PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 30, §§ 53-57.]

Reverend Hubert C. Callaghan (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1966; Bertram W. Kohl, Boston, 1967; John F. O'Malley, Boston, 1968. 413 State House, Boston.

PESTICIDE BOARD, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

[General Laws, Chapter 17, § 9A.]

Ex officii Members: Commissioner of Public Health (*Chairman*); Commissioner of Natural Resources; Commissioner of Agriculture; Commissioner of Public Works and the Chairman of the State Reclamation Board or their designees.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 22-25.]

Louis J. Rossetti (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1966; Romulus DeNicola, Milton, 1967; Joseph O. Grant, Fall River, 1968; John T. Lagowski, Easthampton, 1969; Richard Ray Conlin, Methuen, 1970. Room 36, State House.

PILOTS, COMMISSIONERS OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 103, § 2.]

District 1 (Harbor of Boston), *Commissioners*, Capt. Philip J. Fanning, Arlington, 1966; Capt. Benjamin H. Reid, Squantum, 1966.

District 2 (North Shore), *Deputy Commissioner*, Philip W. Cahill, Marblehead, 1966.

District 3 (South Shore and Islands), *Deputy Commissioner*, Irving C. Henderson, Chatham, 1966.

District 4 (Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River), *Deputy Commissioner*, Arthur O. Chenard, Somerset, 1966.

Secretary, Capt. Harry C. Howe, USNR (ret.), Stoneham. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

* PLUMBERS, BOARD OF STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 36-38.]

George L. Rogers, Worcester, 1966; Andrew J. Sullivan, Sr., Boston, 1967; Jackson E. Bailey (*Chairman*), Scituate, 1968. *Secretary*, Irving J. Risi. Room 35, State House.

POLISH-AMERICAN VETERANS OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 271, State House.

PROBATION, COMMISSIONER OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 276, § 98.]

C. Eliot Sands, Boston, 1968; *Deputy Commissioner of Probation*, Angelo R. Musto, Boston. 206 New Court House, Boston.

PROBATION, COMMITTEE ON.
[General Laws, Chapter 276, § 99A.]

Chief Justice of the Superior Court (*Chairman*); Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston; Chief Justice of the District Court; *Two persons appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court*. Hon. Forrest W. Seymour, 1969; Hon. Lawrence Terry, 1969.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 45-47.]

Harrison L. Dixon (*Vice Chairman*), Brookline, 1965; Professor Charles O. Baird, Jr. (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1966; Llewellyn T. Schofield, Holliston, 1966; Lynn Wetherill, (*Secretary*), Pittsfield, 1967; Dr. M. Lawrence Price, Worcester, 1968; James Donovan, Cambridge, 1969. Room 34, State House.

PUBLIC BEQUEST COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 28A-28E.]

The Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation (*Chairman*); the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Veterans Services.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, BUREAU OF (STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATED BY DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY).
[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 9L-9M.]

State Employment Offices: Athol, 53½ Main Street; Attleboro, 29 Park Street; Boston, 6 Somerset Street (placement, clerical and sales office), 31 St. James Avenue (placement, professional and managerial office), 253 Huntington Avenue (placement and service office), 255 Huntington Avenue (placement and industrial office), (apprentice information center, youth opportunity center), 400 Stuart Street (claims); Brockton, 25 White Avenue; Cambridge, 371 Green Street; Chelsea, 287 Broadway (claims office); Chicopee, 10 Center Street; Fall River, 446 North Main Street; Fitchburg, 356 Broad Street; Framingham, 206-214 Howard Street; Gardner, 175 Connors Street; Gloucester, 18 Washington Street; Greenfield, 31 Federal Street; Haverhill, 38-40 Kenoza

Avenue; Holyoke, 227 South Street; Hyannis, 225 Main Street; Lawrence, 444 Canal Street; Lowell, 291 Summer Street; Lynn, 99 Market Street; Malden, 213 Main Street; Marlborough, 186 Main Street; Medford, 10 High Street (claims office); Milford, 65 Congress Street; New Bedford, 618 Acushnet Avenue; Newburyport, 15 Green Street; Newton, 290 Centre Street; North Adams, 85 Main Street; Northampton, 29 Pleasant Street; Norwood, 17 Central Street; Pittsfield, 184 North Street; Plymouth, 39 Court Street; Quincy, 160 Park-
ing Way; Salem, 259 Essex Street; Somerville, 4 Webster Avenue (claims office); Springfield, 136 Worthington Street (claims office), 1592 Main Street (placement office); Taunton, 72 School Street; Waltham, 14 Spring Street; Ware, 18 North Street; Webster, 562 Main Street; Woburn, 25 Montvale Avenue; Worcester, 51 Myrtle Street (placement), 19 Salem Street (claims).

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 17.]

Commissioner of Public Health, Alfred L. Frechette, Brookline, 1968.
Deputy Commissioner and Director of Local Health Services, Leon Sternfeld, Newton Center.

Public Health Council — The Commissioner (*Chairman*); Samuel Kovner, Brockton, 1965; Allen S. Johnson, Longmeadow, 1966; Francis B. Carroll, Newton, 1967; Gordon M. Fair, Cambridge, 1968; Ralph E. Sirianni, Winthrop, 1969; John H. Knowles, Newton, 1970.
Secretary, Moira E. Nixon, Boston. Room 546, State House.

Bureau of Administration. Division of Administration — Harry W. Attwood (*Director*), Foxborough. Room 546, State House. Robert F. Troy (*General Counsel*), Milton. Room 546, State House. *Division of Health Education* — Marie F. Gately (*Director*), Revere. Room 524A, State House. *Division of Public Health Research, Development, and Professional Training* — F. Randolph Philbrook (*Director*), Randolph. Room 519, State House. *Section of Health Statistics* — Nancy N. Shaughnessy (*Statistician*), Saugus. Room 505, State House.

Bureau of Chronic Disease Control. Division of Adult Health — Frank W. Reynolds (*Director*), Watertown. Lemuel Shattuck Hospital. *Division of Communicable Diseases* — Nicholas J. Fiumara (*Director*), Belmont. 15 Ashburton Place, Boston. *Division of Dental Health* — William D. Wellock (*Director*), Newton. Room 508, State House. *Division of Alcoholism* — Edward Blacker (*Director*), Belmont. 755 Boylston Street, Boston.

Bureau of Consumer Products Protection. Division of Food and Drugs — George A. Michael (*Director*), Marshfield. Room 527, State House.

Furniture and Bedding Inspection Section, (Acts of 1959, 611) *Advisory Board*: Dean C. Cushing (*representing the retailer*), Gloucester, 1968;

Bernard A. Reimer (*representing upholstered furniture manufacturers*), Newton, 1958; Rev. Robert J. McEwen (*representing the consumer*), Newton, 1966; Arthur M. Warshaver (*representing the supply dealers*), Newton, 1966; Max Miller (*representing the mattress manufacturers*), Newton, 1967; Warren Gilford (*representing the bedding association*), Brookline, 1967; Abraham Curewitz (*representing the reupholsterers*), Waltham, 1967.

Bureau of Environmental Sanitation. Division of Sanitary Engineering — Worthen H. Taylor (*Director and Chief Sanitary Engineer*), Newbury. Room 511, State House. *Division of Smoke Inspection* — Frank Reinhardt (*Director*), Needham. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Health Services. Division of Local Health Services — Leon Sternfeld (*Director*), Newton. Room 545, State House. *District Health Officers* — William M. Groton, Southeastern District, Lakeville. Frederick A. Dunham, Northeastern District, Tewksbury. Gilbert D. Joly (*Acting*), Central District, Rutland. Jerome S. Peterson (*Regional Health Director*), Western Regional Headquarters, with offices at Amherst and Pittsfield. *Section of Nursing* — Ann Thomson (*Chief*), Milton. 755 Boylston Street, Boston. *Section of Social Work* — (*vacancy*). 88 Broad Street, Boston. *Section of Nutrition* — Dorothea Nicoll (*Chief*), Arlington. 88 Broad Street, Boston. *Division of Maternal and Child Health Services* — M. Grace Hussey (*Director*), Quincy. 88 Broad Street, Boston. *Crippled Children Services* — Janice Rafuse (*Supervisor*), Milton. 88 Broad Street, Boston.

Bureau of Hospital Facilities. Division of Hospital Facilities — A. Daniel Rubenstein (*Director*), Newton. 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

Bureau of Institute of Laboratories. Geoffrey Edsall (Superintendent), Cambridge. 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain. *Division of Biologic Laboratories* — James A. McComb (*Director*), Norwood. 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain. *Division of Diagnostic Laboratories. Robert A. MacCready (Director)*, Dover. 281 South Street, Jamaica Plain.

Bureau of Tuberculosis and Institutions. Division of Sanatoria and Tuberculosis Control — William P. McHugh (*Director*), Danvers. Room 542, State House.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL SURVEYS AND CONSTRUCTION PLANNING.

[General Laws, Chapter 111, § 72B, inserted by Acts of 1960, 482.]

Ex officio members: Chairman, Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Mental Health; Commissioner of Public Welfare. *Appointed;* Harold L. Hutchins, Pittsfield, 1966; William A. Riley, Milton, 1966; Marshall B. Kreidberg, Newton, 1966; Nathaniel W. Faxon, Falmouth, 1967; A. Ernest Zangrilli, Somerville, 1967; Joseph

Osofsky, Newton, 1967; Augustine C. Dalton, Boston, 1968; Robert W. Buck, Newton, 1968; Felix L. Albano, Winthrop, 1968; (*vacancy*), 1968; Robert D. Goodoak, Reading, 1969; David Bird, Cambridge, 1969.

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 22.]

Commissioner of Public Safety, Richard R. Caples, Brighton (G. L. c. 30, s. 59), 1966. *Deputy Commissioner*, Clayton L. Havey, West Roxbury. *Legal Counsel and Instructor of Police*, S. P. *Captain of Detectives*, Timothy A. Murphy, Salem. *Head Administrative Assistants*: Joseph T. Conley, Lawrence; Raymond J. Lord, Lowell; Chester E. Wright, Middleborough. *Administrative Assistant D.P.S.*, John F. Dempsey, Hyannis. *Chief Administrative Clerk*, Andrew M. O'Brien, Medford. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner; S. P. *Captain of Detectives*, Daniel I. Murphy, Cambridge. *Lt. Col. and Executive Officer (Uniformed Branch)*, Thomas D. Murphy; *Major and Adjutant*, Robert D. Murgia. *Criminal Information Bureau*, S. P. *Lieutenant* James P. Herrick; *Identification Agen.*, John T. Prendergast, Brighton.

Division of Inspection, Chief of Inspections, Joseph E. Duffy, Lexington; *Administrative Assistant*, John T. Loynd, Waltham; *Supervising District Engineering Inspector*, Thomas Dickson, Dorchester; *Building Inspector and Supervisor of Plans*, Joseph Yantosca, Revere; Thomas J. Hughes, East Boston; *Supervising Elevator Inspector*, Royal J. McCarthy, Worcester. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Division of Fire Prevention, State Fire Marshal, Ralph L. Garrett, Newton, 1968. *Fire Prevention Engineer*, Anthony D. Mastronardi, Revere. S. P. *Captain of Detectives*, Gerald F. McCarthy, Cambridge. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Division of Subversive Activities, S. P. Captain of Detectives, Joseph E. Ahern of Jamaica Plain. Room 111A, State House, Boston.

Bureau of Identification, Supervising Identification Agent, Robert J. Roth, Watertown; *Identification Agent*, Edward L. Reardon, Allston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Board of Fire Prevention Regulations, The State Fire Marshal, Ex officio; (*vacancy*), 1966; Vincent P. Galvin, Cambridge, 1970; Robert M. Malloy, Lincoln, 1965; Samuel Gronich, Milton, 1966; (*vacancy*), 1966; V. Carlisle Smith, Dedham, 1968; Frederick J. Lawson, Milton, 1967; Joseph E. Lawler, Jr., Springfield, 1963; Francis V. Lehan (*Administrative Secretary*), Walpole. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Elevator Regulations, The Chief of Inspections, Ex officio; (2 vacancies); Adam D. Strachan, Westwood, 1965; Robert E. York, Winchester, 1966; William A. Kobs, Dedham, 1968; Marshall M. Sloane, Newton, 1968; William D. Welch, West Springfield, 1967; Francis V. Lehan (*Administrative Secretary*), Walpole. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Standards, The Chief of Inspections, Ex officio; George J. Brennan, Jr., Boston, 1966; George W. Waters, Springfield, 1967; Harry P. Hogan, Springfield, 1968; James R. Gilman, Framingham, 1970; Arthur Rosenstein, Brookline, 1969; John Lyons, Medford, 1971; Seymour Kaplan, Sharon, 1971; Francis V. Lehan (*Administrative Secretary*), Walpole. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Examiners, (Chap. 143, Section 71A), Brandon Powers, Cambridge, Chairman; Charles T. Beaupre, Jr., Marlboro, member; James F. Fagan, Wollaston, member. Francis V. Lehan (*Administrative Secretary*), Walpole. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Schoolhouse Structural Standerds (inoperative Nov. 13, 1967). (See G. L. Chap. 143, Sec. 15A) Ruth Morey, Lexington, 1967; Roger C. Fenn, Concord, 1967; Harry J. Korslund, Walpole, 1967; Honore Savaria, West Springfield, 1967; Herbert W. Eisenberg, Lexington, 1967; Edward J. Tedesco, Woburn, 1967; Francis S. Harvey, Worcester, 1967; (vacancy); *Ex officio members,* Simeon J. Domas, *Administrator, School Building Assistance Commission;* The Commissioner of Public Safety; The Chief of Inspections. Francis V. Lehan (*Administrative Secretary*), Walpole. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Teletypewriter Regulations, The Commissioner of Public Safety; Charles F. Hart, Lawrence, 1965; Hector J. Pelletier, Cohasset, 1965; Francis V. Lehan (*Administrative Secretary*), Walpole. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Elevator Appeals, Commissioner of Public Safety, Ex officio, Donald L. Cummings, Milton, 1965; Donald L. Jacobson, Newton Center, 1966; David F. Nagle (*Chairman*), Mattapan, 1968; William F. Fitzgerald, Quincy, 1969; James A. Broyer, West Roxbury, 1970; Raymond J. Lord (*Secretary*), Lowell. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Also see Boiler Rules, Board of; State Boxing Commission.

* PUBLIC UTILITIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 25.]

Commissioners, Joseph F. Cleary, Cambridge, 1971; David M. Brackman, Newton, 1972; Helen P. Ross, Melrose, 1966; Lucy M. Carra, Springfield, 1967; Andrew L. Benson, Melrose, 1968; Roy C. Papalia (*Chairman*), Watertown, 1969; Norman Mason, Taunton, 1970. *Secre-*

tary, Francis J. Hickey, Jr., Framingham. *Administrative Secretary*, Andrew J. Dell'Olio, Worcester. Room 167, State House.

Accounting Division, Harold Bertolucci (*Acting Chief Accountant*), Medford.

Engineering Division, Stanley W. Ellis (*Chief Engineer*), Lowell.

Railway and Bus Division, William H. Kirley (*Director*), Hopkinton.

Rate and Research Division, Paul M. Fitzsimmons (*Senior Rate Analyst*), Newton.

Telephone and Telegraph Division, John W. Coughlin (*Director*), Brockton. Room 178, State House.

Division of Investigation of Securities, Francis J. Daley (*Supervisor of Fraudulent Securities*). Ford Building, 15 Ashburton Place (3d floor), Boston.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Division, Wallace G. Kittredge (*Director*), Wellesley; (*vacancy*) (*Assistant Director*). 11 Ashburton Place, Boston.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 18.]

Commissioner of Public Welfare, Robert F. Ott, West Roxbury, 1966. *Deputy Commissioners*, James M. Brennan, Boston; Robert P. Curran, Boston.

Advisory Board, Charles I. Schottland, Newton, 1967; Joan F. Snow, Provincetown, 1967; Rt. Reverend Charles F. Dewey, Boston, 1968; Earle A. Tompkins, Easthampton, 1968; Anthony J. Venna, Quincy, 1968; Ruth Batson, Boston, 1966; Katherine R. Driscoll, Boston, 1966; Ella T. McCarthy, Marblehead, 1966; James A. Sullivan, Framingham, 1966; F. Frank Vorenberg, Cambridge, 1966; James V. Moriarty, Medford, 1967; Muriel F. Martin, Dorchester, 1967; Solomon Kaplan, Brookline, 1967; Harold P. Hackett, Templeton, 1968; Jacob Kline, Fall River, 1968.

Division of Public Assistance, Walter A. Kelly (*Director*), Milton. 600 Washington Street, Boston.

Division of Child Guardianship, John R. McGaughey (*Director*), Bridgewater. 600 Washington Street, Boston.

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 16.]

Public Works Commission, 100 Nashua Street, Boston. *Commissioner*, Francis W. Sargent, Dover, 1966. *Associate Commissioners*, Donald R. Dwight, South Hadley, 1965; Anthony C. Rosselli, Somerville, 1967; James D. Fitzgerald, Milton, 1968; John D. Warner,

Westfield, 1969. *Secretary to the Commission*, Edward F. Doyle, Medford. *Hearing Examiner*, Domenico J. Alfano, East Boston. *Chief Counsel*, Patrick F. McDonough, Dorchester. *Executive Assistant*, G. Leo Bessette.

Chief Engineer, Daniel S. Horgan, Worcester. *Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Construction*, Fred L. Tripp, Taunton. *Deputy Chief Engineer, Waterways*, John T. Hannon, Brockton. *Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Maintenance*, James F. Kelley, Quincy. *Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Engineering*, Charles E. Whitcomb, Somerville. *Director of Transportation Planning and Development*, George L. Wey, Winthrop. *Director of Right of Way*, John C. Powers, Sudbury. *Director of Public Relations*, Robert F. Hatem, Lowell.

District Highway Engineers:

- District No. 1, R. E. Elliot, Post Office Box 1151, Pittsfield.
- District No. 2, F. J. Hoey, North King Street, Northampton.
- District No. 3, F. W. Guerin, 403 Belmont Street, Worcester.
- District No. 4, C. F. Mistretta, 519 Appleton Street, Arlington.
- District No. 5, J. Berkover, 485 Maple Street, Post Office Box 74, Danvers.
- District No. 6, J. C. Cronin, 68 Main Street, Taunton.
- District No. 7, R. J. Kelleher, 151 Pierce Street, Middleboro.
- District No. 8, C. K. Brown, 400 D Street, Boston.

Division of Motorboats, Wilton Vaugh (Director), Scituate, 1967.

Outdoor Advertising Division, Outdoor Advertising Board, James T. Bleiler (Chairman), Medford, 1967; Joseph V. Bottari, Jr., Milton, 1969; *Ex officio*: Commissioner of Public Works. 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

PURGATORY CHASM STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[Acts 1919, Chapter 327.]

Edmund A. Nowak, Worcester, 1965; Lawrence Keeler, Northbridge, 1968; Margaret E. Dempsey, Millbury, 1969.

Superintendent, E. Wesley Marble, Sutton.

RADIO AND TELEVISION TECHNICIANS, BOARD OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 13, § 61.]

Alfred Krouse, Norwood, 1968; Michael J. Sannella, Arlington, 1968; James G. Telleo, Acushnet, 1966; Pasquale A. Paziale, Everett, 1966; Michael F. Malone, South Hadley, 1967; John C. Manoog, Jr., Worcester, 1967; Robert A. Federico, Framingham, 1967. Joseph Cassidy, Millis, *Administrator*. 11 Ashburton Place, Boston.

* REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESMEN, BOARD OF REGISTRATION
(DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 54-57.]

Allan L. Baiardi, West Springfield, 1965; Alton H. Worrall, Wareham, 1966; Benjamin Jacobson, Newton, 1967; Arthur J. Welch (*Chairman*), Dennisport, 1968; William C. Bearce, Brockton, 1968. *Executive Secretary*, John J. Egan, 18 Tremont Street, Boston.

RECODIFICATION COUNSEL.

[General Laws, Chapter 3, § 55A.]

Owen F. Brock, Boston, *Recodification Counsel*; Ralph V. Clampit, Boston, *Assistant Recodification Counsel*; Hugo S. Bagnulo, Medford, *Legal Assistant*; Mary E. Dwyer, Newton, *Secretary*. Room 242, State House.

RECORDS CONSERVATION BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 30, § 42.]

Ex officio Members: State Librarian, I. Albert Matkov (*Chairman*); Attorney General, Nelson Crowther, Assistant Attorney General, (*designee*); Commissioner of Administration, William Tibbets, (*designee*); Comptroller, John A. Ronan; Deputy Comptroller (*designee*); Supervisor of Public Records, James F. Kane; Archivist of the Commonwealth, Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr. (*Secretary*), Archives Building, State House.

REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES, DIVISION OF (PUBLIC WORKS,
DEPARTMENT OF).

[General Laws, Chapter 16, § 5.]

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Richard E. McLaughlin, Cambridge. *Deputy Registrar*, E. Theodore Gunaris. *Chief Accountant*, Robert C. Capasso, Norwood. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

RETIREMENT, STATE BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE
TREASURER).

[General Laws, Chapter 10, §§ 18-20.]

Robert Q. Crane (*Treasurer and Receiver-General*) (*Chairman*); J. Joseph Maloney, Jr., Winchester, 1966; William Marcello (elected by members of the Retirement System), Northborough, 1968. *Executive Secretary*, John J. Manning, Salem. Room 251, State House.

* RETIREMENT LAW COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 102-104; 1958, 623.]

Joseph D. Conway, Winchester, 1965; Anthony N. Tomasiello, Shrewsbury, 1966; Thomas F. Duffy, Lynn, 1967; Harold L. Miller, Newton, 1968; Patrick D. Sullivan (*Chairman*), Brockton, 1969.

Ex officio Members: — *Executive Secretary of the State Board of Retirement*; the *Executive Secretary of the Teachers' Retirement Board*.

SALEM AND BEVERLY WATER SUPPLY BOARD.

[Acts 1913, 700; 1914, 632; Special Acts, 1916, 183.]

William A. Calhoon (*Chairman*), Saugus, 1968; the City Engineer of the City of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly. *Clerk and Treasurer*, Arthur T. Brennan, City Hall, Salem.

SANITARIANS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 51-53.]

Robert C. Perriello (*Vice Chairman*), Amherst, 1965; Daniel G. Milano (*Secretary*), Boston, 1965; John F. Smith, Worcester, 1966; Charles J. Hamilton (*Chairman*), Boston, 1967; George A. Michael, Marshfield, 1967. Room 33, State House.

SERVICE CORPS COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 120-123.]

Reverend Joseph T. Alves, (*Chairman*), Boston, 1965; Edgar S. Driscoll, Brookline, 1965; (*vacancy*) 1966; Max R. Kargman, Belmont, 1966; Roy H. Stevens, Sterling, 1967; Thomas Coates, Cambridge, 1967; Lawrence H. Fuchs, Weston, 1967. *Director*, John C. Cort, Newton; *Associate Directors*, James H. Angevine, Hingham; Belden H. Daniels, Boston; Daniel Murrow, Newton; Matthew E. Sullivan, Boston; Maureen M. Mahar, Amherst; John J. Barone, Ludlow; (*vacancy*). 15 School Street, Boston.

SERVICE CORPS ADVISORY COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 122.]

Robert Randolph, Springfield, 1966; Josephine Milburn, Brookline, 1966; Campbell Murphy, Hingham, 1966; Merle L. Howes, Amherst, 1966; John C. Fonseca, Jr., Fall River, 1966; Louis Varrichione, Framingham, 1966; John E. Powers, Jr., Natick, 1966; Henry Sontag,

Boston, 1966; Edward Coughlin, Holyoke, 1966; Mona C. Hall, Boston, 1966. 15 School Street, Boston.

SOUTH ESSEX SEWERAGE BOARD.

[Acts, 1925, 339; 1935, 384.]

Chairman, Joseph C. Tomasello, Boston, 1967; *Ex officio Members*, the City Engineer of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of Peabody; the Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly. *Appointed by the Town Manager of Danvers*, Clifton R. Grinnell. *Treasurer and Clerk*, Louis F. O'Keefe, Salem.

**STATE BOXING COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

[General Laws, Chapter 22, § 12.]

Thomas Rawson, Arlington, 1965; Edward J. Urbec, Worcester, 1965; Herman Greenberg (*Chairman*), Springfield, 1966. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

STATE FORESTRY COMMITTEE.

[General Laws, Chapter 132.]

William R. Harrison (*representing industrial woodland owners*), Dalton, 1965; J. Harry Rich (*representing other woodland owners*), Townsend, 1966; John H. Cashman (*representing general public*), West Concord, 1967; Frank L. Blair (*representing farm woodlot owners*), Springfield, 1968. *Ex officio, Director, Division of Forests and Parks Department of Natural Resources*, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

STATE HOUSE PHYSICIAN (COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 6B.]

Solomon L. Skvirsky, Room 277, State House.

* STATE RACING COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 48.]

Grover T. O'Brien, Chicopee, 1966; Amos E. Wasgatt, Jr., Worcester, 1967; Paul F. Walsh (*Chairman*), New Bedford, 1968. *Secretary*, Lawrence J. Lane, Waltham. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

[General Laws, Chapter 252.]

Edward Wright (*Chairman*); Harold D. Rose, *of the Department of Public Health*; John J. McColgan, *of the Department of Agriculture*; Bertram I. Gerry (*Executive Secretary*), Wellesley. 41 Tremont Street, Boston.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

[Acts 1935, 474; 1939, 383.]

Appointed by the Governor, Angus Griffin (*Chairman*), Boston, 1969. *Appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court*, Henry M. Leen, Boston, 1969. *Sheriff of Suffolk County*, Frederick R. Sullivan. Room 318, Court House, Boston.

THAMES RIVER VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION.

[Acts 1957, 616.]

Samuel T. Sheard, Sturbridge, 1966.

Appointed by the Governor, *Ex officio* Members: — *Director*, *Division of Waterways*. *Department of Public Works*; *Chairman*, *Water Resources Commission*.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSIONERS ON.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 26-28.]

Edward L. Schwartz, Newton, 1969; Robert Braucher, Belmont, 1969; Walter D. Malcolm, Hingham, 1969. 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Headquarters, *Department of Massachusetts*. Room 158, State House.

VETERANS' SERVICES, COMMISSIONER OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 22-25.]

Commissioner, Charles N. Collatos, Lynnfield, 1967. *Deputy*, Joseph P. Mayo, Hingham, 1965; *Second Deputy*, Raymond C. O'Brien, Stoneham, 1968. *Supervisor of Benefits*, Susan McCusker, Cambridge, 1967. Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, *Department of Massachusetts*, Room 71, State House.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 26-28.]

E. Deane Freitas, Dartmouth, 1966; Howard A. Smith, Lexington, 1967; Alvin Kaplan (*Chairman*), Arlington, 1968; Matthew K. Carr, Hingham, 1969; Winthrop E. Brielman, Pittsfield, 1970. Room 33, State House.

Approving Authority for Colleges or Universities in Veterinary Medicine, Thomas J. O'Brien (*Secretary*), Natick; Edward M. Dwyer (*Director of Division of Livestock Disease Control*), Boston.

WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[Acts 1899, Chapter 378.]

Frank W. Liberatore, Fitchburg, 1965; Charles B. Campbell, Worcester, 1968; Charles I. Breau, Leominster, 1969. *Superintendent*, Earle R. Vickery, Jr., Princeton.

WALDEN POND STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

[Acts 1922, 499.]

The County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex. *Chairman*, John F. Dever, Jr., Court House, Cambridge.

WAR RECORDS, COMMISSIONER ON.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 16.]

The Adjutant General. Room 184, State House.

WEATHER AMENDMENT BOARD.

[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 72.]

Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Health and Commissioner of Natural Resources.

WOODS HOLE, MARTHA'S VINEYARD AND NANTUCKET STEAMSHIP AUTHORITY.

[Acts 1960, 701.]

Capt. Isaac C. Norton, Edgartown (*Chairman*) (*appointed by the Commissioner of Dukes County*); James H. Smith, Falmouth (*Vice Chairman*) (*appointed by the Selectmen of the town of Falmouth*); Alexander M. Craig, Nantucket (*Secretary*) (*appointed by the Selectmen of the town of Nantucket*); Frank B. Look, (*Treasurer*). P. O. Box 284, Woods Hole.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

[General Laws, Chapter 74, §§ 25-27.]

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT DIGHTON.

Marinus VanderPol, Fairhaven, 1969; Harold A. Goff, Rehoboth, 1966; Clinton W. Lush, Seekonk, 1967; Clive H. Olson, Taunton, 1968; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, John B. Farrar.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT DANVERS (HATHORNE P.O.).

George J. O'Shea, Lynn, 1966; Donald R. Driscoll, Haverhill, 1967; Thomas J. Zak, Salem, 1968; William A. Welch, Jr., Peabody, 1969; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, James F. Gallant.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT WALPOLE.

Russell T. Bates, Quincy, 1969; Charles W. Kemp, Walpole, 1969; Isadore L. Kovey, Stoughton, 1966; John F. Murphy, Braintree, 1967; Edward J. Delaney, Walpole, 1967; Richard J. Koch, Quincy, 1968; James J. Collins, Milton, 1969. *Director*, Foster H. Weiss.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPER-
VISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF
CORRECTION.

[General Laws, Chapter 27.]

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the Superintendent in each place.]

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
WALPOLE.

(SOUTH WALPOLE P.O.).

Superintendent, Palmer C. Scafati. *Deputy Superintendent (vacancy)*.MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
CONCORD.

(WEST CONCORD P.O.).

Superintendent, Edward S. Grennan. *Deputy Superintendent*, Samuel L. Freeman.MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
FRAMINGHAM.*Superintendent*, Mrs. Betty Cole Smith. *Deputy Superintendent*, Pauline J. Orsi.MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
BRIDGEWATER.

(SOUTH BRIDGEWATER P.O.).

Superintendent, Charles W. Gaughan. *Deputy Superintendent*, Michael Sullivan.MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
NORFOLK.*Superintendent*, Jeremiah J. Dacey. *Deputy Superintendent*, Philip J. Picard. *Director of Prison Camps*, James L. O Shea.MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
PLYMOUTH.

(BOX 207, SOUTH CARVER P.O.).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, Henry E. Dahl.MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
MONROE.

(R.F.D. 52, READSBORO, VERMONT P.O.).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, John A. Keizer.MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
WARWICK.

(R.F.D. 2, ORANGE P.O.).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, Melvin H. Dinsmore.

INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUT AUTONOMOUS.

TRUSTEES OF STATE COLLEGES.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 20A.]

Stuart Macmillan (*Chairman*), Hingham, 1973; William E. Park, (*Vice Chairman*), Brookline, 1965; Joseph A. Salerno, Concord, 1966; Leo C. Donahue, Somerville, 1967; Philip J. Driscoll, Dedham, 1968; Thomas D. O'Connor, Hingham, 1969; James R. Killian, Jr., Cambridge, 1970; Abram L. Sachar, Newton, 1971; Alexander Brin, Boston, 1972.

Ex officio members: Owen B. Kiernan, Commissioner of Education. William F. Looney, *President*, State College at Boston; *Elected by the Presidents of the State Colleges and Massachusetts College of Art.*

DIVISION OF STATE COLLEGES.

At Boston — Opened as Boston Normal School, 1852; name changed to Boston Teachers' College, 1924; transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1952. *President* — William F. Looney.

At Framingham — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. *President*, D. Justin McCarthy.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841; reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. *President*, Leonard J. Savignano.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. *President*, Adrian Rondileau.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. *President*, Frederick A. Meier.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. *President*, Eugene A. Sullivan.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1895. *President*, James J. Hammond.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. *President*, Eugene L. Freel.

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. *President*, Daniel H. O'Leary. Massachusetts College of Art, *President* Robert L. Bertolli.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873. Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

At Buzzards Bay — Founded 1891 as Massachusetts Nautical School — Name changed to Massachusetts Maritime Academy, 1942. Transferred to Trustees of State Colleges, 1964. *President*, Arthur S. Limouze; John Gillespie (*Director*); Francis X. Guindon, (*Assistant Director*). 50 Franklin Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 703, 1963.]

Richard J. Phelps (*Chairman*), Hingham, 1972; Stuart Macmillan, Hingham (*Secretary-Treasurer*), 1968; William H. Hebert, Boston, 1965; Giles B. Powell, Danvers, 1966; Thomas D. O'Connor, Hingham, 1967; (*vacancy*), 1969; Francis X. Moran, Somerville, 1970; Lewis A. Kyrios, Southbridge, 1971; James T. Thomas, Taurton, 1973.

LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF MASSACHUSETTS, TRUSTEES OF THE.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 24.]

President — Martin J. Lydon.

Trustees — The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education.

Samuel Piranski (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1966; John J. Delmore (*Vice Chairman*), Lowell, 1967; Irene K. Mitchell, Dracut, 1965; Francis P. Madden, Winthrop, 1965; Thomas T. Clark, Andover, 1965; Harold W. Leitch, Andover, 1965; Timothy F. Meehan, Lowell, 1965; Israel Cohen, Newton, 1966; Alvan R. Benjamin, Boston, 1966; James T. Curtis, Lowell, 1966; Sigmund A. Wesolowski, Shirley, 1966; Joseph P. Donahue, Jr., Lowell, 1967; Anne D. Minahan, Lawrence, 1967; Joseph A. DeMambro, Chestnut Hill, 1967; Lawrence R. Laughlin, Chelmsford, 1967.

LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 557, Acts of 1961.]

Roland E. Derby, Sr. (*Vice Chairman*), Tyngsborough, 1965; Timothy F. Meehan, Lowell, 1966; Harold W. Leitch, Andover, 1967; John P. Ploubides, Lowell, 1968; Dr. Walter J. Hamburger, Dover, 1969; Ralph K. Hubbard, Webster, 1970; Edward B. Bell, Chelmsford, 1971; Homer W. Pourgeois (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1972; Samuel Piranski, Brookline, 1973.

SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF.

[NORTH DARTMOUTH.]

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 21A, inserted by Chapter 543, 1960.]

Consolidation of Bradford Durfee College of Technology, Fall River and New Bedford Technical Institute, July 1, 1964.

Trustees — Owen B. Kiernan (*ex officio*), Commissioner of Education; Joseph M. Souza (*Chairman*), New Bedford, 1966; Joseph Dawson, Jr., Dartmouth, 1965; James Pilkington (*Treasurer*), Westport, 1967; Albert G. Hamel (*Secretary*), New Bedford, 1965; George E. Carignan, New Bedford, 1965; William F. Carney, North Dartmouth, 1965; Paul O. La Belle, Jr., North Dartmouth, 1965; Arthur E. Fitzgerald, Lexington, 1966; William F. Long, Jr., Fall River, 1966; Robert J. Nagle, Fall River, 1966; Lydia B. Nunes, New Bedford, 1966; Ralph A. Roberts, Fall River, 1967; Robert W. Nelson, Attleboro, 1967; Sherwood J. Tarlow, Newton, 1967; Philip J. Assiran, Taunton, 1967.

President — Joseph L. Driscoll.

SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Acts of 1964, Chapter 703.]

Honorable Roland G. Desmaris, Fall River, 1965; David D. Talbot (*Secretary*), Fall River, 1966; Joseph M. Souza, New Bedford, 1967; Lydia B. Nunes, New Bedford, 1968; Ralph A. Roberts, Fall River (*Chairman*), 1969; Sarah C. Nagle, Plymouth, 1970; Ralph D. Lider, New Bedford, 1971; Edward K. Dabrowski, New Bedford, 1972; Honorable Benjamin A. Friedman, Taunton, 1973.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[AT AMHERST, FOUNDED 1863.]

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 20.]

President — John W. Lederle.

Trustees — Dennis M. Crowley, Boston, 1966; Martin Sweig, Winthrop, 1966; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield, 1967; George L. Pumphret, Boston, 1967; Harry Dunlap Brown, North Chatham, 1968; John W. Haigis, Jr., Greenfield, 1968; Most Reverend Christopher J. Weldon, Springfield, 1969; Fred C. Emerson, Agawam, 1969; Edmund J. Croce, Worcester, 1969; Hugh Thompson, Milton, 1969; Calvin H. Plimpton, Amherst, 1969; Joseph P. Healey, Arlington, 1970; Robert

D. Gordon, Lincoln, 1971; Louis M. Lyons, Cambridge, 1971; John J. Maginnis, Worcester, 1972; Carolyn C. Rowland, Wianno, 1972. *Ex officii members* — His Excellency, the Governor; the Commissioner of Education; the Commissioner of Agriculture; the Commissioner of Public Health; the Commissioner of Mental Health, the President of the University.

Officers of the Trustees.

President — His Excellency the Governor.

Chairman — Frank L. Boyden.

Secretary — Robert J. McCartney, Amherst.

Treasurer — Kenneth W. Johnson, Amherst.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING
AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 773, Acts of 1960.]

Edward M. Podolak, Hadley, 1965; Judge George M. Beauregard (*Vice Chairman*), Holyoke, 1966; George L. Pumphret (*Chairman*), Boston, 1967; Victoria Schuck, South Hadley, 1968; Bernard Solomon (*Secretary-Treasurer*), Boston, 1969; William M. Cashin, Boston, 1970; Edward F. Williams, Newton, 1971; Evan V. Johnston, Easthampton, 1972; Hugh Thompson, Milton, 1973. *Assistant Secretary-Treasurer*, Morris Goldings.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF REGIONAL COMMUNITY
COLLEGES.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 27.]

Kermit C. Morrissey (*Chairman*), Norwood, 1970; George D. Blackwood, Arlington, 1965; Daniel England, Jr., Pittsfield, 1965; Very Reverend Raymond J. Swords, Worcester, 1966; Margaret P. Bainbridge, Watertown, 1967; William J. Dean, Holyoke, 1968; (*vacancy*), 1968; Theodore Chase, Dover, 1969; John Powers Mallan, Northampton, 1969; Roger L. Putnam, Sr., Petersham, 1970; Henry E. Foley, Jamaica Plain, 1970.

Ex officii members: Commissioner of Education, Owen B. Kiernan; *President of the University of Massachusetts*, John W. Lederle; *President of the Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute*, Joseph L. Driscoll; *President of the State College at Fitchburg*, James J. Hammond, William G. Dwyer, *President*, Room 74, State House, Boston.

ADVISORY BOARDS FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 27, inserted 1958, 605; 1960, 403.]

Massachusetts Bay Community College at Boston: William J. Carey, Boston, 1966; Margaret Hopkins Bauer, Boston, 1966; Margaret Saltonstall, Boston, 1967; Wilma Kerby-Miller, Cambridge, 1967; Margaret C. Scott, Boston, 1968; Frank Lambiase, Melrose, 1968; Francis Lavigne, Brockton, 1969; Michael Kolligian, Medford, 1969; Sidney J. Greenleaf, Newton, 1970; David Thibault, Boston, 1970. *President*, John F. McKenzie.

Cape Cod Community College at Hyannis: Marion N. Odence, Cotuit, 1966; A. W. Mandelstam, Hyannis, 1966; Harvey G. Clauson, Falmouth, 1967; Howard H. Broadbent, Barnstable, 1967; Paul M. Fye, Woods Hole, 1968; Francis W. Sargent, Orleans, 1968; Robert E. O'Neil, Hyannis, 1969; Katharine Bacon, Falmouth, 1969; Henry L. Murphy, Hyannis, 1970; Edmund J. Sullivan, Taunton, 1970. *President*, E. Carlton Nickerson.

Holyoke Community College: Emma Anderson, Springfield, 1965; Edwin G. Podolak, Hadley, 1966; William G. Vassar, Springfield, 1966; Marlene Greenberg, Springfield, 1967; James J. Fleming, West Springfield, 1967; Albert Settle, Longmeadow, 1968; Solomon Baidack, Springfield, 1968; George F. Murray, Holyoke, 1969; Lillian Grimaldi, Springfield, 1969; Mary Phillips, Springfield, 1970. *President*, George E. Frost.

Greenfield Community College: Pauline W. Goodell, East Colrain, 1965; Grace L. Mayers, Greenfield, 1965; Albert E. Lumley, Amherst, 1966; Morton A. Slavin, Erving, 1966; John Bednarski, Greenfield, 1967; Raymond Kinmouth, Northfield, 1967; Frederick A. Dunn, Greenfield, 1968; Douglas E. O'Neil, Greenfield, 1968; Philip S. DiBenedetto, Charlemont, 1969; Allan W. Roberts, Springfield, 1969. *Acting President*, Lewis O. Turner.

Northern Essex Community College at Haverhill: Samuel R. Kniznick, Haverhill, 1966; James J. St. Germain, Andover, 1966; J. H. Merchant Cross, Haverhill, 1967; Joseph A. Torrisi, Methuen, 1968; Dorothy M. Bell, Haverhill, 1968; (*vacancy*), 1968; William J. Maguire, Haverhill, 1969; Catherine Mulhare, Lawrence, 1969; Angelo Zappala, Lawrence, 1970; Anthony Athanas, Swampscott, 1970. *President*, Harold Bentley.

Berkshire Community College at Pittsfield: Robert L. Gibson, Pittsfield, 1965; James McGregor Burns, Williamstown, 1966; Lawrence K. Miller, Pittsfield, 1967; Donald G. Butler, Pittsfield, 1967; Millicent McIntosh, Tyringham, 1968; Martin Karson, Sheffield, 1968; George V. DiPalazzo, Pittsfield, 1968; Norman Rockwell, Stockbridge, 1969; Robert V. Hamilton, North Adams, 1969; Rosemary LaPointe, Pittsfield, 1969. *President*, Thomas E. O'Connell.

Quinsigamond Community College at Worcester: Richard Withstandley, Worcester, 1966; John J. O'Shaughnessy, Southbridge, 1966; Ruth B. Simonatis, Princeton, 1967; Andrew B. Holmstrom, Worcester, 1967; Helen Bloom, Worcester, 1968; Corinne V. Hayden, Worcester, 1968; (*vacancy*), 1969; Stanley J. Joblonski, Worcester, 1969; David I. Davoren, Milford, 1970; E. Howard Donahue, Worcester, 1970. *President*, Paul G. Preus.

Mount Wachusett Community College at Gardner: Charles M. Kelley, Petersham, 1966; Alphonsine Carluccio, Leominster, 1966; James B. Lavin, Worcester, 1967; Florence D. Conlon, Leominster, 1967; Henry C. Donnelly, Worcester, 1968; Raymond LaFontaine, Gardner, 1968; Frank K. Hiron, Gardner, 1968; Anthony D. Scerra, Templeton, 1968; Aaron Krock, Worcester, 1970; Joseph A. Harasimowicz, Gardner, 1970. *President*, Arthur F. Haley.

North Shore Community College at Beverly: Daniel Donovan, Middleton, 1966; Patrick J. Casey, Gloucester, 1966; George Chansky, Beverly, 1967; C. Henry Glosky, Beverly, 1967; Louis J. Barrier, Manchester, 1968; Eben G. Weed, Marblehead, 1968; W. Barry MacDonald, Danvers, 1969; Cornelius J. Murray, Beverly, 1969; John W. Ward, Salem, 1970; Richard B. O'Keefe, Salem, 1970. *President*, Harold E. Shively.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH.

[The board of trustees for each of the following institutions, except the Walter E. Fernald State School, shall consist of seven members; and at least two of such members shall be women. The board of trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School shall consist of six members on the part of the Commonwealth (General Laws, Chapter 19, §§ 5 and 6).]

BELCHERTOWN STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Samuel S. Rodman, Jr., Granby, 1966; Thomas S. Sexton, Springfield, 1967; Barbara M. Putnam, Wilbraham, 1968; Frank Anzalotti, Longmeadow, 1969; Louise W. Giles, Longmeadow, 1970; Phyllis M. Mason, Feeding Hills, 1971; Muriel R. Klein, West Springfield, 1972.

Superintendent — Lawrence Bowser, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER (BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL).

Trustees — Winslow Sears, Boston, 1966; Catherine P. Lally, Swampscott, 1967; Harry Halperin, Boston, 1968; Irene K. Thresher, Newton, 1969; Anne B. Saval, Boston, 1970; Claire Mason, Dorchester, 1971; Morris A. Cohen, Belmont, 1972.

Superintendent — Jack R. Ewalt, M.D.

BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Elaine Dobrowski, Boston, 1966; Elihu I. Lewis, Newton, 1967; Wilfred Scott, Boston, 1968; Harry Schlesinger, Boston, 1969; Sarah Frances Gordon, Boston, 1970; Peter DiNatale, Milton, 1971; Marion W. Hoag, Boston, 1972.

Superintendent — Milton Greenblatt, M.D.

CUSHING HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Mario R. Carbone, Framingham, 1966; Charles C. O'Donnell, Lynn, 1967; William E. Blizzard, Framingham, 1968; Dr. David R. Corey, Cohituate, 1969; Miriam A. McCourt, Spencer, 1970; John M. Kahn, Framingham, 1971; Anna Shulman, Framingham, 1972.

Superintendent — J. Sanbourne Bockoven, M.D.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Robert V. O'Sullivan, Methuen, 1966; Pasquale Grillo, Lawrence, 1967; Dorothy Stevens, North Andover, 1968; Roy K. Patch, Beverly, 1969; Edward J. Ray, Jr., Lynn, 1970; Elizabeth W. McNulty, Danvers, 1971; James W. O'Donnell, Winchester, 1972.

Superintendent — Peter B. Hagopian, M.D.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL.

AT WALTHAM.

Trustees — Joseph J. Bradley, Belmont, 1965; Dorothea A. Holland, Belmont, 1966; John I. Ahern, Newton, 1967; L. Sheldon Crockett, Wenham, 1968; Margaret M. Breen, Cambridge, 1969; Patricia K. O'Connor, Milton, 1970.

Superintendent — Malcolm J. Farrell, M.D.

Trustees elected by Corporation — David Crockett, Boston; John E. Rogerson, Boston; Robert Ware, Fitchburg; Paul R. Withington, Milton; Henry B. Mayo, Jr., Lynn; Mary W. Barnes, Cambridge.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Helen J. Fay, Westwood, 1966; Robert M. Kearney, Franklin, 1967; Ethel Wing Dodd, Wrentham, 1968; Eugene F. Costa, Attleboro, 1969; Vincent M. Igo, Foxborough, 1970; Linwood L. Chaffin, West Mansfield, 1971; William F. Maguire, Randolph, 1972.

Superintendent — John T. Shea, M.D.

GARDNER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Nathan Parnes, Gardner, 1966; Ralph W. Kelley, Gardner, 1967; Magnus A. Carlberg, Gardner, 1968; Albert A. Gammal, Jr., Worcester, 1969; Charles L. Trahan, Southbridge, 1970; Beverly Lynch, Lunenburg, 1971; Ida-Mae Bourne, Sterling, 1972.

Superintendent — Warren P. Cordes, M.D.

GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Frank J. Ludy, Jr., North Grafton, 1966; William Fields, Grafton, 1967; Irene M. Pusateri, Worcester, 1968; Edith F. Johnson, Grafton, 1969; Harry E. Hicks, Jr., Auburn, 1970; Nellie V. Gardner, Worcester, 1971; Alexander LeBeaux, Shrewsbury, 1972.

Superintendent — Wm. Charles Inman, M.D.

MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Charles Burrows, Norfolk, 1966; Margaret M. Blizard, Norwood, 1967; Nathaniel Thayer Clark, Dover, 1968; Andrew B.

Goodspeed, Boston, 1969; Margaret M. Vasaturo, Medfield, 1970; Mildred W. Wells, Weston, 1971; Curtis Prout, Dover, 1972.

Superintendent — Theodore F. Lindberg, M.D.

METROPOLITAN STATE HOSPITAL.

AT WALTHAM.

Trustees — Susan Murdock Tully, Stoneham, 1966; John S. Rando, Waltham, 1967; Harry Bronstein, Brookline, 1968; J. Thomas Baldwin, Quincy, 1969; Marie S. Andrews, Watertown, 1970; Gertrude W. Scheft, Newton, 1971; Solomon L. Skvirsky, Brookline, 1972.

Superintendent — (vacancy).

MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

AT PALMER.

Trustees — Samuel Goldstein, Weston, 1966; Thomas J. Legere, Sr., Arlington, 1967; Americo A. Calderigi, Springfield, 1968; Beatrice V. M. Buckley, Ware, 1969; Michael J. Cavanaugh, Palmer, 1970; Margaret E. Dale, Wilbraham, 1971; James F. McConchie, Monson, 1972.

Superintendent — Roger G. Osterheld, M.D.

NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Henry G. Clarke, Florence, 1966; Une V. Barsalow, Holyoke, 1967; Victoria F. Krausher, Northampton, 1968; Roger K. Slawson, Northampton, 1969; Edward T. Hassett, Chicopee, 1970; John J. Whalen, Florence, 1971; Wilfred D. Spencer, Northampton, 1972.

Superintendent — Harry Goodman, M.D.

PAUL A. DEVER STATE SCHOOL.

AT TAUNTON.

Trustees — John E. Fenton, Lawrence, 1966; Francis J. Sullivan, Taunton, 1967; Abraham Naterman, Newton, 1968; Nicholas Spadea, Brockton, 1969; Thomas P. Fallon, Watertown, 1970; Helen L. Buckley, Abington, 1971; Mae Brooks, North Easton, 1972.

Superintendent — John Lewis Smalldon, M.D.

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Amy M. Robinson, Taunton, 1966; Alice T. Knowles, Dartmouth, 1967; Dorothy G. Williams, Taunton, 1968; Kenneth

Dorn, Brockton, 1969; William Benevides, Dighton, 1970; Robert J. Phillips, Taunton, 1971; Edward C. Ducy, Jr., Swansea, 1972.

Superintendent — W. Everett Glass, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — John T. Sheehan, Westborough, 1966; Mary E. Murray, Milford, 1967; Norman F. Weller, Marlborough, 1968; Ellwood N. Hennessy, Westborough, 1969; Grace M. Pendergast, Berlin, 1970; Mary Burke Cronan, Framingham, 1971; Anna Weinstock Schneider, Westborough, 1972.

Superintendent — Morris L. Sharp, M.D.

WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Katherine E. O'Connell, Worcester, 1966; Arthur A. Porcaro, Sr., Worcester, 1967; Margaret Ford, Worcester, 1968; Carl G. Nordgren, Worcester, 1969; Alfred J. Cotton, Worcester, 1970; Hampton Arakelian, Sutton, 1971; Lyman S. Salmonsens, Worcester, 1972.

Superintendent — Bardwell H. Flower, M.D.

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — John J. Clancy, Bellingham, 1966; Grace E. Supple, Wrentham, 1967; Inez Pini, North Attleborough, 1968; Corodan S. Fuller, Foxborough, 1969; John F. Sheehan, Wrentham, 1970; Margaret E. Delaney, Newton, 1971; Ruth A. Holman, Walpole, 1972.

Superintendent — Edward Meshorer, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPER-
VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH.

[General Laws, Chapter 111.]

RUTLAND HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — Gabriel Nadeau, M.D.

LAKEVILLE HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — George L. Parker, M.D.

LEMUEL SHATTUCK HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — Harry T. Phillips, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

AT CANTON.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — Paul L. Norton (*Chairman*), Lincoln, 1966; A. Walter Ciani, M.D., Quincy, 1967; Edward T. Clark, Randolph, 1968; Maurice I. Cowin, M.D., Marblehead, 1969; Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop, 1970.

Superintendent — John J. Carroll, M.D.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — Roland R. Cartier, M.D.

PONDVILLE HOSPITAL (FOR CANCER PATIENTS).

Superintendent — Claire W. Twinam, M.D.

TEWKSBURY HOSPITAL.

[General Laws, Chapter 122.]

Trustees — Miss Anna M. Visconti, Wilmington, 1965; Ernest C. Sullivan (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1965; David G. McKenna, Billerica, 1965; Lillian Critchett, Lowell, 1966; Joseph M. Curley, Wakefield, 1967; George A. McDermott, Tewksbury, 1967; Walter J. Riley, Lowell, 1967.

Superintendent — Thomas J. Saunders.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

BRISTOL COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

AT ATTLEBORO. [General Laws, Chapter 111, § 87A.]

Trustees — James S. Murray, Raynham, 1966; Rev. Francis McKeon, Taunton, 1967; Clarence D. Roberts, Attleboro, 1968.

Superintendent and Secretary — Garnet Smith, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

AT BOSTON. [Acts 1864, Chapter 46.]

Trustees — Robert P. Barry, Somerville, 1966; Sidney R. Rabb, Boston, 1966; Francis O. Schmitt, Weston, 1966; Edward L. Bigelow, Newton, 1966.

General Director — John H. Knowles, M.D.

PERKINS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

AT WATERTOWN. [Acts 1864, Chapter 96.]

Trustees — Roland M. Achin, Lowell, 1966; Jack H. Kolligian, Winchester, 1966; Henry F. Allen, Boston, 1966; Clarence B. Sheinutt, Hamilton, 1966.

Director — Edward J. Waterhouse.

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

AT BOSTON. [Acts 1873, Chapter 134.]

Managers — Robert Bacon, Falmouth, 1965; Robert Waldman, Newton, 1965.

Director — Francis S. Hill.

* SOLDIERS' HOME IN HOLYOKE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT HOLYOKE. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 70, 71.]

Trustees — Walter F. Stachowicz, Springfield, 1965; Peter E. Pappas (*Chairman*), Palmer, 1966; Owen W. Dunphy, South Hadley, 1967; Robert H. Bourasso, Holyoke, 1968; H. Perry Chandler, Westfield, 1969; William F. Casey, Greenfield, 1970; Elizabeth J. O'Leary, Springfield, 1971.

Superintendent — John P. Harrington, Springfield.

* SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AT CHELSEA. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 40, 41.]

Trustees — J. Leo Sullivan, Peabody, 1966; Leonard Florence, Chelsea, 1967; Gustave W. Everberg, Woburn, 1968; Nicholas Scaramelia, Boston, 1969; Frederick J. Sullivan, Chelsea, 1970; Salvatore C. Parrotta, Chelsea, 1971; Rt. Rev. Edward J. Carney, Lawrence, 1972.

Commandant — John M. Quigley, Chelsea.

MASSACHUSETTS MEMORIAL HOSPITALS.

AT BOSTON. [Acts, 1890, Chapter 358.]

Trustees — Charles E. Dockser, Newton, 1965; Louis Mastrangelo, Watertown, 1965; A. Raymond Tye, Newton, 1966; John T. Padden, Boston, 1967; Herbert A. Abrahamson, Newton, 1967.

Administrator — Philip D. Bonnet, M.D.

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL.

AT BOSTON. [Acts 1909, Chapter 370.]

Trustees — Dr. Jolane Solomon, Boston, 1966; Paul Parks, Boston, 1969.

Director — F. Lloyd Mussells, M.D.

LIST OF THE
Executive and Legislative
Departments

OF THE
GOVERNMENT

OF
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1965-1966

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN A. VOLPE (*R*)
of Winchester.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

HIS HONOR ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON (*R*)
of Brookline.

Council.

District THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

- I. — NICHOLAS W. MITCHELL (*D*) of Fall River
 - II. — MARGARET M. HECKLER (*R*) of Wellesley.
 - III. — GEORGE F. CRONIN, JR. (*D*) of Boston.
 - IV. — PATRICK J. McDONOUGH (*D*) of Boston.
 - V. — THOMAS J. LANE (*D*) of Lawrence.
 - VI. — JOSEPH R. CRIMMINS (*D*) of Somerville.
 - VII. — WALTER F. KELLY (*D*) of Worcester.
 - VIII. — RAYMOND F. SULLIVAN (*D*) of Springfield.
-

Chief Secretary to the Governor.

ANTHONY P. DEFALCO of Needham.

Legislative Secretaries to Governor.

WILLIAM E. HAYS of Waltham.
WALLACE B. CRAWFORD of Pittsfield.
RAYMOND TRUDEL of Montague.

Executive Secretary to Council.

Vacant.

Committees of the Council.

Pardons and Prisons. — Lieutenant-Governor Elliot L. Richardson (*Chairman*), Patrick J. McDonough, Joseph Ray Crimmins, George F. Cronin, Jr., Walter F. Kelly, Nicholas W. Mitchell.

Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — Lieutenant-Governor Elliot L. Richardson (*Chairman*), Raymond F. Sullivan, Nicholas W. Mitchell, Margaret M. Heckler, George F. Cronin, Jr., Thomas J. Lane.

Nominations. — Lieutenant-Governor Elliot L. Richardson (*Chairman*), Patrick J. McDonough, Margaret M. Heckler, Joseph Ray Crimmins, Raymond F. Sullivan, Walter F. Kelly, Thomas J. Lane.

Military Establishment.

His Excellency JOHN A. VOLPE, *Commander-in-Chief*.

Major Gen. JOSEPH M. AMBROSE, *The Adjutant General*,
Danvers.

Brig. Gen. TIMOTHY J. REGAN, JR., *Chief of Aides-de-Camp of the
Commander-in-Chief*, Jamaica Plain.

MILITARY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose, <i>The Adjutant General</i>	Danvers
Brig. Gen. Joseph L. Madigan, <i>Executive Officer</i>	Arlington
Brig. Gen. Walter J. Gleason, <i>Asst. Adjutant General</i>	West Roxbury
Col. Daniel J. Murphy, Jr., <i>Asst. Adjutant General</i>	Natick
Col. Howard V. Elliott, <i>Asst. Adjutant General</i>	Arlington
Col. Peter Burnett, <i>Asst. Adjutant General for Air</i>	Natick
State Engineer Officer:	
Lt. Col. Francis G. Kelley, <i>Mass ANG</i>	Wollaston
State Judge Advocate:	
Col. Frederick W. Roche, <i>Mass ARNG Ret</i>	Belmont
State Ordnance Officer:	
Lt. Col. Arthur J. O'Leary, <i>Mass ARNG</i>	Framingham
State Quartermaster:	
Col. Ralph T. Noonan, <i>Mass ARNG</i>	Framingham

State Surgeon:

Col. Alfred L. Frechette, *Mass ARNG* . . . Brookline

U. S. Property and Fiscal Officer:

Col. John F. Kane, *Mass ARNG* . . . Natick

Massachusetts Military Academy:

*Commandant:*Maj. Gen. Vincent P. Coyne, *Mass ARNG Ret* Jamaica Plain*Assistant Commandant:*Col. Howard V. Elliott, *Mass ARNG* . . . Arlington*Academic Board:*Maj. Gen. Richard J. Quigley, *HHC 26 Inf Div* WollastonMaj. Gen. Vincent P. Coyne, *Mass ARNG Ret* Jamaica PlainBrig. Gen. William R. Porter, *HHC 26 Inf Div* WestboroCol. Peter Burnett, *Hq Mass ANG* . . . NatickCol. Richard C. Carrera, *Hq 102 Arty Gp* . . . New BedfordCol. William W. Molla, *HHC 26 Inf Div Spt
Comd* . . . West NewtonCol. Kenneth A. Ward, *USA, Senior Army
Advisor* . . . MelroseLt. Col. Anthony DiLorenzo, *1 Bn 101 Inf* . . . WeymouthLt. Col. Paul P. Foran, *1 Bn 181 Inf* . . . WorcesterLt. Col. William P. Hurley, *1 Bn 104 Inf* . . . FlorenceLt. Col. Daniel J. Manning, Jr., *109 Sig Bn* . . . NorthamptonLt. Col. Henry B. Mauti, *2 Bn 102 Arty* . . . Chelmsford

Military Service Commission:

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose, *The Adjutant
General* . . . Danvers*Army National Guard:*Brig. Gen. Timothy J. Regan, Jr., *HHD Mass
ARNG* . . . Jamaica PlainBrig. Gen. Raymond A. Wilkinson, *HHC 26
Inf Div* . . . MarbleheadCol. Richard C. Carrera, *Hq 102 Arty Gp* . . . New Bedford*Air National Guard.*Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Gentile, *Hq Mass ANG* MedfordBrig. Gen. John J. Stefanik, *102 Tac Ftr Wing* ChicopeeBrig. Gen. Charles W. Sweeney, *Hq Mass ANG* Milton

COMMANDERS, MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD, ARMY AND AIR.

HHD Mass ARNG: Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Ambrose	Danvers
26th Inf. Div: Maj. Gen. Richard J. Quigley	Wollaston
102d Arty Gp: Col. Richard C. Carrera	New Bedford
109th Sig Bn: Lt. Col. Daniel J. Manning, Jr.	Northampton
181st Engr Bn: Lt. Col. Russell W. Vinton	Shrewsbury
241st Engr Bn: Lt. Col. John J. Hagenbuch	Watertown
164th Trans Bn: Lt. Col. Philip R. McTiernan	West Roxbury
1st Msl Bn 241 Arty: Maj. Paul E. Kincaid, Jr.	Revere
Hq Mass ANG: Maj. Gen. Joseph P. Gentile	Medford
102d Tac Ftr Wing: Brig. Gen. John J. Stefanik	Chicopee
Hq 253 Comm Gp: Col. Ernest O. Lindblom	Boylston

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

KEVIN H. WHITE (*D*) of Boston.Edward T. Sullivan, Milton, *First Deputy*, Room 340, State House.Joseph J. Twiss, Boston, *Second Deputy*, Room 235A.Lawrence F. Fallon, Quincy (Wollaston), *Third Deputy*, Room 235A.Richard J. Underwood, Boston (West Roxbury), *Fourth Deputy*, Room 235A.James D. Bresnahan, Wellesley, *Administrative Assistant*, Room 235A.Theodore V. Anzalone, Boston, *Director of Corporations*, Room 130.Norman W. Gleason, Beverly, *Supervisor of Elections*, Room 235.Richard W. Hale, Newton, *Archivist of the Commonwealth*, Room 49.Mary A. R. Hines, Lynn, *Commissions Clerk*, Room 337.James F. Kane, Chelsea, *Supervisor of Public Records*, Room 235.Raymond D. Lavalley, Marlboro, *Registrar of Vital Statistics*, Room 272.W. Lawrence McNeil, Melford, *Census Director*, Room 235A.Theresa M. Mustone, Boston, *Head Administrative Clerk*, Engrossing Division, Room 337A.Julius Vexler, Brookline, *Supervisor of Public Documents*, Room 116.

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

ROBERT Q. CRANE (*D*) of Boston (Brighton).George F. Killgoar, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-General*John W. Francis, *Second Deputy*Donal P. Frary, *Third Deputy*

(Dorchester)

Robert G. Smith, *Head Bookkeeper*John F. Coffey, *Paying Teller*

(South)

John P. O'Toole, *Paying Teller*

(Dorchester)

Auditor of the Commonwealth.

THADDEUS BUCZKO (*D*) of Salem.Herbert M. Eveleth, *First Deputy Auditor*Albert M. Pacifice, *Second Deputy Auditor*

Peabody

Lexington

Attorney-General.

EDWARD W. BROOKE (R) of Newton.

FIRST ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Edward T. Martin Lexington

ASSISTANTS.

Richard E. Bachman	E. Bridgewater
Aileen H. Belford	Fall River
Augustus J. Camelio	Belmont
Levin H. Campbell	Cambridge
William I. Cowin	Brookline
Nelson I. Crowther, Jr.	Wellesley
Samuel W. Gaffer	Boston
Benjamin Gargill	Boston
Bertha L. Gordon	Malden
David W. Hays	Waltham
Robert L. Hermann	N. Andover
Warren Kaplan	Malden
James J. Kelleher	Boston
Lee H. Kozol	Wellesley
Carter Lee	Quincy
Paul F. X. Powers	Waltham
Glendora McIlwain Putnam	Methuen
Theodore Regnante, Sr.	Lynn
John J. Roche	Cambridge
Walter Jay Skinner	Newton
John E. Sullivan	Pembroke
David A. Thomas	Newton
Herbert E. Travers, Jr.	Holden
Herbert E. Tucker, Jr.	Boston
David Lee Turner	Norwell
Roger H. Woodworth	Norwood

Assigned to Department of Public Works:

Burton F. Berg	Worcester
John S. Bottomly	Wellesley
Frank H. Freedman	Springfield
James N. Gabriel	Cambridge
Frederic E. Greenman	Watertown
John J. Grigalus	Boston
Victor L. Hatem	Methuen

Foster Herman	.	.	.	.	.	.	N. Dartmouth
Richard A. Hunt	.	.	.	.	.	.	Braintree
Rudolph A. Sacco	.	.	.	.	.	.	Pittsfield
John E. Sheehy	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reading
Julian Soshnick	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lexington
F. Dale Vincent, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ipswich
Henry Weaver	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cambridge

Assigned to Metropolitan District Commission:

Arthur S. Drinkwater	.	.	.	.	.	N. Reading
Robert B. Sheiber	.	.	.	.	.	Randolph
John Wright	.	.	.	.	.	Milton

Assigned to Division of Employment Security:

Joseph S. Ayoub	.	.	.	.	.	Boston
Robert N. Scola	.	.	.	.	.	Worcester

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

Ames, Oliver F.	<i>Third Suffolk District.</i>
Bisbee, Charles A., Jr.	<i>Franklin and Hampshire District.</i>
Burke, James F.	<i>Plymouth District.</i>
Clasky, Harold H. J.	<i>Third Bristol District.</i>
Cohen, Beryl W.	<i>Norfolk and Suffolk District.</i>
Conte, John J.	<i>Second Worcester District.</i>
Cutler, Leslie B.	<i>Norfolk and Middlesex District</i>
Davenport, Stephen C.	<i>Fifth Suffolk District.</i>
Della Russo, Harry	<i>First Suffolk District.</i>
DeNormandie, James	<i>Fifth Middlesex District.</i>
Donahue, Maurice A.,	<i>Second Hampden District.</i>
[President]	
Fonseca, Mary L.	<i>Second Bristol District.</i>
Graham, Philip A.	<i>Third Essex District.</i>
Hammond, George D.	<i>Hampden and Berkshire District.</i>
Harmon, Samuel	<i>Sixth Suffolk District.</i>
Harrington, John E., Jr.	<i>First Middlesex District.</i>
Harrington, Kevin B.	<i>Second Essex District.</i>
Hogan, Charles V.	<i>First Essex District.</i>
Jones, Allan F.	<i>Cape and Plymouth District.</i>
Kelly, James A., Jr.	<i>Fourth Worcester District.</i>
Kenneally, George V., Jr.	<i>Seventh Suffolk District.</i>
Lamson, Fred	<i>Fourth Middlesex District.</i>
Long, James J.	<i>Seventh Middlesex District.</i>

McCann, Francis X.	.	.	<i>Second Middlesex District.</i>
McIntyre, James R.	.	.	<i>First Norfolk District.</i>
McKenna, Denis L.	.	.	<i>Third Middlesex District.</i>
Moakley, John J.	.	.	<i>Fourth Suffolk District.</i>
Nuciforo, Andrea F.	.	.	<i>Berkshire District.</i>
Parker, John F.	.	.	<i>First Bristol District.</i>
Pellegrini, Philibert L.	.	.	<i>Sixth Middlesex District.</i>
Pigaga, Vite J.	.	.	<i>First Worcester District.</i>
Quinlan, John M.	.	.	<i>Second Norfolk District.</i>
Quinn, Philip A.	.	.	<i>Worcester and Hampden District.</i>
Randall, William I.	.	.	<i>Middlesex and Worcester District.</i>
Rurak, James P.	.	.	<i>Fourth Essex District.</i>
Umana, Mario	.	.	<i>Second Suffolk District.</i>
Wall, William X.	.	.	<i>Fifth Essex District.</i>
Ward, Joseph D.	.	.	<i>Third Worcester District.</i>
Weeks, William D.	.	.	<i>Norfolk and Plymouth District.</i>
Zarod, Stanley J.	.	.	<i>First Hampden District.</i>

NOTE:

Julius Ansel, *Sixth Suffolk District*, died March 13, 1965.

William D. Fleming, *First Worcester District*, failed to take qualifying oaths.

Antone L. Silva, *Third Bristol District*, resigned February 8, 1965.

SENATE . . . BY DISTRICTS.

HON. MAURICE A. DONAHUE, *President.*

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Berkshire .	Andrea F. Nuciforo (<i>D</i>) .	Pittsfield, 222 Velma Ave.	At home.
First Bristol .	John F. Parker (<i>R</i>) .	Taunton, 28 Orchard Street.	At home.
Second Bristol .	Mary L. Fonseca (<i>D</i>) .	Fall River, 102 Webster Street.	At home.
Third Bristol .	Harold H. J. Clasky (<i>R</i>) .	New Bedford, 23 Ryan Street.	At home.
Cape and Plymouth .	Allan F. Jones (<i>R</i>) .	Barnstable, Hyannis Road.	Boston, Sheraton Plaza Hotel.
First Essex .	Charles V. Hogan (<i>D</i>) .	Lynn, 36 Baltimore Street.	At home.

Second Essex . . .	Kevin B. Harrington (<i>D</i>) .	Salem, 25 Station Road.	At home.
Third Essex . . .	Philip A. Graham (<i>R</i>) .	Hamilton, 293 Bridge Street.	At home.
Fourth Essex . . .	James P. Rurak (<i>D</i>) .	Haverhill, 34 Margin Street.	At home.
Fifth Essex . . .	William X. Wall (<i>D</i>) .	Lawrence, 179 Spruce Street.	At home.
Franklin and Hampshire . . .	Charles A. Bisbee, Jr. (<i>R</i>) .	Chesterfield, Stage Road.	Boston, Hotel Madison.
First Hampden . . .	Stanley J. Zarod (<i>D</i>) .	Springfield (Indian Orchard), 537 Main Street.	At home.
Second Hampden . . .	Maurice A. Donahue (<i>D</i>) .	Holyoke, 140 Pine Street.	Boston, Hotel Madison.
Hampden and Berkshire . . .	George D. Hammond (<i>R</i>) .	Westfield, 96 Western Avenue.	At home.
First Middlesex . . .	John E. Harrington, Jr. (<i>D</i>)	Lowell, 101 West Jenness Street.	At home.
Second Middlesex . . .	Francis X. McCann (<i>D</i>) .	Cambridge, 19 Hutchinson Street.	At home.
Third Middlesex . . .	Denis L. McKenna (<i>D</i>) .	Somerville, 16 Prospect Hill Avenue.	At home.
Fourth Middlesex . . .	Fred Lamson (<i>R</i>) .	Malden, 36 Dodge Street.	At home.
Fifth Middlesex . . .	James DeNormandie (<i>R</i>) .	Lincoln, Trapelo Road.	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Sixth Middlesex .	Philibert L. Pellegrini (D) .	Arlington, 17 Cheswick Road.	At home.
Seventh Middlesex .	James J. Long (D) .	Woburn, 14 Plympton Street.	At home.
Middlesex and Worcester.	William I. Randall (R) .	Framingham, 122 Edgell Road.	At home.
First Norfolk .	James R. McIntyre (D) .	Quincy (Wollaston), 82 Kemper Street.	At home.
Second Norfolk .	John M. Quinlan (R) .	Dover, Oakley Road.	At home.
Norfolk and Middlesex.	Leslie B. Cutler (R) .	Needham, 1010 South Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth.	William D. Weeks (R) .	Cohasset, 134 Border Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk .	Beryl W. Cohen (D) .	Brookline, 227 Tappan Street.	At home.
Plymouth .	James F. Burke (D) .	Brockton, 256 Copeland Street.	At home.
First Suffolk .	Harry Della Russo (D) .	Revere, 407 Revere Street.	At home.
Second Suffolk .	Mario Umana (D) .	East Boston, 82 St. Andrew Road.	At home.

Third Suffolk . . .	Oliver F. Ames (R) . . .	Boston, 279 Marlborough Street.	At home.
Fourth Suffolk . . .	John J. Moakley (D) . . .	Boston (South), 1812 Columbia Road.	At home.
Fifth Suffolk . . .	Stephen C. Davenport (D) . . .	Boston (Jamaica Plain), 835 Centre Street.	At home.
Sixth Suffolk . . .	Samuel Harmon (D) . . .	Boston (Mattapan), 93 Hazleton Street.	At home.
Seventh Suffolk . . .	George V. Kenneally, Jr. (D) . . .	Boston, (Dorchester), 4 Blackwell Street.	At home.
First Worcester . . .	Vite J. Pigaga (D) . . .	Worcester, 15 Fairfax Road.	At home.
Second Worcester . . .	John J. Conte (D) . . .	Worcester, 36 Marsh Avenue.	At home.
Third Worcester . . .	Joseph D. Ward (D) . . .	Fitchburg, 29 Allston Place.	At home.
Fourth Worcester . . .	James A. Kelly, Jr. (D) . . .	Rochdale, Stafford Street.	At home.
Worcester and Hampden.	Philip A. Quinn (D) . . .	Spencer, 101 Main Street.	Boston, Parker House.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. MAURICE A. DONAHUE, *President.*

On President's Right.

1. Hon. John E. Harrington, Jr.
2. Hon. Beryl W. Cohen
3. Hon. William I. Randall
4. Hon. Stanley J. Zarod
5. Hon. James A. Kelly, Jr.
6. Hon. James DeNormandie
7. Hon. William X. Wall
8. Hon. Oliver F. Ames
9. Hon. Harold H. J. Clasky
10. Hon. George D. Hammond
11. Hon. Leslie B. Cutler
12. Hon. Philibert L. Pellegrini
13. Hon. Charles V. Hogan
14. Hon. James P. Rurak
15. ——— (Vacant) ———
16. Hon. Mary L. Fonseca
17. Hon. William D. Weeks
18. Hon. John M. Quinlan
19. Hon. Fred Lamson
20. Hon. Allan F. Jones

On President's Left.

1. Hon. Kevin B. Harrington
2. Hon. James F. Burke
3. Hon. Philip A. Graham
4. Hon. Charles A. Bisbee, Jr.
5. Hon. Mario Umana
6. Hon. Harry Della Russo
7. Hon. Denis L. McKenna
8. Hon. George V. Kenneally, Jr.
9. Hon. Vite J. Pigaga
10. Hon. Francis X. McCann
11. Hon. James R. McIntyre
12. Hon. James J. Long
13. Hon. John J. Moakley
14. Hon. Philip A. Quinn
15. Hon. Andrea F. Nuciforo
16. Hon. Samuel Harmon
17. Hon. John J. Conte
18. Hon. John F. Parker
19. Hon. Stephen C. Davenport
20. Hon. Joseph D. Ward

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

President of the Senate.

HON. MAURICE A. DONAHUE, HOLYOKE.

Room 334, State House.

Clerk of the Senate.

THOMAS A. CHADWICK, LOWELL.

Room 330, State House.

NORMAN L. PIDGEON, WALPOLE, *Assistant Clerk.*

Clerical Assistants.

ALICE T. POPKO, BOSTON.

DERWOOD R. ESTEY, HINGHAM.

EDWARD B. O'NEILL, BOSTON.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, HINGHAM.

Room 200, State House.

Chaplain.

RT. REV. MSGR. CHRISTOPHER P. GRIFFIN,

SOUTH BOSTON.

Counsel to the Senate.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55.)

CHARLES J. INNES, BOSTON.

Room 306, State House.

Assistant Counsel.

DAVID M. OWENS, BOSTON (JAMAICA PLAIN).

Assistants to Counsel to the Senate.

BEATRICE FARRAR, BOSTON.

HYMAN B. SEGAL, BROOKLINE.

ROBERT J. KELLY, HULL, *Legislative Assistant to President of the Senate.*

PETER A. LUCARELLI, ARLINGTON, *Administrative Assistant to President of the Senate.*

CHARLES L. POWERS, BOSTON (DORCHESTER), *Clerk of Senate Committee on Rules.* Room 331. State House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY COUNTIES.)

[In this list the politics of the several members is designated as follows:
R, Republican; D, Democrat; I, Independent.]

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1 {	Barnstable . . . Dennis . . . Yarmouth . . .	{ Paul D. Reed, Jr. (R) . . .	Barnstable.
2 {	Brewster . . . Chatham . . . Eastham . . . Harwich . . . Orleans . . . Provincetown . . . Truro . . . Wellfleet . . .	{ Stephen Weekes (R) . . .	Harwich.
3 {	Bourne . . . Falmouth . . . Mashpee . . . Sandwich . . .	{ James R. McMahon, Jr. (D) . . .	Bourne.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1	North Adams . . .	Roger A. Sala (D) . . .	North Adams.
2 {	Adams . . . Clarksburg . . . Florida . . . New Ashford . . . Savoy . . . Williamstown . . .	{ Edward S. Zelazo (R) . . .	Adams.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3 {	Cheshire . . . Lanesborough . . Pittsfield, Wards 1, 2 . . .	{ William Kitterman (D) .	Pittsfield.
4 {	Pittsfield, Wards 3, 4, 5 . . .	{ Joel S. Greenberg (D) .	Pittsfield.
5 {	Hancock . . . Pittsfield, Wards 6, 7 . . .	{ Thomas C. Wojtkowski (D)	Pittsfield.
6 {	Becket . . . Dalton . . . Hinsdale . . . Lee . . . Lenox . . . Otis . . . Peru . . . Tyringham . . . Washington . . . Windsor . . .	{ Warren A. Turner (R) .	Lee.
7 {	Alford . . . Egremont . . . Great Barrington Monterey . . . Mt. Washington New Marlborough Richmond . . . Sandisfield . . . Sheffield . . . Stockbridge . . . West Stockbridge	{ Sidney Q. Curtiss (R) .	Sheffield.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

1 {	Attleboro, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 . . Rehoboth . . .	{ George I. Spatcher (R) .	Attleboro.
2 {	Easton . . . Mansfield . . . Norton . . . Raynham . . .	{ Walter W. O'Brien (R) .	Raynham.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3 {	Taunton, Wards 5, 7, 8 . . .	} Frank G. Rico (D) . . .	Taunton.
4 {	Taunton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 . . .	} Charles L. Flannery (R) . . .	Taunton.
5 {	Berkley . . . Dighton . . . Seekonk . . . Swansea . . .	} Antone S. Aguiar, Jr. (D) . . .	Swansea.
6 {	New Bedford, Wards 1, 2 . . .	} Theophile J. DesRoches (D) J. Louis LeBlanc (D) . . .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
7 {	New Bedford, Wards 3, 4 . . .	} Edward P. Coury (D) . . . George Rogers (D) . . .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
8 {	Dartmouth . . . New Bedford, Wards 5, 6 . . .	} Raymond S. Peck (D) . . . Joseph D. Saulnier (R) . . .	Dartmouth. New Bedford.
9 {	Acushnet . . . Fairhaven . . . Freetown . . .	} William Q. MacLean, Jr. (D)	Fairhaven.
10 {	Fall River, Wards 1, 2, 3 . . .	} Manuel Faria (D) . . . Matthew J. Kuss (D) . . .	Fall River. Fall River.
11 {	Fall River, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7 . . .	} John J. Long (D) . . . James A. O'Brien, Jr. (D) . . .	Fall River. Fall River.
12 {	Fall River, Ward 8 Westport . . .	} Wilfred C. Driscoll (D) . . .	Fall River.
13 {	Fall River, Ward 9 . . . Somerset . . .	} Manuel Raposa, Jr. (D) . . .	Somerset
14 {	Attleboro, Ward 1 N. Attleborough	} Donald T. Bliss (R) . . .	N. Attleborough

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Chilmark . . Edgartown . . Gay Head . . Gosnold . . Oak Bluffs . . Tisbury . . West Tisbury .	Joseph A. Sylvia (R) . .	Oak Bluffs.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	Gloucester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 . . Rockport . .	David E. Harrison (D) . .	Gloucester.
2	Essex . . Ipswich . . Gloucester, Wds. 6, 7, 8 . . Newbury . . Rowley . .	John F. Dolan (R) . .	Ipswich.
3	Beverly, Wards 4, 6 . . Hamilton . . Manchester . . Topsfield . . Wenham . .	Francis W. Hatch, Jr. (R) .	Beverly.
4	Beverly, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5 . .	Abraham L. Cohn (R) . .	Beverly.
5	Danvers . . Peabody . .	John T. Berry (D) . . Jerome A. Segal (R) . .	Peabody. Danvers
6	Salem, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 . .	Michael J. Harrington (D) . Samuel E. Zoll (D) . .	Salem Salem.
7	Marblehead . .	J. Hilary Rockett (R) . .	Marblehead.
8	Salem, Ward 3 . Swampscott . .	Thomas M. Newth (R) . .	Swampscott.
9	Lynn, Wards 2, 3, 4 . . Nahant . .	Philip N. Carney (D) . . Julie Gilligan (D) . . Andre R. Sigourney (D) .	Lynn. Lynn. Nahant.

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District	Name of Representative.	Residence.
10 {	Lynn, Wards 5, 6	T. Harold Gayron (D) Thomas W. McGee (D)	Lynn. Lynn.
11 {	Boxford . Georgetown . Lynn, Wards 1, 7 Lynnfield . Middleton . Saugus .	Belden G. Bly, Jr. (R) Russell H. Craig (R)	Saugus. Lynnfield.
12 {	Andover . Lawrence, Wd. 1 Methuen, Pcts. 1, 4, 5 . North Andover .	William Longworth (R) Albert P. Pettoruto (R) Arthur Williams (R)	Methuen. Andover. Andover.
13 {	Lawrence, Wards 2, 6 . Methuen, Pct. 3	John C. Bresnahan (D) Gerard A. Guilmette (D)	Lawrence. Lawrence.
14 {	Lawrence, Wards 3, 4 . Methuen, Pct. 2	John J. Cronin (D)	Lawrence.
15	Lawrence, Wd. 5	Lawrence P. Smith (D)	Lawrence.
16 {	Haverhill, Wards 1, 3, 5 .	Francis J. Bevilacqua (D)	Haverhill.
17 {	Haverhill, Wards 2, 6, 7 .	Edward S. Morrow (R)* Aaron M. I. Shinberg (D)**	Haverhill. Haverhill.
18 {	Amesbury . Haverhill, Wd. 4 Groveland . Merrimac . West Newbury .	A. Edward Talbot (R)	Amesbury.
19 {	Newburyport . Salisbury .	George E. Twomey (R)	Newburyport.

* Served until successor qualified on April 7, 1965.

** Qualified April 7, 1965.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Ashfield . . Bernardston . . Buckland . . Charlemont . . Colrain . . Conway . . Hawley . . Heath . . Leyden . . Monroe . . Northfield . . Orange . . Rowe . . Shelburne . . Warwick . .	Winston Healy (R) . .	Charlemont.
2	Greenfield . .	Allan McGuane (D) . .	Greenfield.
3	Deerfield . . Erving . . Gill . . Leverett . . Montague . . New Salem . . Shutesbury . . Sunderland . . Wendell . . Whately . .	Walter T. Kostanski (R) . .	Montague.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1	Brimfield . . Hampden . . Holland . . Monson . . Palmer . . Wales . .	Alexander Lolas (D) . .	Monson.
2	Chicopee, Wards 5, 6 . . Ludlow . .	John F. Thompson (D) . .	Ludlow.
3	Chicopee, Wards 7, 8, 9 . .	Roger L. Bernashe (D) . .	Chicopee.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
4 {	Chicopee, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4 . .	Mitsie T. Kulig (D) . .	Chicopee.
5	Springfield, Wd. 2	John J. Fitzgerald (D) .	Springfield.
6 {	Springfield, Wds. 3, 4 . .	James L. Grimaldi (D) . Anthony M. Scibelli (D) .	Springfield. Springfield.
7	Springfield, Wd. 5	Bernard J. Pat Foley (D) .	Springfield.
8	Springfield, Wd. 6	Philip K. Kimball (R) .	Springfield.
9	Springfield, Wd. 7	John P. O'Brien (D) . .	Springfield.
10	Springfield, Wd. 1	Arthur J. McKenna (D) .	Springfield
11 {	Agawam . . Blandford . . Chester . . Granville . . Montgomery . . Russell . . Southwick . . Tolland . .	George W. Porter (R) .	Agawam.
12 {	Holyoke, Wards 1, 2, 4 . .	Stephen T. Chmura (D) .	Holyoke.
13 {	Holyoke, Wards 3, 6 . .	David M. Bartley (D) .	Holyoke.
14 {	Holyoke, Wards 5, 7 . .	Emmett J. Cauley (D) .	Holyoke.
15	Westfield . .	Robert J. McGinn (D) .	Westfield.
16 {	East Longmeadow Longmeadow . . Wilbraham . .	Vernon R. Farnsworth, Jr. (R)	Wilbraham.
17	Springfield, Wd. 8	Dave N. Vigneault (D) .	Springfield.
18	West Springfield	John F. Coffey (D) . .	W. Springfield.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1 {	Northampton, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Jeremiah J. Foley (D)	Northampton.
2 {	Chesterfield . Cummington . Goshen . Hatfield . Huntington . Middlefield . Northampton, Wards 6, 7 . Plainfield . Southampton . Westhampton . Williamsburg . Worthington .	John D. Barrus (R)	Goshen.
3 {	Easthampton . Hadley . South Hadley .	John G. Clark (D)	Easthampton.
4 {	Amherst . Belchertown . Granby . Pelham . Ware .	James R. Nolen (D)	Ware.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1 {	Cambridge, Wds. 1, 2, 3 . Somerville, Wd. 2	Thomas F. Coady, Jr. (D)* John J. Toomey (D)	Cambridge. Cambridge.
2 {	Cambridge, Wds. 4, 5, 6, 8 .	Thomas H. Doherty, Jr. (D) Mary B. Newman (R)	Cambridge. Cambridge.
3 {	Belmont, Pct. 8 Cambridge, Wds. 7, 9, 10, 11 .	Timothy W. Hickey (D) George W. Spartichino (D)	Cambridge. Cambridge.
4 {	Newton, Wds. 1, 2, 3 Waltham, Wd. 6	Joseph G. Bradley (D) Paul F. Malloy (D)	Newton. Newton.

* Died March 11, 1965.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
5 {	Newton, Wds. 5, 6, 7, 8 . . .	{ Irving Fishman (D) . . Theodore D. Mann (R) . .	Newton. Newton.
6	Natick . . .	Walter T. Burke (D) . .	Natick.
7 {	Waltham, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7	{ Richard E. Landry (D) . . Donald J. Manning (D) . .	Waltham. Waltham
8 {	Ashland . . . Framingham . . . Holliston . . . Hopkinton . . . Sherborn . . .	{ Robert A. Pelmonte (R) . . Elbert Tuttle (R) . . .	Framingham. Framingham.
9	Marlborough . .	John J. Navin (D) . . .	Marlborough.
10 {	Boxborough . . . Hudson . . . Maynard . . . Stow . . .	{ Wilfred E. Balthazar (D)	Hudson.
11 {	Ashby . . . Ayer . . . Groton . . . Pepperell . . . Shirley . . . Townsend . . .	{ George W. Shattuck (R) . .	Pepperell.
12 {	Dracut . . . Dunstable . . . Tyngsborough . . . Westford . . .	{ Felix R. Perrault (D) . .	Westford.
13 {	Acton . . . Concord . . . Littleton . . . Sudbury . . .	{ John M. Eaton, Jr. (R) . .	Concord.
14 {	Lowell, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8 . . .	{ Cornelius F. Kiernan (D) . . Paul J. Sheehy (D) . . .	Lowell. Lowell.
15 {	Lowell, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11	{ John J. Desmond (D) . . John Janas (R) . . . Raymond F. Rourke (D) . .	Lowell. Lowell. Lowell.
16 {	Malden, Wards 2, 3, 4 . . .	{ Edward M. Flanagan (D) . .	Malden.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
17 {	Newton, Ward 4 Wayland . . Weston . .	{ Edward M. Dickson (R) .	Weston.
18 {	North Reading . Reading . .	{ Frank D. Tanner (R) .	Reading.
19 {	Billerica . . Tewksbury . .	{ Stanley J. Bocko (D) .	Billerica.
20 {	Everett, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6 . .	{ William H. Finnegan (D) . William F. Hogan (D) .	Everett. Everett.
21 {	Malden, Wards 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 .	{ George H. O'Farrell (D) . George B. Walsh (D) .	Malden. Malden.
22 {	Melrose . . Stoneham . .	{ Lloyd E. Conn (R) . William G. Robinson (R) .	Melrose. Melrose.
23 {	Arlington, Pcts. 8, 10, 12, 14 . Belmont, Pcts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	{ Gregory B. Khachadorian (R) Janet K. Starr (R) .	Arlington. Belmont.
24 {	Everett, Ward 1 Somerville, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5 . .	{ Marie E. Howe (D) . Michael J. Simonelli (D) . Joseph T. Travaline (D) .	Somerville. Somerville. Somerville.
25 {	Arlington, Pcts. 1, 3, 5 . . Somerville, Wards 6, 7 . .	{ Eleanor M. Campobasso (D) William J. Moran (D) .	Arlington. Somerville.
26 {	Medford, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 .	{ Michael Catino (D) . John J. McGlynn (D) . George L. Sacco, Jr. (D) .	Medford. Medford. Medford.
27 {	Everett, Ward 5 Medford, Wards 1, 7 . .	{ Paul J. Cavanaugh (D) .	Medford.
28 {	Arlington, Pcts. 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13	{ Edward J. Dever, Jr. (D) .	Arlington.
29	Winchester .	Harrison Chadwick (R) .	Winchester.
30	Watertown .	{ Paul C. Menton (D) . Charles Ohanian (D) .	Watertown. Watertown.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
31	Wakefield .	Hugh J. Morgan, Jr. (D) .	Wakefield.
32 {	Woburn, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 .	} George T. Contaloni (D) .	Woburn.
33	Lexington .	Lincoln P. Cole, Jr. (R) .	Lexington.
34 {	Burlington . Wilmington . Woburn, Wards 6, 7 .	} Fred F. Cain (D) . .	Wilmington.
35 {	Bedford . Carlisle . Chelmsford . Lincoln .	} Chandler H. Stevens, Jr. (I)	Bedford.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

1	Nantucket .	Arthur L. Desrocher (R) .	Nantucket.
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COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1 {	Quincy, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 .	} Joseph E. Brett (D) . George G. Burke (D) . Amelio A. Della Chiesa (R)	Quincy. Quincy. Quincy.
2	Quincy, Ward 1 .	Charles L. Shea (D) .	Quincy.
3 {	Braintree . Quincy, Ward 2 .	} Herbert B. Hollis (R) . Carl R. Johnson, Jr. (D) .	Braintree. Braintree.
4 {	Holbrook . Weymouth .	} Robert B. Ambler (D) . William A. Connell, Jr. (D)	Weymouth. Weymouth.
5 {	Avon . Milton . Randolph .	} Ralph W. Cartwright, Jr. (R) James G. Mullen (D) .	Randolph. Milton.
6 {	Canton . Stoughton .	} Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr. (D)	Canton.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
7	Dedham . .	Harold E. Rosen (R) . .	Dedham.
8	Needham . .	Daniel H. Rider (R) . .	Needham.
9	Wellesley . .	David H. Locke (R) . .	Wellesley.
10	{ Dover . . Medfield . . Norfolk . . Plainville . . Westwood . . Wrentham . .	{ James G. Wheeler (R) . .	Westwood.
11	{ Foxborough . . Norwood . . Sharon . . Walpole . .	{ David C. Ahearn (D) . . William F. Butters (D) . .	Norwood. Norwood.
12	{ Bellingham . . Franklin . . Medway . . Millis . .	{ Paul A. Cataldo (R) . .	Franklin.
13	Brookline . .	{ Jack H. Backman (D) . . Michael S. Dukakis (D) . . Freyda P. Koplow (R) . .	Brookline. Brookline. Brookline.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

1	{ Cohasset (Norfolk County) . . Hull . . Scituate . .	{ Lester J. Gates (R) . .	Scituate.
2	{ Hanover . . Hingham . . Norwell . .	{ Alfred R. Shrigley (R) . .	Hingham.
3	{ Abington . . Rockland . .	{ John R. Buckley (D) . .	Abington.
4	{ Hanson . . Marshfield . . Pembroke . . Whitman . .	{ Edward P. Kirby (R) . .	Whitman.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
5 {	Duxbury . Kingston . Plymouth .	{ John A. Armstrong (R) .	Plymouth.
6 {	Carver . Lakeville . Marion . Mattapoisett . Plympton . Rochester . Wareham .	{ Edwin H. Morse (R) .	Wareham.
7 {	Bridgewater . Halifax . Middleborough .	{ David L. Flynn (D) .	Bridgewater.
8 {	Brockton, Wd. 3 East Bridgewater W. Bridgewater .	{ Karl S. Nordin (R) .	E. Bridgewater.
9 {	Brockton, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5 .	{ James P. Downey (D) . Paul Maurice Murphy (D) .	Brockton. Brockton.
10 {	Brockton, Wards 6, 7 .	{ Peter George Asiaf (D) .	Brockton.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1	Boston, Ward 1	{ Louis Buttiglieri (D) . George DiLorenzo (D) .	Boston. Boston.
2	Boston, Ward 2 .	Anthony J. Scalli (D) .	Boston.
3	Boston, Wds. 3, 5	{ John W. Frenning (R) . Katharine D. Kane (D) . John W. Sears (R) .	Boston. Boston. Boston.
4 {	Boston, Wards 4, 10 .	{ William A. Carey (D) . Joseph S. Loughman (D) . David J. O'Connor (D) .	Boston. Boston. Boston.
5	Boston, Wds. 6, 7	{ William M. Bulger (D) . James F. Condon (D) . John T. Tynan (D)* . Gerald F. O'Leary (D)** .	Boston. Boston. Boston. Boston.

* Resigned Jan. 18, 1965.

** Elected April 20, 1965; qualified April 29, 1965.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
6	Boston, Ward 8 .	Charles Iannello (D) .	Boston.
7 {	Boston, Wards 9, 12 . . .	{ Royal L. Bolling (D) . Michael E. Haynes (D) . Franklin W. Holgate (D) .	Boston. Boston. Boston.
8 {	Boston, Wds. 11, 19 . . .	{ James J. Craven, Jr. (D) . James H. Kelly (D) . David S. Tobin (D) .	Boston. Boston. Boston.
9	Boston, Ward 13	Robert H. Quinn (D) .	Boston.
10	Boston, Ward 14	{ Samuel Harmon (D) . Benjamin Klebanow (D) .	Boston. Boston.
11	Boston, Ward 15	Domenick S. Pasciucco (D)	Boston.
12	Boston, Ward 16	{ Paul Murphy (D) . Thomas A. Sheehan (D) .	Boston. Boston.
13	Boston, Ward 17	{ Gerald J. Morrissey (D) . Joseph B. Walsh (D) .	Boston. Boston.
14	Boston, Ward 18	{ Daniel W. Carrey (D) . Michael Paul Feeney (D) . Joseph M. Kearney (D) .	Boston. Boston. Boston.
15	Boston, Ward 20	{ Robert L. Cawley (D) . Patrick W. Nee (D) .	Boston. Boston.
16	Boston, Ward 21	{ Arnold I. Epstein (D) . Norman S. Weinberg (D) .	Boston. Boston.
17	Boston, Ward 22	{ David L. Barrett (D) . John F. Melia (D) .	Boston. Boston.
18 {	Chelsea, Ward 3 Revere . . .	{ Raymond E. Carey (D) . Joseph C. DiCarlo (D) .	Revere Revere
19 {	Chelsea, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5 . . .	{ John F. Donovan, Jr. (D) .	Chelsea
20	Winthrop . . .	Ralph E. Sirianni, Jr. (D) .	Winthrop

COUNTY OF WORCESTER,

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Athol . . Hardwick . . Petersham . . Royalston . . Winchendon . .	H. Thomas Colo (D) . .	Athol.
2	Ashburnham . . Barre . . Fitchburg, Wd. 3 Hubbardston . . Phillipston . . Templeton . . Westminster . .	Robert D. Wetmore (D) . .	Barre.
3	Boylston . . Holden . . New Braintree . . Oakham . . Paxton . . Princeton . . Rutland . . Sterling . . West Boylston . .	Edward D. Harrington, Jr. (R)	Holden
4	Brookfield . . East Brookfield . . North Brookfield . . Spencer . . Warren . . West Brookfield . .	Frederic W. Schlosstein, Jr. (D)	Warren.
5	Southbridge . . Sturbridge . .	Leo J. Cournoyer (D) . .	Southbridge.
6	Dudley . . Webster . .	John P. Ivascyn (D) . .	Webster.
7	Auburn . . Charlton . . Leicester . . Millbury . . Oxford . .	Richard J. Dwinell (D) . . Albert L. Nash (D) . .	Millbury. Leicester.
8	Blackstone . . Douglas . . Hopedale . . Mendon . . Millville . . Northbridge . . Sutton . . Uxbridge . .	Charles E. Luke Driscoll (R) Charles A. Mullaly, Jr. (D)	Northbridge. Millville.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
9	Grafton . . Milford . . Southborough . . Upton . . Westborough . .	John F. X. Davoren (D) . Nathan Rosenfeld (R) .	Milford. Milford.
10	Berlin . . Bolton . . Harvard . . Northborough . . Shrewsbury . .	Anthony P. Grosso (R) .	Shrewsbury.
11	Clinton . . Lancaster . . Leominster, Wd. 3	Thomas F. Fallon (D) .	Clinton.
12	Leominster, Wds. 1, 2, 4, 5 . .	J. Robert Mahan (D) .	Leominster.
13	Fitchburg, Wards 4, 5, 6 . . Lunenburg . .	Gerald P. Lombard (D) .	Fitchburg.
14	Fitchburg, Wards 1, 2 . .	Peter J. Levanti (D) .	Fitchburg.
15	Gardner . .	Martin H. Walsh (D) .	Gardner.
16	Worcester, Wd. 1	Albert A. Gammal, Jr. (R)	Worcester.
17	Worcester, Wards 2, 3 . .	Robert J. Bohigian (D) . Andrew Collaro (D) .	Worcester. Worcester.
18	Worcester, Ward 4	Charles J. Buffone (D) .	Worcester.
19	Worcester, Wards 5, 6 . .	Anthony J. Burke (D) . Vite J. Pigaga (D)* .	Worcester. Worcester.
20	Worcester, Wards 7, 8 . .	Thomas F. Farrell (D) . Leo J. Reynolds (D) .	Worcester. Worcester.
21	Worcester, Wd. 9	Joseph D. Early (D) .	Worcester.
22	Worcester, Wd. 10	Duane T. Sargisson (R) .	Worcester.

* Elected to Senate March 16, 1965.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY, WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. JOHN F. X. DAVOREN, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Aguiar, Antone S., Jr. .	5, Bristol	2 Hetherington Dr., Swansca.	At home . . .	140
Ahearn, David C. . .	11, Norfolk	87 Walpole St., Norwood	At home . . .	123
Ambler, Robert B. . .	4, Norfolk	51 Longwood Rd., Wey- mouth.	At home . . .	151
Armstrong, John A. . .	5, Plymouth	14 Nelson St., Plymouth	At home . . .	8
Asiaf, Peter George . .	10, Plymouth	29 Cherry St., Brockton	At home . . .	132
Backman, Jack H. . .	13, Norfolk	27 Conant Rd., Brook- line.	At home . . .	226
Balthazar, Wilfred E. .	10, Middlesex	41 Grove St., Hudson .	At home . . .	154
Barrett, David L. . .	17, Suffolk	82 Arlington St., Brighton	At home . . .	188
Barrus, John D. . . .	2, Hampshire	Stone Rd., Goshen . .	44 York Terrace, Brookline.	22
Bartley, David M. . .	13, Hampden	5 Wolcott St., Holyoke .	Hotel Madison .	196

Belmonte, Robert A.	8, Middlesex	27 Linda Ave., Framingham.	At home . . .	111
Bernashe, Roger L.	3, Hampden	17 Tourtellotte St., Chicopee.	Hotel Madison .	186
Berry, John T.	5, Essex	2 Felton St., Peabody .	At home . . .	77
Bevilacqua, Francis J.	16, Essex	15 Day St., Haverhill .	At home . . .	139
Bliss, Donald T.	14, Bristol	9 Hunting St., North Attleborough.	At home . . .	75
Bly, Belden G., Jr.	11, Essex	46 Auburn St., Saugus .	At home . . .	71
Bocko, Stanley J.	19, Middlesex	32 Mount Pleasant St., Billerica.	At home . . .	85
Bohigian, Robert J.	17, Worcester	17 Converse St., Worcester.	At home . . .	4
Bolling, Royal L.	7, Suffolk	18 Schuyler St., Roxbury	At home . . .	31
Bradley, Joseph G.	4, Middlesex	33 Maple Ave., Newton	At home . . .	15
Bresnahan, John C.	13, Essex	144 Berkeley St., Lawrence.	At home . . .	92
Brett, Joseph E.	1, Norfolk	254 Fenno St., Quincy .	At home . . .	18
Buckley, John R.	3, Plymouth	288 Centre Ave., Abington.	At home . . .	225
Buffone, Charles J.	18, Worcester	61 Harold St., Worcester	At home . . .	44
Bulger, William M.	5, Suffolk	1596 Columbia Rd., South Boston.	At home . . .	153

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Burke, Anthony J. . .	19, Worcester	14 Suffield St., Worcester	At home . . .	35
Burke, George G. . .	1, Norfolk	61 Cedar St., Quincy .	At home . . .	54
Burke, Walter T. . .	6, Middlesex	55 Walnut St., Natick .	At home . . .	59
Butters, William F. . .	11, Norfolk	354 Nichols St., Norwood	At home . . .	182
Buttiglieri, Louis . .	1, Suffolk	191 London St., East Boston.	At home . . .	42
Cain, Fred F. . . .	34, Middlesex	19 Clark St., Wilmington	At home . . .	79
Campobasso, Eleanor M.	25, Middlesex	15 University Rd., Arlington.	At home . . .	129
Carey, Raymond E. . .	18, Suffolk	86 Lynnway, Revere .	At home . . .	215
Carey, William A. . .	4, Suffolk	22 Castleton St., Jamaica Plain.	At home . . .	33
Carney, Daniel W. . .	14, Suffolk	18 Farvell Ave., Hyde Park.	At home . . .	30
Carney, Philip N. . .	9, Essex	12 Ward St., Lynn . .	At home . . .	19
Cartwright, Ralph W., Jr.	5, Norfolk	71 So. Main St., Randolph.	At home . . .	99
Cataldo, Paul A. . . .	12, Norfolk	299 Main St., Franklin	At home . . .	51

Catino, Michael . . .	26, Middlesex	109 Traincroft, Medford	At home . . .	66
Cauley, Emmett J. . .	14, Hampden	140 Allyn St., Holyoke .	At home . . .	61
Cavanaugh, Paul J. . .	27, Middlesex	14 Spring St., Medford .	At home . . .	32
Cawley, Robert L. . .	15, Suffolk	53 Cheshbrough Rd., West Roxbury.	At home . . .	40
Chadwick, Harrison . .	29, Middlesex	24 Everett Ave., Win- chester.	At home . . .	36
Chmura, Stephen T. . .	12, Hampden	4 Elm St., Holyoke . .	Hotel Madison .	135
Clark, John G. . . .	3, Hampshire	79 Holyoke St., East- hampton.	Hotel Bradford .	58
Coady, Thomas F., Jr.* .	1, Middlesex	11 Leonard Ave., Cam- bridge.	At home . . .	
Coffey, John F. . . .	18, Hampden	20 Day St., West Spring- field.	Hotel Madison .	12
Cohn, Abraham L. . . .	4, Essex	15 Bancroft Ave., Beverly	At home . . .	162
Cole, Lincoln P., Jr. . .	33, Middlesex	16 Hill St., Lexington .	At home . . .	121
Collaro, Andrew . . .	17, Worcester	244 Shrewsbury St., Worcester.	At home . . .	175
Colo, H. Thomas . . .	1, Worcester	61 Mountainview Rd., Athol.	At home . . .	27
Condon, James F. . . .	5, Suffolk	49 St. Margaret St., Dor- chester.	At home . . .	146
Conn, Lloyd E. . . .	22, Middlesex	71 Orient Ave., Melrose	At home . . .	98
Connell, William A., Jr. .	4, Norfolk	54 Torrey St., Wey- mouth.	At home . . .	156

* Died, March 11, 1965.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Contalonis, George T.	32, Middlesex	32 Conn St., Woburn	At home	80
Cournoyer, Leo J.	5, Worcester	384 Main St., South- bridge.	At home	23
Coury, Edward P.	7, Bristol	22 Sycamore St., New Bedford.	At home	115
Craig, Russell H.	11, Essex	35 Munroe St., Lynnfield	At home	152
Craven, James J., Jr.	8, Suffolk	9 St. John St., Jamaica Plain.	At home	14
Cronin, John J.	14, Essex	274 Haverhill St., Law- rence.	At home	159
Curtiss, Sidney Q.	7, Berkshire	Guilder Hollow Rd., Sheffield.	At home	7
Davoren, John F. X.	9, Worcester	180 Purchase St., Milford	At home	Spk.
Della Chiesa, Amelio A.	1, Norfolk	11 Hughes St., Quincy	At home	25
Desmond, John J.	15, Middlesex	3 Waverly Ave., Lowell	At home	213
Desrocher, Arthur L.	1, Nantucket	20 Milk St., Nantucket	Hotel Bradford	157
DesRoches, Theophile J.	6, Bristol	214 Tinkham St., New Bedford.	At home	5
Dever, Edward J., Jr.	28, Middlesex	10 Pine Ave., Arlington	At home	16

DiCarlo, Joseph C. . .	18, Suffolk	81 Pearl Ave., Revere .	At home . . .	134
Dickson, Edward M. .	17, Middlesex	125 Highland St., Weston	At home . . .	218
DiLorenzo, George .	1, Suffolk	190 Princeton St., East Boston.	At home . . .	41
Doherty, Thomas H., Jr.	2, Middlesex	2 Westacott Ct., Cam- bridge.	At home . . .	116
Dolan, John F. . . .	2, Essex	39 East St., Ipswich .	At home . . .	183
Donovan, John F., Jr. .	19, Suffolk	284 Washington Ave., Chelsea.	At home . . .	Desk
Downey, James P. . .	9, Plymouth	8 Wall St., Brockton .	At home . . .	104
Driscoll, Charles E. Luke	8, Worcester	77 East St., Northbridge	At home . . .	64
Driscoll, Wilfred C. . .	12, Bristol	710 Prospect St., Fall River	At home . . .	212
Dukakis, Michael S. .	13, Norfolk	93 Perry St., Brookline .	At home . . .	150
Dwinnell, Richard J. . .	7, Worcester	6 Gould St., Millbury .	At home . . .	227
Early, Joseph D. . . .	21, Worcester	14 Hartshorn Ave., Worcester.	At home . . .	222
Eaton, John M., Jr. . .	13, Middlesex	15 Lang St., Concord .	At home . . .	101
Epstein, Arnold I. . . .	16, Suffolk	7 Cummings Rdl., Brighton.	At home . . .	72
Falton, Thomas F. . . .	11, Worcester	330 Main St., Clinton .	At home . . .	47

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Faria, Manuel . . .	10, Bristol	589 South Main St., Fall River.	At home . . .	205
Farnsworth, Vernon R. Jr.	16, Hampden	30 Ripley St., Wilbraham	At home . . .	224
Farrell, Thomas F. . .	20, Worcester	5 Norwood St., Worcester	At home . . .	43
Fecney, Michael Paul .	14, Suffolk	934 Metropolitan Ave., Hyde Park.	At home . . .	158
Finnegan, William H. .	20, Middlesex	264 Shute St., Everett .	At home . . .	56
Fishman, Irving . . .	5, Middlesex	1457 Beacon St., Newton	At home . . .	55
Fitzgerald, John J. . .	5, Hampden	16 Cornwall St., Springfield.	Hotel Madison .	236
Flanagan, Edward M. .	16, Middlesex	14 Presley St., Malden .	At home . . .	169
Flannery, Charles L. .	4, Bristol	55 Hart St., Taunton .	At home . . .	231
Flynn, David L. . . .	7, Plymouth	101 Orange St., Bridge-water.	At home . . .	192
Foley, Bernard J. Pat .	7, Hampden	97 Villa Pkwy., Springfield.	At home . . .	84
Foley, Jeremiah J. . .	1, Hampshire	34 Barrett St., Northampton.	Hotel Madison .	149
Frenning, John W. . .	3, Suffolk	140 Charles St., Boston	At home . . .	90

Gammal, Albert A., Jr. .	16, Worcester	73 Sagamore Rd., Worcester.	Hotel Madison .	232
Gates, Lester J. . . .	1, Plymouth	43 Williamsburg Lane, Scituate.	At home . . .	219
Gayron, T. Harold . .	10, Essex	19 Hood St., Lynn . .	At home . . .	124
Gilligan, Julie	9, Essex	96 Lafayette Park, Lynn	At home . . .	82
Greenberg, Joel S. . .	4, Berkshire	24 Waverly St., Pittsfield	At home . . .	173
Grimaldi, James L. . .	6, Hampden	102 Florence St., Springfield.	At home . . .	78
Grosso, Anthony P. . .	10, Worcester	26 Worthington Ave., Shrewsbury.	At home . . .	62
Guilmette, Gerard A. .	13, Essex	15 Foxcroft St., Lawrence	At home . . .	45
Harmon, Samuel* . . .	10, Suffolk	93 Hazelton St., Dorchester.	At home . . .	
Harrington, Edward D., Jr.	3, Worcester	140 South Rd., Holden	At home . . .	73
Harrington, Michael J. .	6, Essex	7 Beach Ave., Salem .	At home . . .	217
Harrison, David E. . .	1, Essex	2 Haskell Court, Gloucester.	At home . . .	39
Hatch, Francis W., Jr. .	3, Essex	Preston Place, Beverly .	At home . . .	63
Haynes, Michael E. . .	7, Suffolk	30 Haskins St., Roxbury	At home . . .	189
Healy, Winston	1, Franklin	Mohawk Trail, Charle- mont.	Hotel Bradford .	94

* Elected to Senate May 25, 1965.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Hickey, Timothy W.	3, Middlesex	175 Huron Ave., Cambridge.	At home . . .	68
Hogan, William F.	20, Middlesex	191 Hancock St., Everett	At home . . .	170
Holgate, Franklin W.	7, Suffolk	7 Harold Park, Roxbury	At home . . .	184
Hollis, Herbert B.	3, Norfolk	607 Washington St., Braintree.	At home . . .	141
Howe, Marie E.	24, Middlesex	19 Pembroke St., Somerville.	At home . . .	193
Iannello, Charles	6, Suffolk	887 Harrison Ave., Roxbury.	At home . . .	197
Ivascyn, John P.	6, Worcester	17 Lincoln St., Webster	Hotel Touraine .	120
Janas, John	15, Middlesex	4 Viles Ave., Lowell . .	At home . . .	102
Johnson, Carl R., Jr.	3, Norfolk	80 West St., Braintree .	At home . . .	67
Kane, Katharine D.	3, Suffolk	10 Chestnut St., Boston	At home . . .	166
Kearney, Joseph M.	14, Suffolk	40 Austin St., Hyde Park	At home . . .	174
Kelly, James H.	8, Suffolk	372 Arborway, Jamaica Plain.	At home . . .	220
Khachadoorian, Gregory B.	23, Middlesex	8 Newport St., Arlington	At home . . .	93

Kiernan, Cornelius F. . .	14, Middlesex	22 Phillips St., Lowell .	At home . . .	161
Kimball, Philip K. . .	8, Hampden	770 Dickinson St., Springfield.	Hotel Madison .	137
Kirby, Edward P. . .	4, Plymouth	92 South Ave., Whitman	At home . . .	178
Kitterman, William . .	3, Berkshire	404 Dalton Ave., Pittsfield.	1887 Beacon St., Brookline.	112
Klebanow, Benjamin . .	10, Suffolk	37 Winston Rd., Dorchester.	At home . . .	20
Koplow, Freyda P. . .	13, Norfolk	84 Alberta Rd., Brookline.	At home . . .	53
Kostanski, Walter T. . .	3, Franklin	8 Davis St., Montague .	At home . . .	10
Kulig, Mitsie T. . .	4, Hampden	26 Sachem St., Chicopee	Hotel Madison .	187
Kuss, Matthew J. . .	10, Bristol	40 Bowers St., Fall River	At home . . .	234
Landry, Richard E. . .	7, Middlesex	85 Hall St., Waltham. .	At home . . .	91
LeBlanc, J. Louis . .	6, Bristol	101 Nye St., New Bedford	At home . . .	223
Levanti, Peter J. . .	14, Worcester	223 Heywood St., Fitchburg.	At home . . .	89
Locke, David H. . .	9, Norfolk	8 Swarthmore Rd., Wellesley.	At home . . .	179
Lolas, Alexander . . .	1, Hampden	Upper Palmer Rd., Monson.	At home . . .	199

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Lombard, Gerald P.	13, Worcester	42 Sumner St., Fitchburg.	Hotel Bradford	127
Long, John J.	11, Bristol	109 Barre St., Fall River	At home	233
Longworth, William	12, Essex	25 Stevens St., Methuen	At home	128
Loughman, Joseph S.	4, Suffolk	5 Oswald St., Roxbury	At home	194
MacLean, William Q., Jr.	9, Bristol	65 Lafayette St., Fairhaven.	At home	206
Mahan, J. Robert	12, Worcester	62 Boutelle St., Leominster.	At home	57
Malloy, Paul F.	4, Middlesex	719 Watertown St., Newtonville.	At home	237
Mann, Theodore D.	5, Middlesex	21 Littlefield Rd., Newton	At home	136
Manning, Donald J.	7, Middlesex	41 Fiske St., Waltham	At home	50
McGee, Thomas W.	10, Essex	9 Pine Rd., Lynn	At home	221
McGinn, Robert J.	15, Hampden	46 Coolidge Ave., Westfield.	Hotel Bradford	34
McGlynn, John J.	26, Middlesex	20 Cushing St., Medford	At home	230
McGuane, Allan	2, Franklin	8 Lillian St., Greenfield	At home	202

McKenna, Arthur J.	10, Hampden	24 East Hooker St., Springfield.	At home	198
McMahon, James R., Jr.	3, Barnstable	25 Canal View Rd., Bourne.	56 South Russell St., Boston.	145
Melia, John F.	17, Suffolk	14 William Jackson Ave., Brighton.	At home	133
Menton, Paul C.	30, Middlesex	100 Robbins Rd., Water- town.	At home	103
Moran, William J.	25, Middlesex	35 Curtis Ave., Somerville	At home	126
Morgan, Hugh J., Jr.	31, Middlesex	22 Lake St., Wakefield .	At home	118
Morrissey, Gerald J.	13, Suffolk	37 Tremlett St., Dor- chester.	At home	52
Morrow, Edward S.*	17, Essex	17 Germain Ave., Haver- hill.	At home	
Morse, Edwin H.	6, Plymouth	2 Morse Ave., Wareham	Hôtel Touraine .	38
Mullaly, Charles A., Jr.	8, Worcester	60 Central St., Millville	At home	88
Mullen, James G.	5, Norfolk	1355 Canton Ave., Milton	At home	130
Murphy, Paul	12, Suffolk	47 Samoset St., Dor chester	At home	204
Murphy, Paul Maurice	9, Plymouth	447 West Elm St., Brock- ton.	At home	86
Nash, Albert L.	7, Worcester	468 Pleasant St., Leicester	At home	143
Navin, John J.	9, Middlesex	15 Preston St., Marl- borough.	At home	1

* Served until successor qualified, April 7, 1965.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Nee, Patrick W. . . .	15, Suffolk	96 Walter St., Roslindale	At home . . .	Desk
Newman, Mary B. . .	2, Middlesex	5 Willard St., Cambridge	At home . . .	107
Newth, Thomas M. . .	8, Essex	4 Parsons Dr., Swampscott.	At home . . .	9
Nolen, James R. . . .	4, Hampshire	140 Church St., Ware .	Hotel Bradford .	60
Nordin, Karl S. . . .	8, Plymouth	122 Washington St., East Bridgewater.	At home . . .	122
O'Brien, James A., Jr. .	11, Bristol	37 Forest St., Fall River	At home . . .	207
O'Brien, John P. . . .	9, Hampden	308 Winton St., Springfield.	Hotel Madison .	148
O'Brien, Walter W. . .	2, Bristol	438 Center St., Raynham	At home . . .	176
O'Connor, David J. . .	4, Suffolk	1558 Tremont St., Roxbury.	At home . . .	117
O'Farrell, George H. . .	21, Middlesex	51 Wesmur Rd., Malden	At home . . .	203
Ohanian, Charles . . .	30, Middlesex	112 Russell Ave., Watertown.	At home . . .	195
O'Leary, Gerald F.* . .	5, Suffolk	1720 Columbia Rd., South Boston.	At home . . .	28
Pasciucco, Domenick S. .	11, Suffolk	4 Blakeville St., Dorchester.	At home . . .	114

Peck, Raymond S.	8, Bristol	36 Summit Ave., Dartmouth.	At home	209
Perrault, Felix R.	12, Middlesex	38 Pleasant St., Westford	At home	113
Pettoruto, Albert P.	12, Essex	41 Bartlet St., Andover	At home	108
Pigaga, Vite J.**	19, Worcester	15 Fairfax Rd., Worcester	At home	
Porter, George W.	11, Hampden	63 Silver Lake Dr., Agawam.	Hotel Madison	29
Quinn, Robert H.	9, Suffolk	32 Auckland St., Dorchester.	At home	6
Raposa, Manuel, Jr.	13, Bristol	555 Main St., Somerset	At home	235
Reed, Paul D., Jr.	1, Barnstable	Scudder Lane, Barnstable	At home	37
Reynolds, Leo J.	20, Worcester	2 Thayer St., Worcester	At home	119
Rico, Frank G.	3, Bristol	75 Floral St., Taunton	At home	208
Rider, Daniel H.	8, Norfolk	177 Fair Oaks Park, Needham.	At home	69
Robinson, William G.	22, Middlesex	10 Sunset Rd., Melrose	At home	96
Rockett, J. Hilary	7, Essex	59 Bayview Rd., Marblehead.	At home	214
Rogers, George	7, Bristol	23 Robeson St., New Bedford.	110 Babcock St., Brookline.	110

* Elected April 20, 1965; qualified April 29, 1965.

** Elected to the Senate, March 16, 1965.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Ronayne, Maurice E., Jr.	6, Norfolk	277 Sherman St., Canton	At home . . .	138
Rosen, Harold E. . .	7, Norfolk	47 Greenlodge St., Dedham.	At home . . .	70
Rosenfeld, Nathan . .	9, Worcester	40 Cedar St., Milford .	At home . . .	180
Rourke, Raymond F. .	15, Middlesex	36 Hudson St., Lowell .	At home . . .	48
Sacco, George L., Jr. .	26, Middlesex	86 Badger Rd., Medford	At home . . .	172
Sala, Roger A. . . .	1, Berkshire	1 Pebble St., North Adams	Hotel Madison .	210
Sargisson, Duane T. .	22, Worcester	137 Richmond Ave., Worcester.	At home . . .	171
Saulnier, Joseph D. . .	8, Bristol	122 Fern St., New Bedford.	At home . . .	65
Scalli, Anthony J. . .	2, Suffolk	60 Chestnut St., Charlestown.	At home . . .	163
Schlosstein, Frederic W., Jr.	4, Worcester	East Rd., Warren . .	At home . . .	81
Scibelli, Anthony M. .	6, Hampden	200 Maple St., Springfield.	Hotel Touraine .	13
Sears, John W. . . .	3, Suffolk	14 Acorn St., Boston .	At home . . .	97
Segal, Jerome A. . . .	5, Essex	4 Vale St., Danvers . .	At home . . .	83
Shattuck, George W. .	11, Middlesex	Jewett St., Pepperell .	At home . . .	76

Shea, Charles L. . . .	2, Norfolk	201 Manet Ave., Quincy	At home . . .	3
Sheehan, Thomas A. .	12, Suffolk	6 Manor St., Dorchester	At home . . .	131
Sheehy, Paul J. . . .	14, Middlesex	80 Wilder St., Lowell	At home . . .	238
Shinberg, Aaron M. I.*	17, Essex	102 Lakeview Ave., Haverhill.	At home . . .	144
Shrigley, Alfred R. .	2, Plymouth	10 Cole Rd., Hingham	At home . . .	95
Sigourney, Andre R. .	9, Essex	2 Vernon St., Nahant	At home . . .	147
Simonelli, Michael J. .	24, Middlesex	7 Kenneson Rd., Somerville.	At home . . .	17
Sirianni, Ralph E., Jr. .	20, Suffolk	257 Winthrop St., Winthrop.	At home . . .	142
Smith, Lawrence P. .	15, Essex	95 Butler St., Lawrence	At home . . .	46
Spartichino, George W. .	3, Middlesex	15 Loomis St., Cambridge	At home . . .	106
Spatcher, George I. . .	1, Bristol	959 Pleasant St., Attleboro.	At home . . .	105
Starr, Janet K. . . .	23, Middlesex	1 Tyler Rd., Belmont	At home . . .	24
Stevens, Chandler H., Jr.	35, Middlesex	3 Elm Brook Rd., Bedford.	At home . . .	201
Sylvia, Joseph A. . .	1, Dukes	East Side Rd., Oak Bluffs	At home . . .	21

* Qualified April 7, 1965.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Talbot, A. Edward . .	18, Essex	190 Main St., Amesbury	At home . . .	26
Tanner, Frank D. . .	18, Middlesex	24 Federal St., Reading	At home . . .	155
Thompson, John F. . .	2, Hampden	59 Fairway Dr., Ludlow	Hotel Madison .	216
Tobin, David S. . . .	8, Suffolk	7 Bowditch Rd., Jamaica Plain	At home . . .	229
Toomey, John J. . . .	1, Middlesex	309 Broadway, Cambridge.	At home . . .	185
Travaline, Joseph T. .	24, Middlesex	33 Robinson St., Somerville.	At home . . .	100
Turner, Warren A. . .	6, Berkshire	Water St., Lee. . . .	Hotel Touraine .	11
Tuttle, Elbert	8, Middlesex	6 Myrna Rd., Framingham.	At home . . .	125
Twomey, George E. . .	19, Essex	193 High St., Newburyport.	At home . . .	168
Tynan, John T.* . . .	5, Suffolk	57 M St., South Boston		
Vigneault, Dave N. . .	17, Hampden	39 Wilton St., Springfield	At home . . .	164

Walsh, George B.	21, Middlesex	186 Broadway, Malden .	At home . . .	228
Walsh, Joseph B.	13, Suffolk	44 Valley Rd., Dorchester.	At home . . .	177
Walsh, Martin H.	15, Worcester	165 Oak St., Gardner .	At home . . .	87
Weekes, Stephen . . .	2, Barnstable	Crowell Rd., Harwich .	Hotel Bradford .	167
Weinberg, Norman S.	16, Suffolk	33 Wade St., Brighton .	At home . . .	109
Wetmore, Robert D.	2, Worcester	Hubbardston Rd., Barre	At home . . .	74
Wheeler, James G.	10, Norfolk	552 Gay St., Westwood .	At home . . .	49
Williams, Arthur . . .	12, Essex	149 Haverhill St., Andover.	At home . . .	165
Wojtkowski, Thomas C.	5, Berkshire	539 Onota St., Pittsfield	Hotel Bradford .	181
Zelazo, Edward S.	2, Berkshire	8 Summer St., Adams .	Hotel Bradford .	211
Zoll, Samuel E. . . .	6, Essex	6 Oakland St., Salem .	At home . . .	160

* Resigned from the House, January 18, 1965.

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 WALLACE C. MILLS, ABINGTON, *Assistant Clerk*. Room 358, State House.
 JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, HINGHAM, *Sergeant-at-Arms*. Room 200, State House.
 RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR GEORGE V. KERR, BOSTON. *Chaplain*.

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(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55).

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Associate Counsel.

HARRY COLTUN, CHELSEA. Room 362, State House.

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ALEXANDER J. CELLA, MEDFORD. House.	Room 356, State
WALTER FITZGERALD, MILFORD. House.	Room 356, State

JAMES R. JULIAN, BOSTON, *Secretary to the Speaker of the House, Clerk of House Committee on Rules.* Room 355, State House.

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Room 200, State House

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2nd Assistant Secretary — Louise L. Giannini.

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Assistant in Document Room — Peter N. Skerry.

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Assistant Doorkeepers — Francis R. Burke, George Danielson, Jr., Joseph V. King, John LoPresti, Richard J. Powers.

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Bisbee, Charles A., Jr. .	Ways and Means, Bills in the Third Reading, Agriculture, Natural Resources.
Burke, James F. . .	Ways and Means (<i>Chairman</i>).
Cohen, Beryl W. . .	Constitutional Law, Public Health, Public Welfare (<i>Chairman</i>), State Administration.
Conte, John J. . . .	Rules, Banks and Banking, Constitutional Law, Education, Insurance, Public Safety (<i>Chairman</i>).
Cutler, Leslie B. . .	Aeronautics, Public Health, Public Welfare.
Davenport, Stephen C.	Cities, Judiciary, Metropolitan Affairs, Municipal Finance (<i>Chairman</i>), Power and Light, Transportation.
Della Russo, Harry .	Ways and Means, Aeronautics (<i>Chairman</i>), Cities, Harbors and Public Lands (<i>Chairman</i>), Metropolitan Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
DeNormandie, James .	Agriculture, Towns, Transportation, Water Resources and Water Supply.
Donahue, Maurice A. .	[<i>President</i>], Rules (<i>Chairman</i>).
Fonseca, Mary L. . .	Ways and Means, Education (<i>Chairman</i>), Water Resources and Water Supply.
Graham, Philip A. . .	[<i>Republican Floor Leader</i>], Rules, Military Affairs.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Hammond, George D. .	Rules, Banks and Banking, Public Service, Taxation.
Harrington, John E., Jr.	Rules, Bills in the Third Reading (<i>Chairman</i>), Banks and Banking (<i>Chairman</i>), Insurance, Judiciary, Legal Affairs.
Harrington, Kevin B. .	[<i>Democratic Floor Leader</i>], Rules, Education.
Hogan, Charles V. . .	Rules, Ways and Means, Legal Affairs (<i>Chairman</i>).
Jones, Allan F. . . .	Ways and Means, Engrossed Bills, Election Laws, Harbors and Public Lands, State Administration.
Kelly, James A., Jr. .	Election Laws (<i>Chairman</i>), Municipal Finance, Power and Light, State Administration (<i>Chairman</i>), Taxation.
Kenneally, George V., Jr.	Taxation (<i>Chairman</i>). .
Lamson, Fred	Rules, Counties, Municipal Finance.
Long, James J. . . .	Rules, Engrossed Bills (<i>Chairman</i>), Civil Service (<i>Chairman</i>), Counties (<i>Chairman</i>), Public Health, Towns.
McCann, Francis X. .	Mercantile Affairs, Military Affairs, Municipal Finance, Public Safety.
McIntyre, James R. .	Civil Service, Military Affairs (<i>Chairman</i>), Transportation (<i>Chairman</i>), Water Resources and Water Supply.
McKenna, Denis L. .	Rules, Ways and Means, Counties, Insurance (<i>Chairman</i>), Public Safety, Public Service.
Moakley, John J. . .	Election Laws, Harbors and Public Lands, Labor and Industries, Metropolitan Affairs (<i>Chairman</i>), Transportation.
Nuciforo, Andrea F. .	Agriculture, Constitutional Law (<i>Chairman</i>), Natural Resources,

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
	Pensions and Old Age Assistance (<i>Chairman</i>), Towns.
Parker, John F. . . .	Ways and Means, Power and Light, Public Safety.
Pellegrini, Philibert L. . .	Banks and Banking, Cities (<i>Chair- man</i>), Counties, Judiciary, Taxa- tion.
Pigaga, Vite J.* . . .	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Mer- cantile Affairs.
Quinlan, John M. . . .	Civil Service, Constitutional Law, Education, Mercantile Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Quinn, Philip A. . . .	Engrossed Bills, Agriculture (<i>Chair- man</i>), Highways and Motor Ve- hicles, Natural Resources (<i>Chair- man</i>), Towns (<i>Chairman</i>).
Randall, William I. . . .	Highways and Motor Vehicles, In- surance, Judiciary, Mercantile Af- fairs.
Rurak, James P. . . .	Ways and Means, Harbors and Pub- lic Lands, Natural Resources, Power and Light (<i>Chairman</i>).
Umana, Mario	Rules, Ways and Means, Aero- nautics, Labor and Industries.
Wall, William X. . . .	Ways and Means, Judiciary, Labor and Industries, Legal Affairs, Public Health (<i>Chairman</i>), Water Resources and Water Supply (<i>Chairman</i>).
Ward, Joseph D. . . .	Election Laws, Judiciary (<i>Chair- man</i>), Public Welfare, State Ad- ministration.
Weeks, William D. . . .	Legal Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Public Service, Trans- portation.
Zarod, Stanley J. . . .	Rules, Bills in the Third Reading, Highways and Motor Vehicles (<i>Chairman</i>).

* Elected to the Senate, March 16, 1965; qualified, March 24, 1965.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
A.	
Aguiar, Antone S., Jr. .	Military Affairs, Towns (<i>Clerk</i>).
Ahearn, David C. . .	Towns.
Ambler, Robert B. . .	Power and Light.
Armstrong, John A. . .	Rules [<i>Assistant Minority Leader</i>], Public Health, Water Resources and Water Supply.
Asiaf, Peter George. .	Rules, Elections.
B.	
Backman, Jack H. . .	The Judiciary.
Balthazar, Wilfred E. .	Municipal Finance.
Barrett, David L. . .	Cities, Metropolitan Affairs.
Barrus, John D. . . .	Elections, Agriculture, Natural Re- sources, [<i>Monitor</i>].
Bartley, David M. . .	Education, Municipal Finance, State Administration (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Belmonte, Robert A. .	Education, Public Safety.
Bernashe, Robert L. .	Elections, Legal Affairs, Taxation.
Berry, John T. . . .	Cities (<i>Chairman</i>), Highways and Motor Vehicles (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Bevilacqua, Francis J. .	Counties (<i>Chairman</i>).
Bliss, Donald T. . . .	Public Service.
Bly, Belden G., Jr. . .	Civil Service, Legal Affairs.
Bocko, Stanley J. . . .	Agriculture (<i>Chairman</i>), Counties (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Bohigian, Robert J. . .	Rules.
Bolling, Royal L. . . .	Civil Service (<i>Chairman</i>).
Bradley, Joseph G. . .	Insurance (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Metro- politan Affairs.
Bresnahan, John C. . .	Ways and Means.
Brett, Joseph E. . . .	Metropolitan Affairs (<i>Chairman</i>), Transportation.
Buckley, John R. . . .	Public Service, Water Resources and Water Supply.
Buffone, Charles J. . .	Counties (<i>Clerk</i>), Labor and In- dustries (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Bulger, William M.	. Constitutional Law (<i>Chairman</i>), Labor and Industries.
Burke, Anthony J.	. Insurance (<i>Chairman</i>).
Burke, George G.	. . Water Resources and Water Supply (<i>Clerk</i>).
Burke, Walter T.	. . Bills in the Third Reading.
Butters, William F.	. Natural Resources, State Administration.
Buttiglieri, Louis	. . Pay Roll (<i>Chairman</i>), Aeronautics (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).

C.

Cain, Fred F.	. . . Counties, Power and Light.
Campobasso, Eleanor M.	Insurance (<i>Clerk</i>), Mercantile Affairs.
Carey, Raymond E.	. Metropolitan Affairs, Transportation (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), [<i>Monitor</i>].
Carey, William A.	. . Banks and Banking, Municipal Finance.
Carney, Daniel W.	. The Judiciary (<i>Chairman</i>).
Carney, Philip N.	. . Harbors and Public Lands.
Cartwright, Ralph W., Jr.	Ways and Means.
Cataldo, Paul A.	. . Public Welfare.
Catino, Michael	. . Taxation (<i>Chairman</i>), [<i>Monitor</i>].
Cauley, Emmett J.	. Public Safety (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Public Welfare (<i>Chairman</i>).
Cavanaugh, Paul J.	. Election Laws, Insurance, State Administration.
Cawley, Robert L.	. . Education, Military Affairs (<i>Chairman</i>).
Chadwick, Harrison	. Metropolitan Affairs, Transportation.
Chmura, Stephen T.	. Rules.
Clark, John G.	. . Ways and Means.
Coady, Thomas F., Jr.*	
Coffey, John F.	. . Labor and Industries, Natural Resources.
Cohn, Abraham L.	. . Mercantile Affairs, Public Welfare.

* Died, March 11, 1965.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Cole, Lincoln P., Jr.	Transportation (<i>Clerk</i>).
Collaro, Andrew	Counties.
Colo, H. Thomas	Agriculture.
Condon, James F.	Harbors and Public Lands (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Transportation (<i>Chairman</i>).
Conn, Lloyd E.	The Judiciary.
Connell, William A., Jr.	Banks and Banking (<i>Chairman</i>), Towns (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Contalonis, George T.	Banks and Banking.
Cournoyer, Leo J.	Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Public Health (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Coury, Edward P.	Harbors and Public Lands, Public Health (<i>Clerk</i>).
Craig, Russell H.	Banks and Banking, Insurance.
Craven, James J., Jr.	Aeronautics.
Cronin, John J.	Public Safety (<i>Chairman</i>).
Curtiss, Sidney Q.	Rules [<i>Minority Leader</i>], Elections, Water Resources and Water Supply.

D.

Davoren, John F. X.	[<i>Speaker</i>], Rules [<i>Chairman</i>].
Della Chiesa, Amelio A.	Cities, Municipal Finance, [<i>Monitor</i>].
Desmond, John J.	Pensions and Old Age Assistance (<i>Clerk</i>).
Desrocher, Arthur L.	Aeronautics, Harbors and Public Lands, State Administration.
DesRoches, Theophile J.	Rules [<i>Majority Whip</i>].
Dever, Edward J., Jr.	Constitutional Law, Metropolitan Affairs.
DiCarlo, Joseph C.	Education (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>) (<i>Clerk</i>).
Dickson, Edward M.	Election Laws.
DiLorenzo, George	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Doherty, Thomas H., Jr.	Public Safety (<i>Clerk</i>).
Dolan, John F.	Harbors and Public Lands, Natural Resources.
Donovan, John F., Jr.	Bills in the Third Reading (<i>Chairman</i>), Insurance.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Downey, James P. . .	Civil Service, Public Safety, Water Resources and Water Supply (<i>Chairman</i>).
Driscoll, Charles E. Luke	Ways and Means, Banks and Banking.
Driscoll, Wilfred C. .	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Dukakis, Michael S. .	Public Service (<i>Chairman</i>).
Dwinell, Richard J. .	Natural Resources, Power and Light. E.
Early, Joseph D. . .	Municipal Finance (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>) (<i>Clerk</i>), Transportation.
Eaton, John M., Jr. .	Aeronautics, Public Health.
Epstein, Arnold I. . .	Mercantile Affairs (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Public Health. F.
Fallon, Thomas F. . .	Rules.
Faria, Manuel . . .	Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Public Welfare.
Farnsworth, Vernon R., Jr.	Education, Power and Light.
Farrell, Thomas F. . .	Ways and Means (<i>Clerk</i>).
Feeney, Michael Paul .	Rules.
Finnegan, William H. .	Elections (<i>Chairman</i>), Ways and Means, Election Laws.
Fishman, Irving . . .	Banks and Banking.
Fitzgerald, John J. . .	Mercantile Affairs, Military Affairs, Water Resources and Water Supply.
Flanagan, Edward M. .	Engrossed Bills.
Flannery, Charles L. .	Cities, Counties.
Flynn, David L. . . .	Public Service.
Foley, Bernard J. Pat .	Labor and Industries.
Foley, Jeremiah J. . .	Agriculture (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Public Health (<i>Chairman</i>), Public Safety.
Frenning, John W. . .	Municipal Finance, Public Welfare. G.
Gammal, Albert A., Jr.	Public Service.
Gates, Lester J. . . .	Counties, Transportation.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Gayron, T. Harold . . .	Civil Service.
Gilligan, Julie . . .	Pensions and Old Age Assistance (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Transportation.
Greenberg, Joel S. . .	Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs (<i>Clerk</i>).
Grimaldi, James L. . .	Cities, Highways and Motor Vehicles (<i>Clerk</i>).
Grosso, Anthony P. . .	Taxation.
Guilmette, Gerard A. . .	Power and Light, Public Welfare.

H.

Harmon, Samuel . . .	Legal Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance (<i>Chairman</i>).
Harrington, Edward D., Jr.	Rules, Towns.
Harrington, Michael J.	Banks and Banking (<i>Clerk</i>), State Administration.
Harrison, David E. . .	Harbors and Public Lands (<i>Chair- man</i>), Public Welfare (<i>Vice-Chair- man</i>).
Hatch, Francis W., Jr.	Civil Service.
Haynes, Michael E. . .	Public Service (<i>Clerk</i>), Public Wel- fare.
Healy, Winston . . .	Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Public Health.
Hickey, Timothy W. . .	Cities (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Counties.
Hogan, William F. . .	Military Affairs (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Holgate, Franklin W. . .	Cities, Municipal Finance.
Hollis, Herbert B. . .	Public Safety, State Administration.
Howe, Marie E. . . .	Education.

I.

Iannello, Charles . . .	Municipal Finance, Taxation.
Ivascyn, John P. . . .	Natural Resources (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).

J.

Janas, John	Pay Roll, Banks and Banking, Power and Light [<i>Monitor</i>].
Johnson, Carl R., Jr. . .	Election Laws (<i>Chairman</i>).

K.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Kane, Katharine D.	. Mercantile Affairs (<i>Clerk</i>), Public Welfare.
Kearney, Joseph M.	. Insurance.
Kelly, James H.	. Public Service.
Khachadoorian, Gregory B.	The Judiciary.
Kiernan, Cornelius F.	. The Judiciary.
Kimball, Philip K.	. Election Laws, Insurance.
Kirby, Edward P.	. Mercantile Affairs, Public Welfare.
Kitterman, William	. Civil Service (<i>Clerk</i>).
Klebanow, Benjamin	. Highways and Motor Vehicles, Metropolitan Affairs (<i>Clerk</i>).
Koplow, Freyda P.	. Ways and Means.
Kostanski, Walter T.	. Rules, Natural Resources.
Kulig, Mitsie T.	. Cities (<i>Clerk</i>), Election Laws, Public Service (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Kuss, Matthew J.	. Education, Natural Resources (<i>Chairman</i>).

L.

Landry, Richard E.	. Agriculture.
LeBlanc, J. Louis	. Municipal Finance, Public Health.
Levanti, Peter J.	. Cities.
Locke, David H.	. Constitutional Law, Metropolitan Affairs.
Lolas, Alexander	. State Administration (<i>Clerk</i>), Towns.
Lombard, Gerald P.	. Elections (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Military Affairs.
Long, John J.	. Ways and Means.
Longworth, William	. Highways and Motor Vehicles, Transportation.
Loughman, Joseph S.	. Metropolitan Affairs.

M.

MacLean, William Q., Jr.	Ways and Means.
Mahan, J. Robert	. Highways and Motor Vehicles (<i>Chairman</i>), State Administration, [<i>Monitor</i>].

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Malloy, Paul F. . . .	Banks and Banking.
Mann, Theodore D. . . .	Insurance, Military Affairs.
Manning, Donald J. . . .	Water Resources and Water Supply.
McGee, Thomas W. . . .	Insurance, Legal Affairs (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
McGinn, Robert J. . . .	Mercantile Affairs, Taxation (<i>Clerk</i>).
McGlynn, John J. . . .	Municipal Finance (<i>Chairman</i>).
McGuane, Allan	Education (<i>Chairman</i>), Insurance.
McKenna, Arthur J. . . .	Civil Service (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Highways and Motor Vehicles.
McMahon, James R., Jr.	Towns.
Melia, John F.	Legal Affairs, State Administration.
Menton, Paul C.	Banks and Banking (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Legal Affairs.
Moran, William J. . . .	Rules.
Morgan, Hugh J., Jr. . . .	Constitutional Law.
Morrissey, Gerald J. . . .	Metropolitan Affairs (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>), Towns (<i>Chairman</i>).
Morrow, Edward S.* . . .	
Morse, Edwin H.	Legal Affairs, Towns.
Mullaly, Charles A., Jr.	Pay Roll.
Mullen, James G.	Aeronautics (<i>Clerk</i>), Military Affairs.
Murphy, Paul	Rules.
Murphy, Paul Maurice	Aeronautics (<i>Chairman</i>), Water Resources and Water Supply (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).

N.

Nash, Albert L.	Towns, Water Resources and Water Supply.
Navin, John J.	Ways and Means.
Nee, Patrick W.	Engrossed Bills (<i>Chairman</i>), Public Service.
Newman, Mary B.	Labor and Industries, Public Service.
Newth, Thomas M.	The Judiciary, Legal Affairs, Water Resources and Water Supply, [<i>Minority Whip</i>].

* Served until successor qualified, April 7, 1965.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Nolen, James R. . . .	Public Safety, State Administration (<i>Chairman</i>).
Nordin, Karl S. . . .	Mercantile Affairs, Municipal Finance.

O.

O'Brien, James A., Jr. . .	Harbors and Public Lands, Taxation (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
O'Brien, John P. . . .	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Public Safety.
O'Brien, Walter W. . . .	Natural Resources (<i>Clerk</i>), Taxation.
O'Connor, David J. . . .	Transportation.
O'Farrell, George H. . . .	Mercantile Affairs (<i>Chairman</i>), Taxation.
Ohanian, Charles	Public Health.
O'Leary, Gerald F. . . .	

P.

Pasciucco, Domenick S. . .	Mercantile Affairs, Power and Light (<i>Chairman</i>).
Peck, Raymond S. . . .	Agriculture, Natural Resources.
Perrault, Felix R. . . .	Election Laws, Public Health.
Pettoruto, Albert P. . . .	Bills In The Third Reading, The Judiciary.
Pigaga, Vite J.*	
Porter, George W. . . .	Agriculture, Taxation.

Q.

Quinn, Robert H. . . .	Rules [<i>Majority Leader</i>].
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R.

Raposa, Manuel, Jr. . . .	Labor and Industries.
Reed, Paul D., Jr. . . .	Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Reynolds, Leo J. . . .	Elections, Rules.
Rico, Frank G. . . .	Ways and Means.
Rider, Daniel H. . . .	Constitutional Law.
Robinson, William G. . . .	Metropolitan Affairs.
Rockett, J. Hilary	Education.
Rogers, George	Education, Harbors and Public Lands (<i>Clerk</i>), Public Welfare.

* Elected to the Senate, March 16, 1965.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Ronayne, Maurice E., Jr.	Civil Service, Public Service.
Rosen, Harold E.	Public Safety.
Rosenfeld, Nathan	Insurance, The Judiciary, Labor and Industries.
Rourke, Raymond F.	Power and Light (<i>Clerk</i>), Transportation.
S.	
Sacco, George L., Jr.	Rules.
Sala, Roger A.	Counties, The Judiciary, [<i>Monitor</i>].
Sargisson, Duane T.	Constitutional Law.
Saulnier, Joseph D.	Harbors and Public Lands, [<i>Monitor</i>].
Scalli, Anthony J.	Cities, Harbors and Public Lands.
Schlosstein, Frederic W., Jr.	Taxation.
Scibelli, Anthony M.	Ways and Means (<i>Chairman</i>).
Sears, John W.	Cities, Labor and Industries.
Segal, Jerome A.	Election Laws, Towns.
Shattuck, George W.	Agriculture, State Administration.
Shea, Charles L.	Rules.
Sheehan, Thomas A.	Power and Light (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Sheehy, Paul J.	Education.
Shinberg, Aaron M. I.*	
Shrigley, Alfred R.	Military Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Sigourney, Andre R.	Constitutional Law, The Judiciary (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Simonelli, Michael J.	Ways and Means.
Sirianni, Ralph E., Jr.	Aeronautics.
Smith, Lawrence P.	Civil Service, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Spartichino, George W.	Pensions and Old Age Assistance, Water Resources and Water Supply.
Spatcher, George I.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Public Safety.

* Qualified April 7, 1965.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Starr, Janet K. . . .	Mercantile Affairs, Pensions and Old Age Assistance.
Stevens, Chandler H., Jr.	Election Laws (<i>Clerk</i>).
Sylvia, Joseph A. . . .	Aeronautics, Harbors and Public Lands.

T.

Talbot, A. Edward . . .	Civil Service, Labor and Industries.
Tanner, Frank D. . . .	Military Affairs, Power and Light.
Thompson, John F. . . .	Ways and Means (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Tobin, David S. . . .	Natural Resources.
Toomey, John J. . . .	Ways and Means.
Travaline, Joseph T. . .	Counties, The Judiciary.
Turner, Warren A. . . .	Agriculture, Ways and Means.
Tuttle, Elbert	Election Laws, Towns.
Twomey, George E. . . .	Public Health.
Tynan, John T.* . . .	

V.

Vigneault, Dave N. . . .	Aeronautics, Constitutional Law (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>) (<i>Clerk</i>).
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W.

Walsh, George B. . . .	Election Laws (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).
Walsh, Joseph B. . . .	Military Affairs (<i>Clerk</i>).
Walsh, Martin H. . . .	Labor and Industries (<i>Chairman</i>).
Weekes, Stephen	Aeronautics, Power and Light.
Weinberg, Norman S. . .	The Judiciary, Legal Affairs (<i>Chairman</i>).
Wetmore, Robert D. . . .	Agriculture (<i>Clerk</i>), Labor and Industries (<i>Clerk</i>).
Wheeler, James G. . . .	Constitutional Law.
Williams, Arthur	Engrossed Bills, Military Affairs, Taxation.
Wojtkowski, Thomas C.	Ways and Means.

Z.

Zelazo, Edward S. . . .	Counties, Legal Affairs.
Zoll, Samuel E. . . .	The Judiciary.

* Resigned from the House on January 18, 1965.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[As finally adopted on April 12, 1965.]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.]

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.)

[1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. (2.) He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (5.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.)
[1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.)

[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by

him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.)

[1831; 1885; 1888.]

CLERK.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (11.) He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (12.)

[1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; and shall include on Mondays and on such other days as he shall deem necessary a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.)

[1882; 1888; 1945.]

8. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders, reports of committees asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, matters which have been recommitted under joint rule 5 and engrossed bills and resolves) until the right of reconsideration has expired;

provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (15, 57.)

[1855; 1856; 1875; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1891;
1919; 1921; 1943; 1946.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion.

[1882.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.)

[1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.)

[1817.]

COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year, to wit:—

A committee on Rules;

To consist of the President and ten other members.

A committee on Ways and Means;

To consist of eleven members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

Each to consist of three members. (20.)

[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864;
1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891;
1896; 1897; 1920; 1937; 1939; 1941; 1945;
1946; 1957; 1960; 1963; 1965.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. (21.) In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (22.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.)

[1904; 1913; 1921; 1953.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.)

[1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. (30.)

[1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.)

[1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889;
1947.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)

[1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.)

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction

to the Senate, bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave, reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the President, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make.

Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed, or papers received from the House, which are subject to the provisions of joint rule of 7A, 7B, 7C, 9 or 12, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders and resolutions intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege or to procedure and kindred matters, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects, except as provided in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee.

Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927;
1933; 1939; 1945; 1953; 1963.]

21. [Omitted in 1943.]

22. [Omitted in 1949.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.)

[1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.)

[1885; 1891.]

25. [Omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.] (32.)

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. (45.) Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by rule 27. Bills introduced by initiative petition, when reported in the Senate or received from the House, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, the question being "upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition". Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897; 1945.]

27. Bills and resolves involving public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. [See Rule 36.]

Orders reported in the Senate or received from the House involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties.

Bills and resolves involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the Senate for report on their relation to the finances of the city or town affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Municipal Finance. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921; 1941; 1946; 1947; 1953; 1963.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the

question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next annual session, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next annual session?". If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next annual session is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881, 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.)

[1882; 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills, resolves and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly

indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927; 1929; 1945; 1965.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills or resolves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919; 1965.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.)

[1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after

that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received; provided, that amendments involving state money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, amendments involving the expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, and amendments involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the Senate.

Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1947; 1953; 1965.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.)

[1885.]

RULES OF DEBATE.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)
[1817; 1831; 1871.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.)
[1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)
[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)
[1817; 1831.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it.
[1817.]

MOTIONS.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. (77.) A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (78.)
[1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed

to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.)

[1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

- (1) To *lay on the table*;
- (2) To *close debate at a specified time*;
- (3) To *postpone to a day certain*;
- (4) To *commit* (or *recommit*);
- (5) To *amend*;
- (6) To *refer to the next annual session*; or
- (7) To *postpone indefinitely*.

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870;
1882; 1885; 1888; 1921; 1939; 1945.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.)

[1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order: —

- (1) A standing committee of the Senate;
- (2) A special committee of the Senate;

- (3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
 - (4) A joint special committee of the two branches.
- (88.)

[1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (53.)

[1837; 1919; 1931.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.)

[1882.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.)

[1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

On a motion to reconsider not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question debate shall be limited to ten min-

utes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (72.)

On a motion to suspend any of the joint rules or Senate rules debate shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (102.)

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885; 1937; 1941.]

RECONSIDERATION.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (70.)

There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902; 1946.]

REJECTED MEASURES:

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

VOTING.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)

[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)

[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.)

[1837; 1844.]

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.)
[1831; 1891.]

REPORTERS' GALLERY.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.)
[1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

THE SENATE CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.)

[1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room, cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment.

Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President.

No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate

corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897;
1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.)

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895; 1963.]

ALTERATIONS, SUSPENSION OR REPEAL OF RULES.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893;
1899; 1953.]

INDEX TO SENATE RULES.

Absence, leave of, Rule 11.
Adjourn, motions to, 46, 52.
Admission to Senate rooms, 61.
Agents, legislative, not admitted to Senate Chamber, etc., 61.

AMENDMENTS:

private bill not in order as substitute for certain committee reports, 15.
to report of a committee, 23, 26.
substantially changing bill or resolve, 31.
changing bill to an order, etc., 31.
subsequent to third reading, to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
made by House and sent back, 33, 36.
when questions shall be divided, 45.
engrossed bill or resolve not to be amended, except, etc., 49.
not to be admitted of a different subject, 50.
in filling blanks, largest sum, etc., 51.
of rules, 63.
Appeal from decision of the President, 2.
Ballot, elections by, 13, 58.

BILLS AND RESOLVES:

Clerk to retain (except "on leave" and engrossed), until right of reconsideration has expired, 8. (See Rule 53.)
from the House, to be reprinted in certain cases, 9.
embodying legislation affecting rights of individuals or corporations not to be reported unless based upon petition, etc., 15.
for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by general or existing laws, 16.
how to be written, etc., 17.
motions contemplating legislation to be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve (on leave), 19.
for introduction on leave, to be filed with Clerk and referred by him to committees, 20.
to be printed on order of the President, 20.

BILLS AND RESOLVES — *Concluded.*

- may be taken from files upon request of member, 20.
 - how to be introduced, 23.
 - consideration of request to introduce, on leave, to be postponed at request of member, 24.
 - from House, to be committed, unless reported by, or substituted for report of, a joint committee, 26.
 - to be placed in Orders of the Day without question, except, etc., 26.
 - involving expenditure of state money, or grant of public property, to be referred to committee on Ways and Means, unless, etc., 27.
 - involving expenditure of county money, to be referred to committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, unless, etc., 27.
 - involving substantial expenditure of city or town money, to be referred to committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the Senate, unless, etc., 27.
 - not to be engrossed unless read on three several days, 28.
 - to be read by their titles only, unless objection made, 29.
 - if adversely reported by committee, question on rejection, 30.
 - if committee recommends reference to next annual session, 30.
 - substantially amended to be placed in Orders of the next day, 31.
 - ordered to a third reading, placed in Orders of the next day, 32.
 - ordered to a third reading or amended subsequent to third reading, unless, etc., to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.
 - two or more, may be consolidated, 33.
 - containing emergency preambles, or providing for borrowing money by the Commonwealth under Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution, 33, 34.
 - amendments of, from House, 33, 36.
 - engrossed, to be committed for examination; if reported as rightly and truly engrossed, not to be again read unless, etc., 34.
 - enactment of, 34.
 - engrossed, not to be amended, except, etc., 49.
 - rejected measures not to be revived, 54.
 - Bills in the Third Reading, committee on, 12, 33.
 - Borrowing of money by the Commonwealth, committee on Bills in the Third Reading to indicate on outside of bills and resolves, 33.
- Calendar.** See *Orders of the Day.*
- Clerk,** duties of, 6-9, 20, 57. (See also Joint Rules 12, 13, 15-20, 21 23, 24, 26A.)
- Commit,** motion to, 46, 48, 52.

COMMITTEES:

reports of, asking to be discharged, need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.

no member to serve on, where his private right is concerned, 10.

standing, to be appointed, 12. (See also Joint Rule 1.)

to be appointed by President unless, etc.; in case of election by ballot, 13.

orders authorizing, to travel or to employ stenographers, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

orders, etc., involving special investigations by, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

not allowed to occupy Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate, 14.

not to report bills and resolves in certain cases, unless notice has been given to parties interested, etc., 15.

to report adversely or a general law in certain cases, 16. (See also Joint Rule 7.)

may report by bill or otherwise on messages from the Governor and special reports, 19.

duties of, on Rules, 13A, 20.

on Ways and Means, 27. (See also Joint Rule 1.)

on Counties on the part of the Senate, 27.

on Municipal Finance on the part of the Senate, 27.

on Bills in the Third Reading, 33.

on Engrossed Bills, 34.

adverse reports of, to be placed in Orders for the next day, 36.

reports of, on proposals for amendment to the Constitution, 36. (See also Joint Rule 23.)

Constitution, proposals for amendment to, 36. (See also Joint Rule 23.)

Counsel, legislative, not admitted to Senate Chamber, etc., 61.

Counties, committee on, on the part of the Senate, 27, 36.

Credit of Commonwealth, pledging of, 33, 34.

DEBATE, RULES OF:

matters not giving rise to motion or debate to be first disposed of, 37.

member to stand in his place when speaking, and to address the President, 39.

President to designate who may speak when two or more members rise at same time, 40.

limitation as to speaking, 41.

member not to interrupt another, except, etc., 42.

member not to speak to a question after it is put to vote, 43.

when a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion except, etc., 46.

DEBATE, RULES OF — *Concluded.*

motion to close debate at any time, not less than one hour, in order, 47.

motions to be decided without debate, 52.

motions to lay on or take from table, postpone or to commit or recommit, debate limited, 52.

motions to reconsider, debate limited, 52.

motions to suspend rules, debate limited, 52.

Decorum, President shall preserve, 2.

Discharged, reports of committees asking to be, need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.

Discharge from Orders of the Day, 38.

Elections by ballot, 5, 13, 58.

Emergency preambles, 33, 34.

Engrossed Bills, committee on, 12, 34.

Excuse from voting, 56, 57.

Files, taking of matters from, 20.

GOVERNOR:

messages from, 19.

bills and resolves returned by, may be amended, 49. (See Const. Am. Art. LVI.)

Information to be transmitted to the Senate, orders, etc., providing for, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

Initiative bills to be placed in Orders of the Day, 26.

Introduced on leave, 20, 23, 24.

Investigations, orders, etc., involving special, by committees, 13A, 27. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

Joint rules, Clerk to insert in appendix to journal, 6.

Journal, 6, 20.

Last week of the session, 8, 53.

Legislative counsel and agents not to be admitted to Senate Chamber, etc., 61.

MEMBERS:

President to call to order, 1.

President may speak to points of order in preference to, 2.

may be appointed to perform duties of the Chair, 4.

eldest senior member present to call Senate to order in case of absence of President, 5.

not to act on any committee or to vote upon a question where private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest, 10.

not to absent themselves without leave, unless, etc., 11.

number of, on each standing committee, 12. (See also Joint Rule 1.)

MEMBERS — *Concluded.*

- first named, or having highest number of votes, to be chairman of committee, 13.
- presenting petition, etc., to endorse name, etc., 18.
- may request the taking of matters from the files, 20.
- leave to introduce a bill or resolve, 23.
- may request postponement of orders, etc., 24.
- when speaking, to rise and address the President, 39.
- President to designate member entitled to floor, 40.
- limitation as to speaking, 41.
- not to interrupt another, except, 42.
- not to speak to a question after it is put to vote, 43.
- may request that a question be divided, 45.
- may announce pairs before yeas and nays are called, 56
- desiring to be excused from voting, 56, 57.

Memorial, 18.

Motions, 44-52. (See also *Orders.*)

certain, to be referred to committee on Rules, 13A.

Municipal Finance, committee on, on the part of the Senate, 27, 36.

Order, President to preserve, 2.

Order, questions of. See *Questions of order.*

ORDERS:

- need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.
- or motions authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers; involving special investigations by Senate committees; and providing that information be transmitted to the Senate, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)
- to be deposited with Clerk, etc., 20.
- consideration of, may be postponed if any member so requests, 24.
- involving expenditure of public money for special committees, to be referred to committee on Ways and Means, 27.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

- Clerk to prepare and cause to be printed, 7.
- Clerk to indicate amendments of bills and resolves from House in, 9.
- bills and resolves, after first reading, and resolutions to be placed in, 26.
- bills introduced by initiative petition to be placed in, 26.
- bills and resolves, upon which adverse report has been negatived, to be placed in, 30.
- bills and resolves substantially amended to be placed in, 31.
- bills and resolves ordered to a third reading to be placed in, 32.
- unfinished business to have preference in, next after motions to reconsider, 35.

ORDERS OF THE DAY — *Concluded.*

reports of committees, except those asking discharge, etc., to be placed in, 36.

amendments to measure from House to be placed in, except, etc., 36.

consideration of matters in, 37.

matters not to be discharged from, 38.

Pairs, recording of, 56.

Parliamentary practice, rules of, to govern the Senate, 62.

PETITIONS:

need not be retained by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.

certain legislation not to be proposed, introduced or reported unless founded on petition, 15.

how committees shall report upon certain, 15, 16.

how members shall endorse, 18.

to be filed with Clerk and referred by him to committees, 20.

to be retained by Clerk until bills or resolves are filed, 20.

bills introduced by initiative, to be placed in Orders of the Day, 26.

Pledging credit of Commonwealth, 33, 34.

Postpone indefinitely, 46.

Postpone to a day certain, 46, 52.

Postponement of consideration of certain requests and motions at request of member, 24.

PRESIDENT:

duties of, 1-5.

to appoint committees, unless otherwise ordered, 13.

petitions, etc., to be referred by Clerk, with the approval of, 20.
(See also Joint Rule 13.)

bills and resolves accompanying petitions, and other documents, to be printed on order of, 20. (See also Joint Rule 21.)

to designate member entitled to floor, 40.

to declare all votes; if doubted, a return to be ordered, 55.

to order the yeas and nays, if one-fifth of the members present request them, 56.

name not to be called in taking yeas and nays, 57.

use of reporters' gallery to be subject to approval and direction of, 59, 61.

Printing of documents, 9, 20. (See also Joint Rule 21.)

Privilege of the floor, etc., 61.

Public property, bills or resolves involving grant of, to be referred to committee on Ways and Means, unless, 27.

Questions of order, 2, 6, 42.

Quorum, 1, 11. (See Const. Am. Art. XXXIII.)

Reading of papers, may be dispensed with, 18, 20.

Recommit, motion to, 46, 52.

Recommitted matters, need not be held by Clerk for reconsideration, 8.

Reconsideration, 8, 52, 53.

Rejected measures, 54.

Remonstrance, 18.

Repealed laws not to be re-enacted by reference, 17.

Reporters, legislative, 59, 61.

Reporters' gallery, control of, etc., 59, 61.

Reports of committees, 15, 16, 19, 23, 26, 27, 30, 36.

Reprinting of bills and resolves, 9.

Rescission of rules, vote required, 63.

RESOLUTIONS:

to be deposited with Clerk, etc., 20.

to be placed in Orders of the Day, 26.

to be read by titles, unless objection, 29.

to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading before adoption, 33.

Resolves. See *Bills and Resolves*.

RULES:

Clerk to insert in appendix to journal, 6.

motions to suspend certain, may be postponed, on request of member, 24.

of parliamentary practice, 62.

alteration, suspension or repeal of, 52, 63.

Rules, committee on, 12, 13A, 20, 59. (See also Joint Rules 1, 14, 21, 29, 30, 32.)

Senate Chamber and adjoining rooms, 59, 60, 61.

Stenographers, employment of, by committees, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

Suspension of rules, limit of debate on, 52.

vote required, 63.

TABLE:

list of matters on, to be printed in calendar on Mondays, etc., 7.

lay on, motion to, 46, 52.

take from, limit of debate on motion to, 52.

Third Reading, committee on Bills in the, 12, 33.

Travel, orders authorizing committees to, 13A. (See also Joint Rule 29.)

Unfinished business, 35.

Voting, 55-57.

Ways and Means, committee on, 12, 27, 36. (See also Joint Rule 1.)

Yeas and Nays, 56, 57.

R U L E S

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[AS FINALLY ADOPTED ON JUNE 9, 1965.]

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.

SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (55.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs during a recess between the first and second annual sessions of the same General Court, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922. Amended Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924; Jan. 9, 1939.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

CLERK.

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration, a list of matters lying on the table, and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, engrossed bills and resolves, matters which have been recommitted under Joint Rule 5, orders of inquiry and orders of notice), until the right of reconsideration has expired; provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (8.)
[See Rule 57.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919; Mar. 2, 1943.]

MEMBERS.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. [See Rule 10.]

COMMITTEES.

20. At the beginning of the political year, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: (12.)

A committee on Rules;

(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and sixteen other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;
(to consist of seventeen members).

A committee on Elections;
(to consist of seven members).

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;

A committee on Engrossed Bills;

A committee on Pay Roll;
(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 13, 1958; Jan. 11, 1965.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13).

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.)
[See Rule 63.]

25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the

committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922; June 9, 1965.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Com-

monwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rules 52 to 55, inclusive.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; June 9, 1965.]

28. (1) Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

(2) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, and bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave as provided in rule forty-seven, shall be filed with the Clerk; and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]

(3) Provided, that petitions and other papers so

filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine or twelve, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. [See Rule 33.]

(4) Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding year to the next annual session, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

(5) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, any other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. Every petition for legislation not so accompanied, unless it relates to a matter previously referred, shall be retained by the Clerk until a bill or resolve is filed to accompany it, when such petition shall be referred as provided in rule twenty-eight, or be subject to any other rule applicable thereto. [See Joint Rule 12.]

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893; Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 3, 1949.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893.]

31. No proposition contemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

32. [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920. Repealed Feb. 27, 1929, being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

33. With the exception of matters referred to the committee on Rules under the provisions of paragraph (3) of rule twenty-eight, and of rule thirty-eight, committees shall report on all matters referred to them. The committee on Ways and Means shall report the general appropriation bill not later than the second Wednesday of March.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937; Jan. 1, 1947.]

Committee of the Whole.

34. When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker.

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall always be first in order and be decided without debate.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

37. The member presenting a petition, memorial or remonstrance shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto; except that petitions and other papers which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine, twelve or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers, and of other papers intended for direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. (26.) [See Rule 33.]

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925.]

Papers other than Petitions, etc.

39. Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and recess committees authorized to report to the Legis-

lature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.)
[See Rules 25, 33 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 1, 1947.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or to engrossment, as the case may be. Similar procedure shall be followed when a

committee to whom a bill is referred recommends reference to the next annual session. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22 1945.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Orders reported in the House or received from the Senate involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof.

Bills and resolves involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House for report on their relation to the finances of the city or town affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon

by the joint committee on Municipal Finance. (27.)
[See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946; Jan. 1, 1947.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. Such amendments involving a substantial expenditure of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House. (36.)
[See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922; March 2, 1943; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee; provided, that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.) [See Rule 28 (2).]

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.) [But see Rule 54 as to engrossed bills.]

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions reported in the House or received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.) [See Rule 27.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned

by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the envelope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.) [See Rule 95.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day

after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, shall be immediately considered and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifteen. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]

60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.

[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

Voting.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the divi-

sion of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. A quorum call, determination of a request for a yea and nay vote, and all votes except voice votes shall be decided by the use of the electric voting machine. Members answering a quorum call shall vote "Yea" on the electric voting machine. Members requesting a yea and nay vote shall vote "Yea" on the electric voting machine. When a yea and nay vote is taken, the members, with the exception of the Speaker, shall vote only from their own seats. A member who has been appointed by the Speaker to perform the duties of the chair, or a person who has been elected Speaker *pro tempore*, may designate some other member to cast his vote for him on any vote taken on the electric voting machine while he is presiding. The Speaker shall state the pending question before opening the machine for voting. If the electric voting machine is not in working order, the procedure specified in rules 67, 68 and 69 shall apply.

If any member is prevented from voting personally on the electric voting machine at his assigned seat because of physical disability, said member shall, if present, be excused from so voting and the Speaker shall, when requested in writing by said member, assign a court officer to cast said member's vote in the member's presence so long as said physical disability continues.

[Adopted June 9, 1965.]

66. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the

Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a division of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

[Amended June 9, 1965.]

67. When a return by division of the members voting in the affirmative and in the negative is ordered, the Speaker, after stating the pending question, shall open the electric voting machine and instruct the members to vote for or against the question. After a brief interval, the Speaker shall close the electric voting machine and cause the totals to be displayed. If the electric voting machine is not in operating order, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If upon the taking of the vote by the electric voting machine or otherwise, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be made and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand. [For duty of monitors in case of a division on the question, see Rule 9.]

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 9, 1965.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. The Speaker may wait an interval not exceeding twelve minutes before the yeas and nays are taken, during which time the members shall be summoned to the House Chamber by the court officers at such places in the State House as shall be determined by the committee on Rules. At the end of such interval, the

Speaker, after stating the pending question, shall open the electric voting machine and instruct the members to vote for or against the question. After the electric voting machine has remained open for two minutes, the Speaker shall close said machine and cause the totals to be displayed and a record made how each member present voted.

Any member desiring to be recorded as being "present" when a yea and nay vote is taken on the electric roll call machine shall so notify the Clerk in person after said vote is ordered and before the vote is announced.

If an advance notice of at least sixty minutes is given by the Speaker a yea and nay vote may be taken at any prescribed time without observing the waiting period specified above.

In the event the electric voting machine is not in operating order, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order but however said vote may be taken no member shall be allowed to vote or to answer "present" who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. Once the voting has begun it shall not be interrupted except for the purpose of questioning the validity of a member's vote before the result is announced. Except as heretofore provided, any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another member or any person not a member who votes or attempts to vote for a member, or any member or other person who wilfully tampers with or attempts to impair or destroy in any manner whatsoever the electrical voting equipment used by the House, or change the records thereon shall be punished in such manner as the House determines. (56.) (57.) [For duty of monitors, see Rules 9 and 10.]

Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910; July 23, 1941; June 9, 1965.]

69. The call for yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven relative to verification of the vote by the voices of the members or by a return of divisions shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by sections when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; June 9, 1965.]

Reconsideration.

[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith; provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question

shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,
to lay on the table,
to take from the table, or,
for the previous question. (53.)

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

RULES OF DEBATE.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.) [See Rule 94.]

Limit of Debate.

[For questions to be decided without debate, see Rules 64, 69 and 83.]

79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.) [See Rules 72 and 102.]

[Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, —

to lay on the table,	See Rule 79.
for the previous question,	See Rules 79, 81-86.
to close debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89-92.
to refer to the next annual session,	

— which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*"

— and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

When Debate is Closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has

been referred as provided in rule forty-four, the member originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means, Municipal Finance on the part of the House or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; Mar. 2, 1943; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

- a standing committee of the House,
- a select committee of the House,
- a joint standing committee,
- a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]

[Amended June 13, 1890.]

APPEAL.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

RESOLVES.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such. Except in rule

fifty-four, the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

SECRET SESSION.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

SEATS.

98. (1) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and Engrossed Bills.

(2) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3) The seat numbered 30, in the first division, shall be assigned to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means; and the seats numbered 110, in the first division, 7, 8 and 103, in the second division, 5, 6 and 102, in the third division, and 95, in the fourth

division, shall be assigned to the use of members designated by the Speaker.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945.]

(4) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors:

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;
77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5) The first business in order, after the appointment of the standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, those designated in paragraphs (1) and (3) of this rule, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, other than seats assigned under paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this rule, shall be his seat for the year and for such additional years as he may elect so long as his service in the House remains continuous, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing.

[Amended Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947.]

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:

(1) The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2) The members of the Senate.

(3) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

DEBATE ON MOTIONS FOR SUSPENSION OF RULES.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes. (52.)

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

SUSPENSION, ALTERATION AND REPEAL OF RULES.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-two, seventy, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1893.]

REFERENCES TO COMMITTEE ON RULES.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. The committee shall not recommend suspension of joint rule nine, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; March 15, 1937.]

QUORUM.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See Amendments of the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

INDEX TO THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[The figures refer to the numbers of the Rules.]

Absence, leave of, 17.
Adjourn, motion to, 79, 80.
Admission to the floor, 99.

AMENDMENT:

to be reported by committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 26.
private bill not to be moved as, 31.
from Senate, sent back for concurrence, 46, 53.
bill may be moved as, 47.
to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 50.
engrossed bill not to be amended, except, 53.
making substantial change, 62.
to be reduced to writing, 77.
motions to amend, 80, 89 to 92.
when previous question is ordered, 84.
amendment to amendment, etc., 89.
not to be admitted of a different subject, 90.
when question is divided, 91.
in filling blanks, largest sum, etc., 92.
striking out enacting clause, 93.
of rules, 103.

Appeals from the decision of the Speaker, 2, 83, 94.

Appropriation bill, time for reporting, 33.

Ballot, elections by, 22, 96.

BILLS:

1. *Preliminary.*

to be deposited with Clerk, 28.
accompanying petitions, to be printed, 28.
for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable
by general or existing laws, 30.
specially affecting rights of individuals or corporations, not
to be reported except on petition, etc., 31.
motions contemplating legislation, etc., to be founded upon
petition or upon bill or resolve (on leave), 40.
postponement of consideration of request to introduce on leave,
at request of member, 41.

BILLS — Continued.

1. *Preliminary — Concluded.*
 - how to be written, 42.
 - how to be introduced, 47.
 - to be read by titles only, unless, etc., 48.
2. *As reported by committees.*
 - appropriation bills to contain certain items only, 25.
 - restriction or regulation of reports, 30, 49.
 - when to be presented to the House, 36.
3. *Before the second reading.*
 - from the Senate, 38, 56.
 - referred to committee, etc., 45.
 - if opposed, question on rejection, etc.; otherwise, second reading, 43.
 - involving expenditures of public money, referred to committee on Ways and Means, 44.
 - involving expenditures of county money, referred to committee on Counties on the part of the House, 44.
 - involving expenditures of city or town money, referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House, 44.
 - case of Senate amendments of House bill, 46.
4. *Before the third reading.*
 - duties and powers of committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 26, 98 (1).
 - referred to said committee, 50.
 - placed in Orders of the Day, 58.
5. *After the third reading.*
 - if amended, to be referred to committee on Bills in the Third Reading, 50.
 - not to be engrossed unless read on three several days, 51.
6. *After engrossment.*
 - duties and powers of committee on Engrossed Bills, 27, 98 (1).
 - referred to said committee, 52.
 - not to be amended, except, 53.
 - returned by Governor with recommendation of amendment, 53.
 - passage to be enacted, 54.
 - notice to be given; sent to Senate, 55.
7. *Provisions applicable at several stages.*
 - arrangement of matters in Orders of the Day, 13, 60.
 - Clerk to retain bills and other papers, except, etc., 15.
 - bills and papers in possession of members, 18.

BILLS — Concluded.

7. *Provisions applicable at several stages* — Concluded.
 - final disposition precludes renewal of subject, 49.
 - consideration of matters in Orders of the Day, 59.
 - matters not to be discharged from Orders of the Day, 61.
 - amendment changing nature of a bill, 62.
 - motion to strike out enacting clause, when receivable, 93.
 - provisions respecting bills also applicable to resolves, 95.

BLANKS, filling of, 92.

Calendar, 13, 14, 60.

Chaplain, to be appointed by Speaker, 7.

Clerk, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 28, 29, 38, 98.

printing of bills, etc., by the, 28.

Commit, motion to, 79, 80, 88.

COMMITTEES:

standing, to be appointed, 20.

to be appointed by Speaker, unless, etc., 21.

case of election by ballot, 22.

no member required to be on more than two, etc., 23.

no member to serve where his private right, etc., 24.

of the whole, 34, 35.

time for reporting appropriation bill, 33.

duty of committee on Ways and Means, 25, 33, 40, 44, 46.

on Bills in the Third Reading, 26.

on Engrossed Bills, 27.

on Counties on the part of the House, 44, 46.

on Municipal Finance on the part of the House
44, 46.

to report adversely in certain cases, 30, 104.

to make report on all matters, except, 33.

propositions for, to travel referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Constitution, proposals for amendment, 53, 57.

DEBATE, RULES OF, 73 to 93.

Speaker may speak to points of order, etc., 2.

matters to be disposed of without debate, 59, 64, 69, 83.

debate on motions to reconsider, 72.

motions to be decided without debate, 79.

debate on motions to lay on table, for the previous question, to
commit or recommit, 79.

debate on motions to postpone to a time certain, 79.

motion to close debate, 79, 80, 85, 86.

debate on motions for suspension of rules, 102. See *Previous Question*.

Disabled members, voting by, 65.

Discharges from Orders of the Day, 61.

Doubt: when a vote is doubted, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69.

Elections, committee on, 20.

to fill vacancies, 6, 8.

by ballot, 22, 96.

Electric voting machine, 65, 67, 68.

Emergency preamble, 26, 27, 54.

Enacting clause, when motion to strike out, receivable, 53, 93.

Engrossed Bills, committee on, 20, 27, 52, 98 (1). See *Bills*.

Excuse from voting, time for application for, 64.

Files, taking of matters from, 28.

GOVERNOR:

messages from, to be referred, unless, 40.

return of bills and resolves by, 53.

Investigations, propositions involving special, by committees, to be referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Journal, 11, 12, 28, 38.

Judiciary, The, committee on, 20, 98 (3).

Limit on time for reporting appropriation bill, 33.

Loan bills, 26, 27.

MEMBERS, 16 to 19.

not to stand up, etc., 16.

not to stand at Clerk's desk during roll call, 16.

not to be absent, etc., 17.

number of, on each standing committee, 20.

first named, to be chairman of committee, etc., 21.

having highest number of votes, to be chairman, etc., 22.

not required to be on more than two committees, etc., 23.

not to serve on committee where his private right, etc., 24.

to deposit petitions, etc., with the Clerk, 28; may request the taking of matters from the files, 28.

to endorse name on certain papers, 37.

not to vote where his private right, etc., 63.

desiring to be excused from voting, etc., 64.

about to speak, to rise and address the Speaker, etc., 73.

not to interrupt another, etc., 75.

not to speak more than once, etc., 76.

seats, 98.

privilege of the floor, 99. See *Voting*.

Messages from the Governor to be referred, etc., 40.

Monitors, 9, 10,

Motions, 77 to 93, 104.

to be reduced to writing, 77.

Municipal Finance on the part of the House, committee on, 44, 46, 86.

Notice to parties, 31, 104.

Order. See *Questions of Order*.

ORDERS:

of inquiry, 15; of notice, 15.

filing of, 28; presentation by Speaker within five days, 28.

involving expenditures for special committees, 44.

once rejected or disposed of, not to be renewed, 49.

providing that information be transmitted to the House, 104.

Orders of the Day, 13, 14, 56 to 62.

Pay Roll, committee on, 20.

PETITIONS, 15, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 38.

final disposition precludes renewal, 49.

Pledging credit of Commonwealth, bills providing for, 26, 27.

Postpone to a time certain, motion to, 79, 80, 87.

Postponement of consideration of certain requests and motions at request of member, 41.

"Present", recording of members as being, 68.

Previous question, 79 to 84, 86.

Printing of petitions and other papers, 28.

Privilege of the floor, 99.

Questions of order, 2, 12, 75, 83.

Quorum, 1, 65, 67, 105.

Reading of papers, 5, 28, 37, 38, 39, 48.

Recommendations and reports of state officials, etc., to be referred, etc., 28, 40.

Recommit, motion to, 15, 57, 79, 80, 88.

Reconsideration, 15, 70, 71, 72.

Repealed laws not to be re-enacted by reference, 42.

Reporters' gallery, control of, 100.

Reports of committees, 33, 36, 56, 57. See *Bills*.

Representatives' Chamber and adjoining rooms, 100.

Resolutions, 28, 50, 56, 104.

Resolves, 95. See *Bills*.

Rules, 9, 10, 19, 103, 104.

Rules, committee on, 20, 28 (3), 68, 98 (3), 104.

Seats, 98.

Secret session, 97.

SENATE:

papers from, 38, 45, 46, 47, 50, 56, 57.

engrossed bills to be sent to, 55.

SPEAKER, 1 to 8.

- to appoint monitors, 9.
- may direct as regards matters in Calendar, 13.
- to be chairman of committee on Rules, 20.
- to appoint committees, 21.
- to approve reference of petitions, etc., and printing of certain documents, 28.
- to present (within five days) orders, resolutions, bills on leave and certain other papers filed with Clerk, 28.
- to appoint chairman of committee of the whole, 34.
- to lay before the House papers from Senate, 38.
- may present papers not petitions, etc., 39.
- to give notice of engrossed bills sent to Senate, 55.
- to name member entitled to floor, 74.
- may direct motion to be reduced to writing, 77.
- may invite visitors to seats on the floor, 99.
- See *Debate, Rules of; Voting.*

Stenographers, employment of, by committees, 104.

Strike out and insert, motion to, 91.
 enacting clause, 53, 93.

SUSPENSION OF RULES, 41, 103, 104.

 limit of debate on motion for, 102.

TABLE:

- list of matters on, 13.
- lay on, motion to, 79, 80.
- take from, motion to, 79.

Tampering with electric voting machines, 68.

Third Reading, Bills in the, committee on, 20, 26, 50, 58, 98 (1). See *Bills.*

Travel, orders authorizing committees to, referred to committee on Rules, 104.

Undebatable matters and motions. See *Debate, Rules of.*

Unfinished business, 60.

Vacancies, filling of, 6, 7, 8.

Voting, 3, 4, 63 to 69.

Ways and Means, committee on, 20, 25, 33, 40, 44, 46, 86, 98 (3).

Whole, committee of the, 34, 35.

Yeas and nays, 65, 68.

JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted by the Senate on June 3 and by the House of Representatives on June 7, 1965.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows: —

A committee on Insurance;

To consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and twelve on the part of the House;

A committee on the Judiciary;

To consist of six members on the part of the Senate, and thirteen on the part of the House;

A committee on Public Safety;

A committee on Taxation;

A committee on Transportation;

To consist of five members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House;

A committee on Aeronautics;

A committee on Agriculture;

A committee on Banks and Banking;

A committee on Cities;

A committee on Civil Service;

A committee on Constitutional Law;

A committee on Counties;

A committee on Education;

A committee on Election Laws;

A committee on Harbors and Public Lands;

A committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles;

A committee on Labor and Industries;

A committee on Legal Affairs;

A committee on Mercantile Affairs;

A committee on Metropolitan Affairs;

A committee on Military Affairs;

A committee on Municipal Finance;

A committee on Natural Resources;

A committee on Pensions and Old Age Assistance;
A committee on Power and Light;
A committee on Public Health;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on Public Welfare;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Towns;
A committee on Water Resources and Water Supply;

Each to consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred to the committees on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as a joint committee.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8 and 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11 and Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 1, 1949; Jan. 7, 1953; Jan. 7, 1959; Jan. 30, 1961; Jan. 7, 1963; Jan. 12, 1965; Feb. 24, 1965.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof. [See G. L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting; provided, however, that the presiding officer of either branch may appoint a special committee to attend the funeral of a deceased member that occurs during a recess or after prorogation of the General Court. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person

to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred and shall be approved by a majority of said committee before being presented to the Comptroller for payment.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925; March 2, 1943; July 27, 1950.]

4. Favorable reports, and adverse reports on subjects of legislation other than petitions, by joint committees may be made to either branch, at the discretion of the committee, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that reports on money bills shall be made to the House. Adverse reports by joint committees on petitions shall be made to the branch in which the petition was originally introduced, excepting that such adverse reports on petitions accompanied by proposed "money bills" shall be made to the House; and, if accepted by the branch in which they are made, shall be considered as a final rejection; and notice thereof shall be sent, under the signature of the Clerk, to the other branch. When a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the reference originated. [See also next rule.]

[Amended Jan. 3, 1952; April 8, 1959; June 7, 1965.]

5. Matters reported adversely by joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting

thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommitment shall be made after the second Wednesday in April. If a bill or resolve is laid aside in either branch for the reason that it is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based, the subject-matter shall be recommitted to the committee. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for recommitment, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; March 26, 1963.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 9, 1941; Feb. 8, 1949.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass".

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next annual session, unless when filed, in the case of a county it be the petition of, or be approved by,

a majority of the county commissioners — in the case of a city it be the petition of, or be approved by, the mayor and a majority of the city council or similar body, or in cities having a city manager form of government the city manager and a majority of the city council or similar body — or in the case of a town, it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the selectmen, and in towns having a town manager form of government the approval also of the town manager, or be approved by vote of a town at a regular or special town meeting; and having endorsed thereon or being accompanied by a statement under oath that the person seeking reinstatement has requested a hearing or has petitioned the local court for a review in cases where the same is provided by law.

[Adopted April 29, 1915. Amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951.]

7B. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to alter the benefits or change the restrictions of any county or municipal retirement or pension law, or, in the case of a city or town, to borrow money outside of the debt limit, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next annual session, unless when filed, in the case of a county it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the county commissioners — in the case

of a city it be the petition of, or be approved by, the mayor and a majority of the city council or similar body, or in cities having a city manager form of government the city manager and a majority of the city council or similar body — or in the case of a town, it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the selectmen, and in towns having a town manager form of government the approval also of the town manager, or be approved by vote of a town at a regular or special town meeting.

Any petition for legislation raising any statutory limitation on appropriations authorized to be made for any school purpose by the school committee in any city where the city council has unlimited authority to make appropriations for all such purposes on the recommendation of the mayor and at the request of the school committee, shall be referred to the next annual session, unless when filed it be the petition or be approved by vote of the mayor and city council.

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1920. Amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951.]

7c. A petition for the incorporation of a town as a city, or for a representative form of town government, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next annual session, unless when filed there is annexed thereto an affidavit of the town clerk and a majority of the selectmen that the provisions of Article II of the Amendments of the Constitution and any amendment of said Article have been complied with, accompanied by a certified copy of the vote of the town

making application for such form of government in the manner provided in said Article and any amendment thereof.

[Adopted March 30, 1921. Amended May 24, 1926; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommitment with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next annual session for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Dec. 22, 1920; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as most recently amended by chapter 31 of the acts of 1956. But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next annual session, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next annual session is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the branch in which it is filed to the office of the State Secretary. If such a petition is returned by said Secretary with a statement that the petitioner has failed to comply with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 3 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937, section 2A of chapter 549 of the acts of 1943 and section 1 of chapter 750 of the acts of 1962, said petition shall be referred to the next annual session, and not to a committee.

Reference of any petition to the next annual session for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; Feb. 27, 1929; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1938; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; April 8, 1959; Jan. 7, 1963.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall make final report not later than the fourth Wednesday of March on all matters referred to them previously to the fifteenth day of March, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the fifteenth day of March. When the time within which said committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall forth-

with be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. If the chairman fails to make such report by the end of the legislative day next following the expiration date, all matters remaining unreported shall be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerk of the branch in which the matter was originally filed with a recommendation of reference to the next annual session under this rule. Matters which have been referred under the provisions of Joint Rule 29, upon which the chairmen of the committees on Rules fail to make a report shall be placed by the respective Clerks in the Orders of the Day of the branch in which the subject-matter was referred to said committees. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; Jan. 27, 1955.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of difference in respect to bills or resolves, shall, before filing their reports, have the same ap-

proved by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading of the branch to which the report is to be made.

[Amended April 22, 1937.]

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, petitions, memorials, bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all other subjects of legislation, except reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature, deposited with the Clerk of either branch subsequently to five o'clock in the afternoon on the first Wednesday in December preceding the annual session of the General Court, shall be laid before the branch in which it is presented, and shall be referred to the next annual session; but this rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given. At any special session called under Rule 26A, however, matters relating to the facts constituting the necessity for convening such session shall, if otherwise admissible, be admitted as though filed seasonably in accordance with the first sentence of this rule. Any recommendations from the Governor shall be similarly considered. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: *provided, however, that, except by*

unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12 and Aug. 7, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 27, 1948.]

Papers to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited previously to the convening of the General Court by any member-elect shall be referred in like manner and shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal during the first week of the session.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law.

[Adopted Feb. 2, 1891. Amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct.

[Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the committee of the Senate on En-

grossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22.

[Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the

distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a bill or other document, the number printed shall be nine hundred, except that in the case of reports authorized to be made to the General Court, such number, not exceeding two thousand, shall be printed as determined by the committee on Rules on the part of the branch in which the report is filed.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as

may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923.]

Legislative Amendments to the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific amendment to the Constitu-

tion shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment to the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII (as amended by Article LXXXI) of the Amendments to the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment to the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next annual session; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended

in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in May. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended March 30, 1921; April 11, 1935; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Nov. 9, 1951.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agree-

ment shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Special Sessions.

26A. If written statements of twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, that in their opinion it is necessary that the General Court assemble on a particular date specified therein during a recess of the General Court, are filed with their respective Clerks at least ten days before the date so specified, such Clerks shall forthwith notify all the members of their respective branches to assemble at the State House in Boston at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on said date. When so assembled, the first business to be taken up shall be the question of the necessity of so assembling, in accordance with Article I of Section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. If twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives judge by vote taken by call of the yeas and nays that such assembling of the General Court is necessary, specifying in such vote the facts constituting such necessity, the General Court shall then complete its organization as a special session and proceed to the consideration of matters properly before it. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling in any other constitutional manner when it judges necessary.

[Adopted Aug. 7, 1939. Amended March 2, 1943.]

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches.

[Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions and orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, or authorizing joint committees or special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court to make investigations or to file special reports, all propositions reported by joint committees which authorize investigations or special reports by joint committees or by special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court, and all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court, shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule 10.

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 27, 1955.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees and the committees on Rules

of the two branches, acting concurrently, are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. Such extension shall be granted by a concurrent majority vote if recommended by the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently; but no such extension shall be granted, against the recommendation of the said committees, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920 Jan. 6, 1947; Jan. 27, 1955; June 7, 1965.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [See G. L. 271, § 40.]

[Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of

the Senate and the Speaker of the House after pro-rogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents.

[Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

INDEX TO THE JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

[The figures refer to the numbers of the rules.]

AMENDMENTS:

of rules, vote required, 10, 12, 30, 33.
to Constitution, procedure, 23.

BILLS AND RESOLVES:

may be reported to either branch except, etc., 4.
money, to be reported to the House, 4.
recommittal of, 5.
how to be written, 6.
for special legislation, not to be reported if object is attainable by
general or existing laws, 7.
specially affecting rights of individuals or corporations, not to be
reported except on petition, etc., 8.
on leave, deposited with Clerks late, disposition, 12.
after passage to be engrossed, to be in charge of Clerks, etc., 17.
notice of adverse action to be given to branch originating, 18.
enacted, to be laid before Governor by Clerk of the Senate, 20.
how printed, etc., 21.
containing emergency preambles, procedure, 22.
Bills in the Third Reading, committee on, to approve reports of con-
ference committees, 11.
Cities, certain petitions to require approval of mayor, city manager
and council, 7A, 7B.

CLERKS:

to send notice of acceptance of adverse reports on petitions to other
branch, 4.
to submit certain petitions to State Secretary, 9.
to place unreported matters in Orders of the Day when time for
reporting expires, 10.

CLERKS — *Concluded.*

- papers deposited late with, disposition, 12.
- papers to be deposited with, and referred to committees, 13.
- shall endorse amendments of reports of committees, 15.
- papers on passage between the two branches to be under signature of, except, etc., 16.
- shall have charge of bills, etc., after passage to be engrossed, etc., 17.
- to give notice of adverse action on matters originating in other branch, 18.
- shall endorse where bill or resolve originated, 19.
- Senate Clerk shall lay enacted bills, etc., before Governor, 20.
- Senate Clerk shall be Clerk of joint Convention, 24.
- to notify members to assemble for special sessions, 26A.

COMMITTEES:

- standing, appointment, number of members, etc., 1.
- members of Legislature not to act as counsel before, 2.
- travel of, 3.
- reports of, may be made to either branch, except, etc., 4.
- to report money bills to House, 4.
- report of, subsequently referred to a joint committee, to be reported to branch in which original report was made, 4.
- reports of, recommitment of, 5.
- bills reported by joint, how to be written, 6.
- special legislation to be reported against, if purpose can be secured by general or existing law, 7.
- bills specially affecting individuals or corporations not to be reported without notice, etc., 8.
- to report reference to next annual session on petitions not advertised according to law, etc., 9.
- limit of time for reports, etc., 10, 30.
- of conference, 11.
- if report is amended in either branch, to be endorsed by Clerk, 15.
- on Rules to regulate distribution of documents, 21.
- proposals for amendments to the Constitution, reports of, on, 23.
- not to sit during recess of General Court unless authorized by the two branches, 28.
- orders authorizing joint, to travel or employ stenographers, to be referred to committees on Rules, 29.
- motions and orders extending time within which, may report, to be referred to committees on Rules, 30.
- Conference, committees of, 11.
- Constitution, amendments to, procedure relative to, 23.

CONVENTIONS OF BOTH BRANCHES:

President of Senate shall preside, 24.

held in Representatives' Chamber, 24.

Clerk of Senate to be Clerk; record to be made in journals of both branches, 24.

agreement to go into Convention shall not be altered except by concurrent vote, 25.

no business to be transacted except that before agreed upon, 26.

Corporations, legislation affecting, 8, 9.

Counsel, no member shall act as, before committees, 2.

Counties, certain petitions to require approval of county commissioners,
7A, 7B.

Documents, distribution, printing, etc., 21.

Elections by joint ballot, to be assigned one day previous, 27.

Emergency laws, 16, 17, 22.

Engrossed bills, in charge of Clerks; to be engrossed and delivered to committees on Engrossed Bills, 17.

Engrossed Bills, committee on, bills to be delivered to, after engrossment, 17.

Evidence, printing of extended reports. 21.

Funerals of deceased members during recess, committees authorized to attend, 3.

General law to be preferred to special legislation, 7.

GOVERNOR:

may submit recommendations during special sessions, 12.

papers requiring approval of, to be submitted to, by Clerk of the Senate, 20.

recommendations of, for amendment to the Constitution, 23.

Individuals, legislation affecting, 8.

Information, motions and orders for joint adoption providing that, be transmitted to the General Court, 29.

Investigations, propositions involving special, to be referred to committees on Rules, acting concurrently, 29.

Joint conventions and joint sessions of the two houses, 23-26.

JOURNALS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

papers deposited to be entered in, 13.

record of date bills laid before Governor, 20.

proceedings of joint conventions to be recorded in, 24.

LEGISLATION:

- affecting rights of individuals or corporations, must be introduced by petition, 8.
- subjects of, to be deposited with Clerks, 12, 13.

LIMIT OF TIME:

- for recommittal, 5.
- for reports, 10, 30.
- for introduction of new business, 12.
- for holding of joint session for consideration of Amendments to the Constitution, 23.
- for filing statements calling for special sessions during recess, 26A.
- for transmission of list of legislative reporters, 32.

MEMBERS:

- not to act as counsel before committees, 2.
 - not to purchase stock or other securities of corporations or associations when legislation affecting such corporations or associations is pending, 2A.
 - majority may assemble in special session, 26A.
 - not to solicit employment for themselves or others, 31.
- Memorials contemplating legislation deposited with Clerks late, disposition, 12.
- Messages between the two branches, 16.
- Motions, certain, to be referred to committees on Rules, 29, 30.
- New business, limit of time allowed for, 12.

NOTICE:

- of legislation specially affecting the rights of individuals or corporations to be given, 8.
 - of adverse action to be given to other branch, etc., 4, 18.
- Orders, certain, to be referred to committees on Rules, 29, 30.
- Orders of the Day, unreported matters to be placed in, by Clerks, 10.

PAPERS:

- to be deposited with Clerks, etc., 13.
- reading may be dispensed with, 13.
- certain, to be printed in advance, 13.
- on passage between the two branches to be under Clerks' signatures, except, etc., 16.
- requiring approval of Governor to be laid before him by Clerk of the Senate, 20.

PETITIONS:

- adverse reports on, to be made to branch in which introduced, 4.
 - that a county, city or town be authorized to reinstate former employees, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc., 7A.
 - that a county, city or town be authorized to retire or pension or grant an annuity, or to pay any accrued salary or claim for damages, or to alter any county or municipal retirement law, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc., 7B.
 - that a city or town be authorized to borrow money outside of the debt limit, 7B.
 - for legislation raising any statutory limitation on certain school appropriations, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc., 7B.
 - for the incorporation of a town as a city or for a representative form of town government, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc., 7C.
 - for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation, consolidation or division of municipalities, for the incorporation, revival, amendment of corporate powers or change of name of public service corporations, for authority to take water for water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, to be referred to next annual session, unless, etc., 9.
 - for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation (except a public service corporation) to be transmitted to State Secretary, etc., 9.
 - deposited with Clerks subsequently to last hour for filing, to be referred to next annual session, 12.
 - to be deposited with Clerks and referred to committees, 13.
 - notice of adverse action to be given to branch originating, 18.
 - for amendments to Constitution, 23.
 - to be admitted during special sessions, 26A.
- Preambles, emergency, vote on, 22.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

- may appoint committees to attend funerals of deceased members during recess, 3.
 - to approve references to committees, 13.
 - to preside in joint conventions, 24.
 - approval of facilities used by legislative reporters, 32.
- Printing, how ordered, provided, etc., 13, 21.
- Public service corporations, penalty for member soliciting position within control of, 31.

Reading of papers, may be dispensed with, 13.
Recess, committees authorized to attend funerals during, 3.
Recommitment of reports, bills and resolves, 5.
Reporters, use of rooms and facilities assigned to, to be under control of State House Press Association, etc., 32.
Reports made to Legislature not to be referred to next annual session, under the rule, 12; number to be printed, 21.
Reports of committees. See *Committees*.
Rescission of rules, vote required, 10, 12, 30, 33.
Resolutions, certain, deposited with Clerks late, disposition, 12.
Resolves: See *Bills and Resolves*.

RULES, COMMITTEES ON:

may suggest measures to facilitate business, 1.
limit of time for reports, 10, 30.
authority to prescribe manner and form of keeping dockets of legislative counsel and agents, 14.
may make regulations for distribution of documents, 21.
certain motions and orders to be referred to, 29, 30.
rooms and facilities assigned to reporters subject to approval of, 32.

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH:

legislation affecting corporations, 9.
to engross bills, 17.
notice of failure to adopt emergency preamble to be sent to, 22.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:

duties relative to travel of committees, 3.
distribution of documents, 21.
to receive list of legislative reporters, 32.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

may appoint committees to attend funerals of deceased members during recess, 3.
to approve references to committees, 13.
approval of facilities used by legislative reporters, 32.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION:

not to be granted if object is attainable under general or existing laws, 7.
affecting individuals or corporations, must be based on petition, 8.

SPECIAL SESSIONS:

matters to be considered at, 12.

method of assembling, 26A.

Standing committees, appointment and number, 1.

State House Press Association, legislative reporters, 32.

Stenographers, motions or orders authorizing committees to employ, to be referred to committees on Rules, 29.

Suspension of rules, vote required, 10, 12, 30, 33.

Towns, certain petitions to require approval of selectmen and town manager, 7A, 7B; petitions of, for incorporation as a city or for representative form of government to be referred to next annual session, unless, 7C.

Travel and travelling expenses of committees, 3, 29.

Ways and Means, committee on, matters referred to either may be considered jointly, 1.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND
CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES
HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF
THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal.
Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the
duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

POWER OF PRESIDING OFFICERS TO DECIDE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the Chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the Chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the Chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 341. See also STONE, H. 1866, p. 436; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 386; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 648; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; DARLING (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506; YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 528; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1591.

A point of order having been raised that a proposed

amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1480; BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 999; HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1344.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on the constitutional question that the House was in session on the Lord's Day contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; or whether the passage of a resolve would result in abridging the rights of a contract. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 2112; GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 927.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on questions as to legality or form of legislation involving decisions of the courts. HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1429.

That an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill which, if adopted, would delegate the powers of the General Court to change general statutes to a commission and as such was clearly beyond the power of the House, raises a question of law, or of the Constitution, that was beyond the prerogative of the Chair to pass on. See GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1556.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER, H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 315; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836; COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 784; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1095. See also notes under Declaration of Rights, ART. XXX., CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II., CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII., CHAP. VI., ART. II. and ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII, LXII, and LXIII.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART. XXX. — For a case in which it was ruled that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of a bill that delegated legislative power to the Supreme Judicial Court, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 487. See also note to CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II. — “*No bill or resolve.*” See LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

“*Laid before the Governor for his revisal.*” If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, concurrent action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House. See SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A motion to request the Governor to return a bill to the Senate having been made on the fifth day after the bill had been laid before the Governor and, during debate on this motion the five days within which executive action was required to be taken having expired at midnight, the motion was then ruled out of order. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1954, p. 1160.

“*Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same.*” In a case in which a resolve and the objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. GOODWIN, H. 1890, p. 613.

“*But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwith-*

standing the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law." Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586 (full discussion). See *Kay Jewelry Company v. Board of Registration in Optometry*, 305 Mass. 581. See also *Walker v. State*, 12 S. C. 200; *Frillsen v. Mahan*, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra*, see *Co. of Cass v. Johnston*, 95 U. S. 360; 2 Op. Att. Gen., 513 (1904, July 11).

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See *Brown v. Nash*, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see *Sank v. Phila.*, 4 Brewster, 133. *Wilson's Digest*, 2058, 2151.

"Returned by the Governor within five days." It is not within the province of the Chair to rule on a point of order that a bill is not properly before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor

with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399.

"Both Sunday and a legal holiday . . . are to be excluded in computing the five-day period." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 838. *Contra*, see Op. Att. Gen., Vol. III, p. 414.

Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, with no official record whether left before or after midnight, is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879. [See notes to Articles of Amendment, LVI.]

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — "*All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders.*" An order may not be used as the form for anything "on its way to become law." LONG, H. 1878, p. 60; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"*To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers.*" For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — See note to CHAP. I., SECT. III, ART. VIII.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VII. — For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3. See also Op. Att. Gen., H. 1921, p. 1027.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — "*All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.*" The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. 557; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1317; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, pp. 806, 815, 859. *Contra*, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563.

See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378; SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753; MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 450; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, pp. 376, 447, and S. 1926, p. 372; BACON, S. 1932, p. 670; FISH, S. 1933, p. 282, and S. 1934, p. 360.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as

well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a "money bill." TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill to provide for changes in the employment se-

curity law was held not to be a "money bill" for the reason that the money in the unemployment compensation fund is used only to pay benefits to certain employees and not for general purposes. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 991.

A bill granting a subsidy to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to aid in continuing service on a branch thereof was held not to be a "money bill." HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1181. [See OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1958, p. 1139.]

A bill which amends an existing tax law is not a "money bill" if it does not increase the tax. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1091.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

An amendment offered to the General Appropriation Act calling for a surtax of ten per cent on corporations was laid aside. DONAHUE, S. 1964, p. 952.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — "*Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. STONE, H. 1867, p. 270; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313. [See also notes to CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II.]

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — “*And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House.*” See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60.

CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. BLISS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

CHAP. III., ART. II. — Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court may be required only when “such questions of law are necessary to be determined by the body making the inquiry, in the exercise of the legislative or executive power entrusted to it by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth” and “upon solemn occasions.” OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 448.

“Important questions of law” must be explicitly stated. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1938, p. 382.

CHAP. VI., ART. II. — “*But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.*” It is not within the province of the Chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. HALE, H. 1859, p. 48.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

ART. I. — As to authority of Governor to approve within the five-day period after prorogation of the General Court of measures laid before him before prorogation. See Op. Att. Gen. 168, KNOWLTON, 1894; FINGOLD, 1956. [See also OPINION OF JUSTICES to Governor, Oct. 1956.]

ART. VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

ART. IX. (*Annulled by Art. XLVIII.*) — An amendment to the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 321; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 57; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 906; PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment to the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422-427; MORAN (*in joint session*), S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see NOYES, H. 1881, p. 466. See also MEYER, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

ART. X. — "*But nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary.*" As to methods of providing for such assembling, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461. See note to CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V.

ART. XVII. — In a joint convention for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a State office, the calling of the roll, and each member arising and announcing his choice, does not constitute a “ballot” within the meaning of this Amendment. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 689, and H. 1928, p. 960.

A majority vote is necessary to elect a State officer to fill a vacancy, and a plurality vote is not sufficient. HOLMES (*in joint session*), S. 1958, p. 1356, H. 1958, p. 1860.

ARTS. XXI and XXII. — See 157, Mass., 595.

ART. XXV. — The question being raised that the method of voting for a Councillor to fill a vacancy, by call of the roll, could not be considered a ballot, the Chair ruled that this Article did not require the election to be by *ballot*, but by *concurrent vote*. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 389.

ART. XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See notes to House Rules 67 and 105, and note to Senate Rules under “Voting.” *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

The words “a majority of the members” means a majority of the whole membership established by the Constitution. See Op. Att. Gen., Vol. I (1892), p. 36 (House Doc. No. 38).

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ART. XLVIII. — See notes to Art. of Amend. IX. See also note to House Rule 80, “*And he shall receive*

no motion relating to the same, except, etc.”; and note to Joint Rule 3.

THE INITIATIVE. III. Sect. 2. — It is not necessary to take action on a resolution providing for a legislative substitute before taking final action on an original initiative bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 1029.

A proposed legislative substitute for an initiative bill, of the same general subject matter, although not confined to the particular wording or scope of the original petition, may be offered. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1097.

THE INITIATIVE. IV. Sect. 2. — Action must be taken on a proposed legislative amendment to the Constitution not later than the second Wednesday in June. See MCKNIGHT (*in joint session*), Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61, and H. p. 87. [See also OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1921, p. 329.]

Such provisos or limitations as may seem fit may be added to proposed legislative amendments to the Constitution. FURBUSH (*in joint session*), S. 1954, p. 897, and H. 1954, p. 1504.

THE INITIATIVE. V. Sect. 1. — Neither house has power to take a vote upon the enactment of a law introduced by initiative petition later than the day preceding the first Wednesday in June. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 981, and O'NEIL, H. 1950, pp. 1474 and 1475. [These rulings were based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1945, p. 925.]

Affirmative action having been taken on an Initiative Amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Court and for a biennial budget, it was held (*in joint session*) that a motion to reconsider such action must be entertained. MORAN (*in joint session*), S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

[This ruling was confirmed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1935, p. 1084.]

THE REFERENDUM. II. — That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill is not in order, for the reason that this Article of Amendment (XLVIII) repealed Article XLII (authorizing reference to the people of acts and resolves) and substituted therefor a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080, 1740; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836. [See also DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 717.]

As to the power of the Governor in declaring an emergency law, see 299, Mass. 191.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. II. *Limitation on Signatures.* As to the validity of an initiative petition containing an excessive number of certified signatures, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1950, p. 1054.

ART. LVI. — As to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith. See S. 1919, pp. 749, 750; Op. Att. Gen., Vol. V (1919), p. 349.

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A bill must be returned to the branch in which it originated. FISH, S. 1934, p. 562.

The Governor is restricted to amendments which are germane to the original proposition. YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 630-632; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

That returning a bill with a recommendation that

it be referred for further consideration and study to a special commission is an evasion of the responsibility of the Governor. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1622.

That the action of the General Court is limited to "amendment and re-enactment," and a motion to refer to the next annual session not in order. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764; HULL, H. 1927, p. 639.

That, after a bill has been returned by the Governor, and action thereon postponed, it is too late to raise the point of order that the message of His Excellency is null and void having lacked a signature when received and read. SLATER WASHBURN (acting Speaker), H. 1927, p. 683.

"*Within five days.*" Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day is not sufficient. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1191, 1250. [See notes of Rulings on Chap. I., Sect., Art. II.]

As to the danger of substituting a new bill for one returned by the Governor, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910 and 1932, p. 458.

That, when a bill is returned by His Excellency the Governor with a recommendation of amendment specified by him, a motion to place the message on file is improperly before the House for the reason that the Constitution provides that "Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the General Court and subject to amendment and re-enactment." HERTER, H. 1939, p. 895.

ART. LXII. — That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the constitutionality of a bill providing for the loaning of money of the Commonwealth to individuals. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1229.

The requirement of a two-thirds vote on a bill pro-

viding for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth is at the enactment stage. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1601.

That it is not the prerogative of the Chair to rule on the constitutionality of a pending bill which, if enacted, might result in pledging the credit of the Commonwealth in contravention to the prohibition contained in the Constitution. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1952, p. 1433.

ART. LXIII. — Special appropriation bills may be enacted, on recommendation of the Governor, before final action on the general appropriation bill. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 852.

After final action on the general appropriation bill, or on recommendation of the Governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted, but such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained. See YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 683–685.

That an amendment, providing for the appropriation of a sum of money for further continuing the special commission (including members of the General Court) established to investigate the existence and extent of organized crime and gambling and other related matters, was improperly before the House for the reason that it made an appropriation prior to the passage of the General Appropriation Bill. The Speaker stated that the question raised was whether the proposed amendment came within the exceptions provided in Article LXIII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Because of the constitutional nature of the question, he was of the opinion that it was beyond the province of the Chair to rule thereon. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 7020.

That a bill providing a loan through the issuance of

state bonds was not an "appropriation bill." SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2075.

That a bill which provided for carrying out the provisions of the proposed act only "after an appropriation had been made therefor" is not a special appropriation bill. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1940.

That a bill providing a twenty per cent increase for certain officers and employees in the service of the Commonwealth is not an appropriation bill. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1643. [For ruling of Supreme Judicial Court on definition of an "appropriation bill," see H. 1948, p. 1556.]

That a bill providing for "a distribution of funds" is not an appropriation bill. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217. That a bill authorizing a department to expend money for state functions "without appropriation" is contrary to facts, for the reason that a state department cannot operate without an appropriation. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217.

That there is no law, provision of the Constitution, or legislative rule which would bar the General Court from considering the revenue "Bill to provide for state activities" prior to the passage of the General Appropriation Bill, see GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 855.

On a point of order that appropriations must be made by bill and not by resolve, it was ruled that while it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on a question of interpretation of the Constitution, a precedent had been established for appropriating money by resolve. COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general [or supplementary] appropriation bill of an item not included *in the budget* is out of order, and defining the words "in the budget." HULL, H. 1926, p. 327; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 581; GIBBONS,

H. 1953, p. 1536 and 1954, p. 1343; SKERRY, H. 1955, pp. 2377, 2380, 2381, 2383.

As to competency of amendments which would introduce into appropriation bills subject-matter in the nature of new legislation "not required for reasonable financial control," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, pp. 879, 889; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 775. See also SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1273; 1935, p. 1637; 1936, pp. 886, 926.

As to competency of amendments of appropriation bills "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

"The Governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money." But the right to disapprove "does not extend to the removal of restrictions imposed upon the use of the items appropriated." "No power is conferred to change the terms of an appropriation except by reducing the amount thereof." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1323, 1424. [This ruling was based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court (from which the quotations are made),— see H. 1936, p. 1418.]

As to advisability of the House amending its rule so "that budgetary items may not be moved a second time (except under suspension of the rules), on the ground that the Constitution recognizes and provides for separate action on individual items of an appropriation bill, thus giving them a separate entity," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

As to reference of budget recommendations to the House committee on Ways and Means only, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

ART. LXXI. — For opinion relative to the appointment of commissioners to divide the Commonwealth into representative districts, see 157 Mass 595 (SJC 1893); S. 1939, p. 935.

ART. LXXIX. — See Article XVII.

ART. LXXX. — The intent of this provision seems to be to provide for the continued representation in the General Court of the people of a particular district pending action by the House itself in determining the question by seating one of the two individuals or by providing for determining the incumbent by means of a special election. QUINN (acting Speaker), H. 1965, p. 388.

ART. LXXXI. — If the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding a joint session to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, which has been called for by either house, the governor shall call the same. For opinion as to whether certain proposals were properly before a joint session so called, see FURBUSH (*in joint session*), S. 1955, pp. 861, 929; H. 1955, pp. 1354, 1435. [See FURBUSH (*in joint session*), S. 1956, pp. 902, 930; H. 1956, pp. 1404, 1432.] [Statement Powers, S. 1960, p. 939.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

ORGANIZATION.

The election of a presiding officer being the first business necessary for the organization of the Senate, an order providing that the Senate proceed forthwith to the election of a President and determining the method of holding the election is in order even though no rules have been adopted to govern the Senate. **HALEY** (preliminary Chairman), S. 1949, pp. 4, 13, 14. See also pp. 27, 32.

An order for the appointment of a special committee to appoint committees was ruled out of order prior to the organization of the Senate, as business cannot be transacted by a legislative assembly until it is duly organized, the three essential parts of which are the qualification of the members, and the choice of the presiding and recording officers. **MORAN** (preliminary Chairman), S. 1935, p. 4.

THE PRESIDENT.

For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3. See also Op. Att. Gen. H. 1921, p. 1027.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or

distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

CLERK.

Rule 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 435; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1349.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders," etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299. It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Rule 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730.

A senator may vote on a measure affecting his private right if the vote is cast against his own pecuniary interest. FISH, S. 1934, p. 716.

In the case of a bill providing for the election by the General Court of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, it was held that the private right of a member of the Senate who was a director of a division under the control of said commissioners was not distinct from the public interest. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 487.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the vote has been recorded and before the result is announced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

For a case in which the private right of a member was declared to be immediate and distinct from the public interest, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

See also notes to Senate Rule 56 and House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see notes on Joint Rules "Committees" and "Sundry Rulings."

"A committee on Ways and Means" (formerly "on the Treasury"). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

Rule 13A. An order relating to procedure of the Senate is exempt from this rule. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1181.

Rule 15. A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732.

A bill to abolish an office in the State service was held not to come within the provisions of this rule. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1415.

See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

Rule 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD [acting President], S. 1899, p. 249), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Amendments which, if adopted, would change the character of a general bill to a special bill are not in order, unless the general bill was based on a petition for special legislation. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; HENRY G. Wells, S. 1918, p. 501; McKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 489; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1235; POWERS, S. 1963, p. 1663.

A bill applying to only one city or town is special in its application, and cannot be offered as an amendment to an adverse report of a committee on a petition for general legislation applying to the entire Commonwealth. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 873; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1300.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment

would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

An amendment affecting all permanent positions in a State commission was held to be special in its application. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1489.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 494.

A new draft offered as a substitute for a bill based on petitions for special legislation was laid aside on a point of order as it was beyond the scope of the petitions and could not be considered a general bill as it did not accomplish the result desired by the petitioners. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1164.

Amendments to a general bill which, if adopted, would eliminate certain counties, cities or towns from the provisions thereof, or which make the bill applicable to only certain cities and towns, are not in order as they would have the effect of converting said general bill into a special act. See COTTON, S. 1939, pp. 711, 1340; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 675; DOLAN, S. 1949, pp. 437, 452; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 584.

However, an amendment to a general bill which would eliminate all cities of a specific classification from the provisions thereof, would be in order. DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 484.

See notes to Senate Rule 50, House Rules 30 and 31, Joint Rule 7 and Sundry Rulings.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

Rule 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

Rule 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolution was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

A bill reported on a joint order was laid aside. COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178.

A bill substituted by the House for an order was laid aside. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1245.

An order providing for the appointment of members of the General Court to make an investigation cannot be amended to include "persons to be appointed by the Governor". ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 720.

A bill which had been reported in the House and passed to be engrossed by that branch was laid aside by the Senate as the petition upon which it was purported to have been based had not been concurrently referred to the committee. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

A motion to substitute a resolve for an order is in order if the order is based on a petition properly introduced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 500.

Concurrent reference of the report of a State officer to committees for consideration is sufficient basis for legislation even though the report may not have been made in strict compliance with the General Laws. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 810.

Rule 20. This rule requires that petitions for legislation be referred to "appropriate committees", but the fact that a petition has not been considered by the proper committee would not invalidate legislation which is reported on a petition regularly referred to any committee. FISH, S. 1933, p. 478.

The committee on Rules is required to report not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee on any order or resolution referred to it under this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1788.

See notes on "Committees" under "Sundry Rulings."

Rule 23. See notes to House Rule 47.

"Unless received from the House of Representatives."

A bill coming from the House must be entertained even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches" under "Sundry Rulings."

Rule 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

An order fixing the daily hour of meeting is not subject to this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1955, p. 1398.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rule 27. It is the duty of the committee to which bills or resolves have been referred, under this rule, to report only "on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth" and they may not recommend the addition of new subject-matter. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1002; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1176; FURBUSH, S. 1955, p. 521; HOLMES (acting

President), S. 1956, p. 1282. [See FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1554.]

The question being on ordering to a third reading or passing to be engrossed a bill involving the *expenditure* of public money, and a point of order being raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. SMITH, S. 1898, p. 759; DANA, S. 1906, p. 517; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356; S. 1920, p. 376; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 644; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 652; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1302; FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 334.

After a bill has been passed to be engrossed, however, it is too late to raise a point of order that it should have been referred, under this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 538.

A point of order having been raised that a bill *indirectly* involving the expenditure of public money, having had its third reading, had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. BACON, S. 1932, p. 425.

The question being on adopting an order which authorized the expenditure of public money for a special committee, and a point of order being raised that the order should have been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. EVANS (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1591; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1724.

A bill having been referred to the committee on Ways and Means under this rule and having been reported by said committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill does not come under the requirements of the rule. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1946, p. 939.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

It was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth*. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income does not involve the expenditure of public money or a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

It was held that a provision in a bill requiring the State Secretary to furnish cards at cost to registrars did not come under this rule. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 748.

A bill to establish two districts for the administration of criminal law in place of one was ruled to come within the provisions of this rule and was referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1178.

General bills involving the expenditure of city or town money do not come under this rule, but only bills affecting a particular city or town. HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 519.

Under this rule, committees may report adversely or may recommend an investigation of the subject-matter referred to them. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, pp. 1116, 1144, 1199; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1201; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 693; HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 1296.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be a "different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." WELLINGTON WELLS (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

A bill may be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, on motion, even though it does not appear to definitely involve the expenditure of public money. RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 988; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 741.

For a case in which the committee on Ways and Means exceeded its authority in recommending certain amendments. POWERS, S. 1963, p. 1818.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

Rule 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

Rule 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

[See Senate document numbered 1053 of 1961 for discussion of this rule.]

Rule 33. Notwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

It is within the authority of the committee to recommend the adoption of a new emergency preamble in place of the one in the bill. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, p. 1629.

For a case in which the committee on Bills in the Third Reading exceeded its authority, see ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1014.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

Rule 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

It is not necessary for a member to be in his seat in order to raise objection to a request for unanimous consent. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 349.

Although this rule requires a member to address the President, under Senate Rule No. 40, if more than one member rises at the same time, the President has the authority to designate the one who is entitled to the floor, even though he has not verbally addressed the Chair. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1656.

Rule 41. The principle of this rule, although exemplifying the principles of general parliamentary procedure, was held not to apply in debate prior to the organization of the Senate and the adoption of its rules for the current year. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 6.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140. See also NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1108.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

Rule 44. A motion for a second legislative day does not have to be in writing. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 1227.

Rule 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 46. "*To adjourn.*" A motion to adjourn is in order at any time. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1238.

It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

For a case in which it was ruled that a motion to take a recess was in order at any time, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 928.

A motion to take a recess having been made and action thereon having been delayed beyond the time proposed, the motion was laid aside. FURBUSH, S. 1952 (Extra Session), p. 18.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"*Or some other motion which has precedence.*" Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2:30 P.M., and one matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assign-

ment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"To lay on the table." Pending the consideration of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to lay a bill on the table is in order pending a motion to refer the bill to the next General Court. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 586.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

"To close debate at a specified time." See notes to Senate Rule 47 and House Rule 80.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"To postpone to a day certain." A motion to postpone to a certain day having been negatived, the Chair may entertain a motion to postpone to a different day. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1018.

"To commit (or recommit)." A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"To amend." A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

A proposed substitute bill can be amended, and should be perfected, before the question is taken on substitution. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 232; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 724.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for another entire bill. BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 930; GLOVSKY (acting President), S. 1956, p. 771; FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 774.

If a new draft is substituted for a bill, it is not in order, at the same reading of the bill, to offer amendments which would convert the bill into a bill substantially the same as the bill for which the new draft was substituted. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1375; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1353.

A motion is not in order to insert words previously stricken out by amendment or to strike out words previously inserted by amendment at the same stage of the bill. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, pp. 1159, 1197.

The substitution of a new draft for a bill is in effect striking out the entire text of the bill and inserting a new text. Inasmuch as words which are inserted by amendment cannot be stricken out in whole or in part, a substitute bill cannot be amended by striking out any of the words contained therein, unless the bill has been advanced to another reading. FURBUSH, S. 1951, pp. 1617, 1722.

An amendment adding a new section cannot be further amended at the same reading. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, pp. 944, 954.

So also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471; ROWE (acting President), S. 1947, p. 1179. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198.

An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. JONES, S. 1903, p. 941; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095. So also action on an amendment at one stage of a bill can be reversed at a subsequent stage. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 744; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1946, p. 867; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 900.

It is not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the form or effect of an amendment. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1563.

"To refer to the next annual session." A motion to amend has precedence over this motion. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198.

This motion may be applied to an order for consideration in joint session of a proposal for an Amendment to the Constitution. FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 761.

See notes to Senate Rule 45 and House Rule 90.

Rule 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

A motion having been adopted to close debate on the main question in one hour, and that time having expired, debate is not permissible on any subsidiary question. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 1209.

Rule 49. An amendment to an engrossed bill is not in order unless this rule has been suspended. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 433.

Rule 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 51.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. [See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.]

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656-658.

A proposal to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject-matter, and provide for a report to the General Court, upon which legislation could be based, must be held to be germane, even though not requested by the petitioners. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 928.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also notes to Senate Rule 23.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

That a special act cannot be reported upon, or substituted for an adverse report of a committee upon, a petition for general legislation is a well established

principle of legislative procedure, not that the special act is beyond the scope of the petition, which upon the principle that the greater is inclusive of the lesser cannot be said to be true, but that in specializing the legislation prayed for and restricting its operation to particular individuals or corporations a different question is presented from that which extends its operation to individuals or corporations as a class. JONES, S. 1903, p. 491.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based, cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE (*in joint session*), S. 1946, p. 995, and H. 1946, p. 1381.

See also notes to Senate Rule 16 and House Rule 90.

Rule 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1897, p. 376.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 52. "*Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate.*" Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 53. The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis* with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

The Chair, having asked if there was objection to proceeding to the Orders of the Day, and hearing no objection, had read the first number in the Calendar, and a point of order having been raised that it was too late to move reconsideration of a matter, ruled that no action had been taken on the Orders of the Day and that the motion to reconsider could be entertained. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1548.

A motion to reconsider a vote recalling a bill from the Governor is not in order after the bill has been taken from the Governor's office. FISH, S. 1934, p. 578. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for a reconsideration only on "the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken up on the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

A motion to reconsider a "*subsidiary, incidental or dependent question*" may be moved at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1206; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1264. A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"*No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning.*" Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A vote to *lay a matter on the table* cannot be reconsidered. FURBUSH (acting President), S. 1950, p. 1272.

"*When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.*" The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500; MORAN, S. 1936, p. 1131; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 789.

Although a motion to reconsider the rejection of a bill may have been entertained and carried at one reading of a bill, a motion to reconsider may be entertained at a subsequent stage of the same bill. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 624.

In a case where the rejection of a bill has been reconsidered and the bill has been substantially amended and passed to be engrossed, a motion to

reconsider engrossment may be entertained, as the second motion to reconsider presents a different question from the first. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 608.

An election vote cannot be reconsidered. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1579; FURBUSH, S. 1953, p. 499.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71 and note to Constitution, ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII, THE REFERENDUM II.

REJECTED MEASURES.

Rule 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46 under the heading "*To amend*," and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713. [See also NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1047.]

"*Finally rejected.*" These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. [See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.]

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.'" COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306.

Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure', that is, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also SMITH, S. 1898, p. 730; SOULE, S. 1902, p. 755. [See, *contra*, PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 517.]

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced,

although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822. Nor would the fact that a measure is pending in one branch preclude its introduction in the other branch. GOODWIN (acting President), S. 1939, p. 1364.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other

would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside, even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. [See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.] But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; S. 1918, p. 318; FISH, S. 1933, p. 967.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"No measure substantially the same." A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. [See also PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893.]

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710; S. 1915, p. 362; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 510; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1935, p. 739; S. 1936, p. 1045; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 553; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1948, p. 795;

RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1437; DONAHUE, S. 1964, p. 1479.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1903, p. 875; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1542; ALLEN, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; S. 1924, p. 413; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 616; BACON, S. 1929, p. 613; FISH, S. 1933, p. 477; S. 1934, pp. 398, 548; MORAN, S. 1935, pp. 463, 667, 1164; S. 1936, p. 1011; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 554; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 477; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 300.

"Shall be introduced." The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the Senate because substantially the same subject-matter had previously been adversely disposed of. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 875.

Offering of amendment to bill held NOT to be re-introduction of a rejected measure. DONAHUE (acting President), S. 1962, p. 1207.

VOTING.

Rule 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and Op. Atty. Gen., Vol. I., p. 36, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

Rule 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1469.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays, a point of order will not be entertained. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896; S. 1938, p. 394.

Contra, a member having arisen to ask for a call of the yeas and nays to verify a vote, a point of order was raised that he had not verbally addressed the Chair (see Rule 39), and after a ruling of the Chair and yeas and nays taken on an appeal therefrom, another point of order having been raised that it was too late then to ask for a call of the yeas and nays on the main question, it was ruled that the yeas and nays could be taken if the required number joined in the call. INNES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1656.

A member may announce a pair with an absent member regardless of the vote required to carry the question. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 749.

The announcement of a pair with an absent member, being made before the call of the roll had been begun, may be withdrawn, after the completion of the call of the roll and before the result is announced, without unanimous consent. POWERS, S. 1963, p. 740.

Rule 57. “*Unless excused before the vote is taken.*” After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

“*And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.*” If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

A vote for election to an office cannot be changed after a ballot has been cast or the name of the person voted for has been announced. FURBUSH, S. 1953, p. 499.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE HOUSE RULES.

SPEAKER.

Rule 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, pp. 1158, 1284.

Custom makes it unnecessary for the Chaplain to officiate more than once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

Rule 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

Rule 13. Custom makes it unnecessary for the Clerk to have printed a Calendar of matters in the Orders of the Day when a second legislative day has been ordered. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954.

CLERK.

Rule 15. "*Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice.*" See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"During the last week of the session." The suspension of this rule during said week, or at any other time, does not make it mandatory upon the Clerk to forward papers to the Senate without delay; and it has been his custom to retain possession or regain possession of any paper with reference to which there has been any kind of notice of a probable motion to reconsider. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

MEMBERS.

For a discussion of methods of procedure in connection with the resignation of a member, see HULL, H. 1928, p. 601.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

Rule 17. *"No member shall absent himself from the House without leave."* The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

For a discussion of the power of the Speaker to order the doors closed when he believes a quorum is endangered or during a recess of the House, see WILLIS, H. 1946, p. 1508.

A point of order that the action of the Speaker in keeping doors closed during a previous recess cannot be entertained after the recess has come to an end for the reason that the question had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1435.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"A committee on Ways and Means." Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see notes to House Rules 40 and 44.

That a motion directing the committee on Rules to fill the vacancy in the office of Counsel was properly before the House for the reason that the adoption thereof would not amend the statute relating to such office. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 977.

Rule 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431. A point of order of this nature should be raised before prolonged discussion. HULL, H. 1928, p. 587.

Rule 25. See note to Rule 20.

It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based upon any ex-

isting statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425.

Said committee does not exceed its authority in "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council" (in appropriation bills), for the reason that "the House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions and limitations as to it may seem fit". SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

This committee does not have authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328. [For various rulings in respect to amendments of appropriation bills, see Notes of Rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, LXIII.]

An amendment of a supplementary appropriation bill must be entertained, even though the identical amendment was presented and rejected when the general appropriation bill was under consideration. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683.

See LONG, H. 1878, p. 347.

Said committee has not violated the provisions of this rule which requires it to report "the total amount appropriated" when reporting a supplementary appropriation bill for the reason that the section authorizing

the transfer of monies from one state fund to another is not an appropriation within the meaning of the rule because such transfer does not in any way change the total funds belonging to the Commonwealth. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1407.

Rule 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

That the committee on Bills in the Third Reading had exceeded its powers in materially changing the provisions of a bill without reporting such changes to the House as an amendment. This point of order was sustained even though it was raised after the bill had several readings in the Senate in its changed form. SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 1938.

Rule 28. On a motion to suspend paragraph two of this rule, it is beyond the province of the Speaker to rule on the question of the Mystic River Bridge Authority being a public agency or a private organization. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 656.

Rule 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See HULL, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. COX, H. 1915, p. 1158; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1466; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 698; MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1387. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 350.

"Can be secured . . . under existing laws." It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 808.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it. YOUNG, H. 1923, p. 772; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1843; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 488; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 428, 889; H. 1931, p. 1057; H. 1932, p. 855. See Senate Rule 16 and Joint Rule 7.

An amendment including town clerks in a bill relating to city clerks is permissible, on the ground "that many references in the General Laws to city clerks are applicable also to town clerks." CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 958.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; H. 1888, p. 600; MEYER, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; BATES, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; H. 1898, p. 674; H. 1899, p. 332; Cox,

H. 1915, p. 835; H. 1917, p. 738; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1324; SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 813. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

An amendment to a general bill which would eliminate the city of Boston from the provisions thereof was held germane. WILLIS (acting Speaker), H. 1943, p. 550. [See Hull, H. 1926, p. 668 and also ruling under notes to Senate Rule 16.]

An amendment excluding the city of Newton from the provisions of a general bill was not germane for the reason it would change a general bill to a special one. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1953, p. 1188.

That an amendment giving a veto power to certain cities and towns over the expenditure of funds for highway projects was not germane to a bill giving such power to all cities and towns for the reason it would change a general bill to a special one. THOMPSON, H. 1963, pp. 2288, 2289.

That an amendment including towns to a Bill relating to providing minimum pay for police officers in certain cities was germane for the reason that it would, if adopted, make the proposed law state-wide in its application. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1953, p. 1188.

As to the rule of parliamentary procedure prohibiting special bills on petitions for general legislation, see ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 762; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

"Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law." Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

Rule 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"No legislation affecting the rights of individuals," etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the issue of securities by water companies was held not to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill abolishing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was based on a part of a message from the Governor, did not violate the provi-

sions of Rule 31 because said rule specifically provides for such reports under Rule 40. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 866.

"Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition." On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

Rule 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

Rule 34. While a motion to commit is pending, a motion may be entertained that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 696.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the Chaplain officiate but once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

Rule 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a motion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 965. [An amendment in 1920 made it unnecessary for the Speaker to call for such papers.]

Rule 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its ref-

erence has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

Rule 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064. [An amendment in 1925 abolished the restriction on receiving papers from the Senate.]

Rule 40. "*All motions contemplating legislation.*" This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

A bill abolishing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was based on a part of a message from the Governor, did not violate the provisions of Rule 31 because said rule provides for such reports under Rule 40. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

An order may not be the medium of effecting legislation. LONG, H. 1878, pp. 58-61; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229. [See Mass. Const., Pt. the 2nd, Ch. 1, the Legislative Power, Art. II.]

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"*Founded upon Petition.*" A Senate order was improperly before the House for the reason that it directed a department head to participate in an investigation which would, if adopted, result in effecting legislation through the medium of an order. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1752. The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

A bill passed by the House was laid aside in the Senate on a point of order that it was not founded upon petition, as it purported to be, the Senate never having concurred in the reference of the petition to the committee which reported it. WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530 (see H. 1927, p. 734).

A bill will be laid aside if found to be broader in its scope than the petition (or other subject matter) on which it was reported. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 387, 691; 1931, p. 568; 1933, pp. 847, 1408; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1601; 1948, p. 917; BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 1866.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917 and 920.

A bill providing for punishment of murder in the first degree by imprisonment for life was held not to be germane to petitions asking for "the abolition of capital punishment". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1271.

For an instance when a bill was considered (in the interest of "justice, fair play and orderly procedure"), even though broader than the scope of the petition on which it was founded, see CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1384.

A petition which used the language "for the passage of the accompanying bill or resolve, and/or for legislation" contained in the printed blank incorporates, by reference, the provisions of the accompanying bill. KING, H. 1943, pp. 951 and 965.

"The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills." See notes to Rule 25.

That an appropriation bill was within the scope of a message from the Governor and there have been no violations of the Constitution, or statutes by the committee reporting the bill. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1406.

"Unless otherwise ordered." In announcing that a message from the Governor would be placed on file, the Speaker is acting for and with the consent of the House, and his action becomes the action of the House if not disputed; and reference of the message to a committee is not required by this rule if the House thus otherwise orders. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1473.

The Governor's budget recommendations cannot be "otherwise" disposed of, because of this rule, than by reference to the committee on Ways and Means under Rule 25. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

As to the right to require the submission of facts and information as aids to legislation (without requesting recommendations), see 14 Gray, 239; Attorney-General v. Brissenden, April 15, 1930.

That reference of the Governor's budget message to the House committee on Ways and Means is a proper disposition of the subject matter thereof even though a portion of said message deals with the subject of taxation for the reason that there is no provision in the rules that makes mandatory the reference of taxation matters to the committee on Taxation. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 364.

That an "Order relative to requesting the police commissioner of the city of Boston to re-establish the so-called communist squad for the purpose of acquiring new evidence" was improperly before the House under Rule 40 as it was a motion contemplating legislation and as such should be "based upon a petition, a bill or a resolve". NATHANSON (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 2097.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after extended debate on the bill and amendments thereto have been acted upon and rejected. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 895. [Also see Sundry Rulings.]

Rule 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

In order to make a request for postponement, a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

Rule 42. *"No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely."* HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.

Rule 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

Rule 44. As to the power of the committee on Ways and Means to examine a matter as a new question, see note to Rule 20.

A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled, comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020; COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467; COX, H. 1915, p. 1172; COX, H. 1917, p. 533; HULL, H. 1928, p. 887.

For instances in which bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519; JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1921, p. 524; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 919; HULL, H. 1927, p. 516; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 777; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 845, 912, 1170.

For instances in which bills were held not to come

within the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 580.

A bill will be referred by the Speaker, under this rule, to the committee on Ways and Means, even though the fact that it involves expenditure of public money is not discovered, or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise, until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099; WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754; COX, H. 1917, p. 684; COX, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893, 1067, 1318, 1373, 1467, 1516; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; COLE, H. 1907, p. 914; MYERS, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; BATES, H. 1899, p. 516; WHIPPLE (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 795; BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; BATES, H. 1898, p. 742; HULL, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 397, 681; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1149. See also BATES, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

For an instance in which this rule applies to county expenditures and to reference of a bill to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, see YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 260 and 265.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1923, pp. 750, 760.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule, although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said board. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 729.

The committee on Ways and Means may recommend rejection of a bill which would bring money into the treasury of the Commonwealth. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, pp. 967 and 1409.

This rule applies to resolves providing for special investigations, notwithstanding "budget" recommendations. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 239.

That the language in this rule which relates to municipal expenditures requires that only bills which involve substantial expenditures of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, p. 1127.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

The operation of this rule cannot be reconsidered. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885. But the announcement of the reference to a committee of a substituted bill does not preclude verification of the vote, provided the bill is in the possession of the Clerk. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 869.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. COX, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means unless," etc.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had exceeded its authority, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1607; SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2397.

That the provisions of this rule which provides that "new provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof" do not bar said committee from recommending amendments in the same manner that individuals may move amendments, so long as they are germane to the subject-matter under consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, pp. 889, 890; THOMPSON, H. 1963, p. 2694.

Also see COX, H. 1917, p. 810; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

After the House has ordered to a third reading a new draft of a bill recommended by the committee on Ways and Means, it is too late to raise the point of order that said committee had exceeded its powers in reporting to the House a new draft under this rule. WILLIS, H. 1946, p. 1199.

That the committee on Ways and Means was not exceeding its authority in substituting a bill for a Senate order providing for a study of several unrelated matters for the reason that such action is not introducing "new provisions" not connected with the financial features thereof because the order was based, in part, on the pending bill. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1827.

Rule 47. See notes to Rule 40.

As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without getting special leave to introduce it, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 466, and OSGOOD, appellant, p. 469.

After a bill has been laid aside as broader than the

scope of the petition, the petition may be recommended but it is not in order to move to substitute another bill for the petition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 691.

"Unless received from the Senate." See note to Senate Rule 23.

"Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee." After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; HULL, H. 1927, p. 552.

Rule 48. Full reading may be requested of a bill not printed in amended form, if request is made at any time before the Clerk begins the calling of the roll. JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1933, p. 973. But see Rule 54. [Also see H. 1895, p. 1211.]

That a request for the full reading of a resolve must be made seasonably. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1958, p. 1408.

Rule 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"Finally rejected or disposed of by the House." The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling [that the House could send to the Senate two or more similar bills] by Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. [For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.]

"A measure is rejected when the House refuses to allow it to take any of those steps necessary to its ultimate success." COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 305, 306.

But "rejected" does not apply to a bill laid aside on a point of order. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1219.

The words "or disposed of" were inserted in 1920.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill is not to be debarred when an identical bill has been reported and is pending before the committee on Ways and Means, for pendency of a bill before a committee does not constitute final disposition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 671. Also see KING (acting Speaker), H. 1941, p. 1915.

[Previous to the amendment of this rule adopted in 1920, it was held that a bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151. Also see CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.]

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325. See also CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order to move as an amendment a bill the same as one which has been passed by the House and then refused passage over a veto. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819. [Distinction should be made between a rejected *bill*, which had been reported by a committee or substituted by the House, and a rejected *amendment* in the form of a proposed substitute bill. The latter, because of its rejection, never acquired standing as a bill, and would not come under this rule.]

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule.

MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

The final disposition of a bill accompanying an initiative petition does not prevent consideration by the House of a bill based upon a petition even though such measure is substantially the same. WINSLOW (acting Speaker), H. 1948, p. 1671.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Also see BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419. [These rulings are inconsistent with the present practice of permitting the same amendment to be moved at different readings or stages of a bill.] Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

Previous to the foregoing rulings it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and con-

sidered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

That this rule does not apply to amendments previously disposed of by the House, see HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1950; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1619. [Also see (under "courtesy between the branches") Sundry Rulings.]

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. SHERBURNE (acting Speaker), H. 1917, p. 1020; COX, H. 1916, p. 1146; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1590; NOYES, H. 1881, pp. 402, 447. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1179; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 204; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 1078; 1935, pp. 449, 1474; HAYS (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1185; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 301; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 643, 716 (2), 845, 994, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 354, 373, 1045, 1431; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 821, 991. [Also see S. 1903, p. 875; S. 1922, p. 750; S. 1929, p. 613.]

Many proposed substitutes have been excluded, under this rule, when embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previously accepted reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation necessary. For examples see SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 934.

When the House substitutes a bill for one of several adverse reports on the same subject, it may then ac-

cept the other adverse reports and the provisions of this rule cannot be raised as a bar to further consideration when the substituted bill again comes before the House. O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 891.

An order cannot be excluded from consideration on the sole ground that its provisions contravene the provisions of an order previously adopted. HERTER (acting Speaker), H. 1937, p. 369.

For exclusion of an order limiting the number of cars to be run through the East Boston Tunnel, see WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1327.

When a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid aside. COLE, H. 1907, p. 540. See also COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1199, 1220.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be considered further. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 511. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400. But see notes under Joint Rule 5.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897,

p. 1197; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1279; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1175, 1196; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1444.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to because the committee might have reported a constitutional amendment which would meet the Governor's recommendation and yet be materially different from the amendment the House had rejected. [In this case the Speaker refused to rule on the question whether, if the Governor had sent in a message recommending specific legislation which had already been rejected by the House it would, if reported by a committee, be such an introduction by a committee as would bring it within the provisions of this rule.] CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874. [But see HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849.]

"Introduced by any committee or member." As to the effect of these words, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 427. That the above words do not apply to reports of committees based upon Governor's messages. HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849. [See *contra* — SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1587.]

That an order providing for forwarding to the Massachusetts Bar Association the transcript of evidence presented before the committee on Rules in connection with the summoning of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other persons relative to corrupt acts by public officials and others is properly before the House, under Rule 49, for the reason that the prior subject-matter was in the nature of a secondary amendment and as such presented a different parliamentary question. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1925.

That an amendment to the "Bill providing for certain night parking of motor vehicles in the city of Boston" was properly before the House for the reason that its prior consideration had been at a different reading of the bill. BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 1960.

Rule 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

That the committee on Bills in the Third Reading may recommend an amendment reinserting in a bill a provision which at a previous reading had been stricken out by the House. SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 2027.

When, the main question having been ordered, a bill is amended and referred, under Rule 50, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, debate may not be reopened when the bill again comes before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 888.

A bill having been substituted for another bill, in the engrossment stage, and prolonged debate having ensued on the question on passing the substituted bill to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that the substituted bill should have been referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1382.

Rule 53. For effect, after reconsideration of enactment and the striking out of the enacting clause, of a motion to reconsider the latter action, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

Rule 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been re-

turned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. COX, H. 1915, p. 1192.

That a bill filed in the Clerk's office after adjournment and placed on the Calendar for the next sitting is properly before the House since the first reading of a bill is an undebatable stage and it has been the custom over a period of many years to dispense with such first reading without prejudicing members' rights. KIERNAN (acting Speaker), H. 1962, p. 1128.

Rule 57. See note to Rule 56.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. HULL, H. 1926, p. 292.

Rule 58. After a bill has been ordered to a third reading, it is too late to raise the point of order that it was not based on a definite recommendation of the majority of a special commission on whose report the bill was based. HULL, H. 1928, p. 738. Or that it is broader than the scope of the subject-matter on which it was based. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1058.

Rule 59. Matters in the Calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the Calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 60. A point of order that the House is not complying with the disposal of matters in the Orders of the Day according to the provisions of this rule [and also Rule 61] is premature if raised before the House has met for the second legislative day. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954. [Subsequently, after declaration of

second legislative day, the point of order was well taken, p. 955.]

Rule 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362. [Also see ruling under Rule 60.]

Rule 62. "*If . . . an amendment is made.*" The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"*Substantially changing the greater part of such bill.*" For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see GIBBS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

"*And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put.*" By general parliamentary law it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 849.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. COX, H. 1918, p. 563. See also YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 800.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred "by private interests distinct from the public interest." BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erro-

neous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent members from coming in to vote. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a quorum call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

Rule 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the *Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop*, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under

the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to \$200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 844; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1578.

A member on the payroll of the city of Boston is not debarred from voting on the adoption of an order providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the finances of said city, because of a private interest in conflict with the interest of the general public. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1945, p. 1586.

That members of the House who are attorneys-at-law are not debarred from voting under the provisions of this rule on a bill providing for a reorganization of the district courts. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1972.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125; HULL, H. 1928, p. 588; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1357; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1437.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852, p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

Rule 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the vote has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

The proper time to raise a point of order under this rule is before the vote has been completed and declared. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1687.

A point of order that before the vote is declared the Speaker should secure applications from members desiring to be excused from voting was not well taken for the reason that the present rules of the House do not give the Chair the power to compel members to vote. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1699.

"Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application," etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight." This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

Rule 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see COX, H. 1918, p. 613.

Rule 67. *"And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand."* This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII, and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

The absence of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum may be made. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442.

That general parliamentary practice supports the view that if the House is in the process of verifying a vote when a member doubts the presence of a quorum, that, upon the securing of a quorum, no further debate should be permitted. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1853.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 645.

Rule 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the Calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the Calendar has been taken up. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 359.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. MYERS, H. 1902,

p. 1232; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1562; H. 1948, p. 1455; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1576.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared." For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting." It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. BARNES (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"But shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum." Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the Speaker had stated that, if there were no objection, pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

Rule 69. See notes on Rule 68.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

Agreement to an Article of Amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 422; MORAN (in joint session), H. 1935, p. 1289.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270. ["The House alone has ample authority to make a committee, and may rescind its order for this purpose *before proceedings are had by the committee.*"]

[A motion was entertained to reconsider the adoption of an order providing for a joint committee to redivide the Commonwealth into congressional districts, although the members of the committee had been appointed in both branches. H. 1931, pp. 446, 453.]

[Speaker Saltonstall was prepared to rule that, upon reconsideration of a vote on which the main question had been ordered or debate had been closed, the bill

was open for further debate. See bill creating a milk control board, H. 1934, pp. 880, 888, 895.]

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823; H. 1895, p. 982.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

"On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present." Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum (121 members) was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"Except during the last week of the session." These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment in case a date for prorogation has been voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. These words do not abrogate the right of a member to move reconsideration on the succeeding day. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

"Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up." For a case in which a motion to reconsider was enter-

tained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day." Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"Shall be considered forthwith." This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra*, see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"Provided, further." For the origin of this proviso, see KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Or-

ders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

When a motion to reconsider is pending, it is too late to entertain a point of order that the matter under consideration is not properly before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 428.

The acceptance of an adverse report having been reconsidered at the next sitting, and an amendment rejected at the preceding sitting also having been reconsidered, it cannot be held that the amendment is not in order on the ground that a similar amendment had been rejected at said next sitting. CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1022.

That the House must proceed with a motion to reconsider the rejection of an amendment to the report of the joint special committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the two branches, under the provisions of Rule 70, unless a motion to postpone prevails. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 519.

Rule 71. *"No question shall be twice reconsidered."* Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration" of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

A member is not debarred under the provisions of this rule from reading from the House Journal the names of members of the House. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 887.

That the uniform custom of the House has been to consider it improper to divulge what has taken place in executive sessions of committees. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1954, p. 1628.

That a member was not violating the uniform custom of the House which prohibits the divulging what has taken place in executive sessions of committees. SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 909.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acing Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

It is out of order for members to debate opinions of the Governor except in so far as said opinions are expressed in official messages and documents and that to impugn the motives of the Governor is clearly out of order. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1233; O'NEILL, H. 1951, pp. 1440, 1969; SKERRY, H. 1955, pp. 481, 846, 886, 1310, 1938 2004.

That the remarks of a member related to official acts or orders of the Governor and even though they were not officially communicated to the Legislature, they were well within the ambit of previous rulings. O'DEA (acting Speaker), H. 1955, p. 1305. [Ruling of the Chair sustained on appeal.]

That considerable latitude is allowed in debating a question based on a message from the Governor which had been officially communicated to the House. SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 950.

A member, in presenting to the House his question of personal privilege, is not violating the general practice of legislative procedure which prohibits the introduction of the name of the Chief Executive in debate even though it directly relates to action of the Governor in relation thereto. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, pp. 1127, 1128.

When unanimous consent has been granted to make a statement a member must confine his remarks to a brief statement and not proceed to debate the passage of a bill. BURKE (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1458.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the Chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7.30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

Rule 74. A point of order that a member was not on his feet when he made a motion to adjourn whereas the objector addressed the Chair from his seat, was not well taken. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1154. Also see BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

Rule 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1463.

That the Chair had not violated the provisions of this rule as the member who had the floor was speaking on the motion to suspend Rule 79 and that it was the first time he had spoken on that particular question. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1958, p. 1408.

Rule 77. That an amendment would be considered in legible form as it has been the custom of the Clerk to perfect, when possible, amendments that were not too clear as to meaning. MOAKLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1959, p. 1465.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

That an amendment substituting (in part) a bill for an order providing for an investigation of the disposition of "breaks" at horse and dog racing meetings cannot be entertained for the reason it would reverse what the House had already done and subsequently had refused to reconsider. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1440.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a violation of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

Rule 78. "*A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made.*" When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

Rule 79. "*A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order.*" A motion to adjourn is not in order "when a member in debate has the floor" or pending the verification of a vote. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 275, 365.

If the main question has been ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 275.

When a time has been fixed for taking a vote, and that time has arrived, a motion to adjourn is not in order, for the reason that adjournment would be a reversal of the decision to vote at a specified time. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

Although members' names are frequently used by presiding officers in presenting motions for adjournment this should never be done without the member's consent express or implied. THOMPSON, H. 1963, p. 2819.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780; DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1963, p. 1650. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

The lack of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum is in order. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442.

See notes to House Rule 85.

Rule 80. See notes to Rules 68 and 79.

"Or some other motion that has precedence." If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

"And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc." In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"To lay on the table." A motion to lay on the table is not in order after the main question has been ordered. HULL, H. 1928, p. 918 (appeal not sustained).

"For the previous question." A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

A motion for the previous question cannot be enter-

tained by the Chair when another member has the floor. THOMPSON (acting Speaker), H. 1956, p. 973.

This motion may be renewed after "such length of time has been consumed in debate as to make it virtually a new question." JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1930, p. 923.

For restrictions on debate after previous question has been moved, see rulings under Rules 81 and 82.

"To close the debate at a specified time." See notes to Rule 85.

"To commit (or recommit)." See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"To amend." See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"To refer to the next General Court." It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

That a point of order that a recess declared by the Speaker was contrary to the facts since the question thereon had not been put to the House for its vote, is not well taken for the reason that it had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1971.

Rule 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

After a motion has been made for the previous question all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622.

Rule 82. That a member was not confining himself to stating reasons why the previous question should not be put as required by the provisions of this rule. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622; O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1685.

Rule 84. After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that, upon securing the attendance of a quorum, further debate should be allowed, was held to be not well taken as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"And then upon the main question." The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

Rule 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

When the hour mentioned in an order closing debate at a specified time has arrived, further debate is in order if the House, by unanimous consent, extends the time. WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1533.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the

fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court, for the reason that one subsidiary motion cannot be applied to another. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When, however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

Adoption of a motion to close debate at a specified time does not "result in shutting off the opportunity of moving the amendments contemplated by various members." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 953.

Rule 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the

committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent," etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 677.

Rule 88. For rulings on recommitments see Joint Rule 5.

MOTIONS TO AMEND.

Rule 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "*to amend.*"

A point of order against an amendment is premature when an amendment of the amendment is pending or when a motion to recommit is pending. HULL, H. 1927: p. 632.

Rule 90. The rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained after a subsequent reading, or in connection with any other bill to which it would be germane. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

An amendment proposing a state-wide referendum on any bill has not been in order since adoption of the "Initiative and Referendum" Article of Amendment (XLVIII) to the Constitution, which substituted a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 2362; SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 958; DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 1388.

An amendment providing for local acceptance of a bill providing for mass transportation facilities was held to be germane even though not requested by the petitioner. DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 2045.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 918.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject matter on which the report of a committee is based. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 232; BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 1046, 1056; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1146; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 290, 405, 642; H. 1931, p. 938; H. 1933, p. 1194; H. 1936, pp. 533, 753; BIGELOW (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 609; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 453, 572, 714; H. 1938, pp. 237, 526, 1495, 1560. The Governor, in returning bills with recommendation of amendment, is not exempt from this principle. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker BARRETT (H. 1889, p. 842), cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

For rulings as to amendments declared to be germane, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1064; H. 1936, pp. 388, 463, 886, 926, 1038; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 577, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 661, 815, 1069.

The scope of a bill sought to be amended is not limited by the scope of an investigation which may have been ordered, but includes the scope of the original petition and of any resulting bill or resolve which may have been given legislative sanction. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

For amendments deemed not to be frivolous in their nature, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 761; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1280.

An amendment relative to the public *purchase* and operation of a public utility is broader in its scope than a recommendation for legislation relative to the public

control and operation of such utility. HULL, H. 1928, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 938.

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is not in order. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 214. See notes to Amendment LXIII of the Constitution.

An amendment authorizing the playing of poker in connection with prizes to be won by chance, was held not to be germane to a bill authorizing the playing of "beano, or any similar game." CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1934, p. 1169.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. McDONOUGH (acting Speaker), H. 1888, p. 535. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1662; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1193.

An amendment which provides for a *modification* of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. COX, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552; BARRITT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085. [For an interpretation of "modification" see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1740.]

On a petition for repeal of a law, it is competent to report or substitute a bill for repeal of a part of that law, on the ground that it is competent to grant a part of the request of the petitioner. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1739.

On recommendations for modification of the so-called compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law, it was held not to be germane to move an amendment repealing that law. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1414.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 738.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1007; WEEKS (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

An amendment providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645; CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 527; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1407.

An amendment proposing an investigation of *and report on* the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. HULL, H. 1926, p. 738; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 504; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 630, 844.

But an amendment is not in order if it seeks only to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject matter, for the reason that such a proposition would not result in a report to the Legislature on which legislation could be based. HULL, H. 1927, p. 501; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 430; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 923.

It is competent, in connection with a bill requiring the expenditure of a large sum of money, to provide by amendment a method of raising the money. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1425; QUINN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 1241. And to designate by amendment methods of financing a bill, "even from money already allocated for other purposes". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1644. And to reduce by amendment an amount of money authorized (in the preceding year) to be expended, provided the money has not been spent. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341.

An amendment relating to investments by savings banks is not germane to a bill based on a petition for legislation relative to the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of telephone companies. HULL, H. 1928, p. 241.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982. And it is not in order to move to concur with the Senate in an amendment of an item, with a further amendment striking out the entire item, for the reason that it is not competent for the House to eliminate by amendment an item which had been agreed to by both branches. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 889.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part, of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject-matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject-matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order, Points of". A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual for the General Court of that year.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill may not be amended after adoption, until the next reading of the substituted bill. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406; SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 821.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; H. 1903, p. 1032; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 774), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

Objection that a bill covers matters not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. See p. 745. [For citations on rulings based on the foregoing, see *Sundry Rulings*.]

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

That an amendment, offered as a substitute (in part) for a special report of the committee on Rules relative to an investigation of certain acts and conduct of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other

public officials, was improperly before the House for the reason that it was broader in its scope than the subject-matter of the pending report. The amendment was in the nature of a resolve addressing the Governor to remove John S. Derham from the office of Justice of the Second District Court of Southern Worcester. As the removal contemplates concurrent action by the other branch and as the Senate had no part in authorizing the investigation, no amendment would be in order which would make that branch a party to the proposed action. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1906.

That a point of order that the failure to adopt an amendment to a bill left it in a form where it was improperly before the House was held to be not well taken for the reason that the question raised was a matter of law. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 946.

That a point of order that a bill in its amended form is not properly before the House for the reason that the remaining provisions thereof were broader in their scope than the petition upon which the bill was based was held to be not well taken, because the amendments had already been adopted and the House had engaged in protracted debate on the question of referring the bill, as amended, to the next annual session. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 1576.

Rule 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.*, a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"A question containing two or more propositions capable of division." The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to

be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"Strike out and insert." See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

Rule 92. See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

Rule 94. An appeal from the ruling of the Chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 965, 1064.

For a case where the Chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the Chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House and thereby had become the judgment of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 365.

A motion to reconsider a decision upon an appeal was entertained, but subsequently was withdrawn. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736, 763.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See COX (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

Rule 96. The election of a state director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 665.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

QUORUM.

Rule 105. A vote of 82 to 21 does not necessarily indicate the lack of a quorum, but only that less than a quorum has voted. HULL, H. 1928, p. 964. [See Opinion of Attorney-General, 1892, Feb. 1, H. 1892, p. 118.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 1. (See "Sundry Rulings.") For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269. [Opinion of the Counsel to the House of Representatives as to whether members of the General Court on existing recess commissions retain their membership on said commissions who fail of re-election to the General Court. See House Journal, 1939, p. 129.]

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, do not constitute a joint standing committee. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

Rule 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature, but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

Rule 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902. Nor does it apply to reports of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

When a bill is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter on which it was based, the

subject-matter may be recommitted. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 397. See notes to Senate Rule 46. [See change in this rule adopted in 1953 which provides that a bill or resolve declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based shall be recommitted to the committee.]

Rule 7. "*Or other legislation.*" Prior to 1891 this phrase was "*other special legislation,*" and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

Rule 7B. A petition taken from the files of the preceding year is subject to the provisions of this rule, even though the rule had been complied with in respect to the preceding session. HULL, H. 1928, p. 219.

A bill relative to appropriations for school purposes in the city of Boston should have had the approval of the mayor and city council to comply with the last paragraph of Joint Rule 7B. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 724.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Rule 8. See notes to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was

in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not necessary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"No legislation." Prior to 1890 the phraseology was *"no bill or resolve,"* and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra*, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

"Except by a petition." Prior to 1890 the words *"by amendment or otherwise"* were also used. For an

instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used: — "*Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred,*" and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken

at any stage prior to that of the third reading." For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

Rule 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

A motion to substitute a bill for a report "reference to the next annual session" (for the reason that the requirements of this rule had not been complied with) is not in order, unless the rule is first suspended. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1015. See also VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1374; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1270.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268; SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 2122.

A bill reported on a petition properly filed under the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws is subject to amendment the same as any other bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 436.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tidewaters between two towns,

involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

Bills reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, referred to the next General Court in compliance with this rule. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 1510.

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate and by the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897

and H. 1893, p. 706; Cox, H. 1917, p. 641. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also Cox, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Rule 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

It seems that, although committees of conference must represent the vote of each branch, a fair interpretation of this rule, where the vote was not unanimous, would permit the appointment of two members from each branch representing the majority and the third the minority. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1292.

That the Speaker had complied with the provisions of the rule requiring committees of conference to represent the vote of each branch, when the question before the committee was Senate amendments in which the House had non-concurred. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2215.

For a discussion of a situation in which, although the disagreement had been prolonged to the point where each branch had twice affirmed its position, neither branch asked for a committee of conference, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

That which has been agreed to by both branches

cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 2410.

It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, and the matters of difference may be referred to a new committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A question on concurring with the House in the appointment of a new committee of conference comes properly before the Senate even though the Senate has previously refused a motion for said committee. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1256.

A report of a committee of conference was laid aside on a point of order, for the reason that it recommended substitution of a new bill (special) for the bill (general) with respect to which the disagreement occurred. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

A House report of a committee of conference was laid aside for the reason that it contained subject-matter not in disagreement between the two branches. POWERS, S. 1959, p. 1426. *Contra*, see MOAKLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1959, p. 2048.

For warrant for departing, in connection with appropriation bills, from the usual procedure in respect to reports of committees of conference, and entertaining a motion for appointment of a further committee of conference on items on which the first committee had failed to agree, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

For statement relative to representation on a committee of conference, see POWERS, S. 1962, p. 1569.

See "Sundry Rulings" (Courtesy between the Branches).

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

Rule 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"All other subjects of legislation." See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"Deposited with the Clerk of either branch." In 1891 these words were substituted for the words *"proposed or introduced,"* previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of a new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the Chair was reversed. LONG, H. 1877, pp. 466-473; CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578.

"Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court." Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise

the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote." Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Rule 21. A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Rule 23. A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution cannot be introduced by substitution for an adverse report of a committee on a petition calling for an amendment of the General Laws. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 677.

That an amendment to an order calling for a joint session of the two houses could not be entertained for the reason that if it was adopted it would result in amending a proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution other than in a joint session. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1285.

JOINT CONVENTIONS.

Rule 25. An order having been adopted by the Senate for a joint convention to receive a communica-

tion from the Governor, the Chair refused to entertain a motion to reconsider the adoption thereof for the reason that the time stated in the order for the joint convention to be held had expired. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, p. 1576.

Rule 26. Can a committee reference made (rightly or wrongly) in a joint convention be modified subsequently by concurrent action of the two branches? SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 500.

It is not competent for a convention, called for the purpose of receiving "such communication as His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to make," to refer any matter to a committee of either or both branches. MORAN (in joint session), S. 1936, p. 529, and H. 1936, p. 695.

A motion to commit may be made while a motion to reconsider is pending. SKERRY (*presiding in joint session*), S. 1955, p. 919; H. 1956, p. 1421.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Rule 26A. As to methods of providing for assembling in special session, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461.

JOINT ELECTIONS.

Rule 27. Pending the question on adopting an order that the joint convention proceed to the election of an Attorney-General to fill a vacancy, and a nomination having been made and seconded for said office, it was ruled that nominations were in order pending the adoption of the order. HOLMES (*in joint session*), S. 1958, p. 1355; H. 1958, p. 1860.

REFERENCES TO THE COMMITTEES ON RULES.

Rule 29. If the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are discharged from the consideration of a petition, and another committee reports on that petition a resolve subject to this rule, that resolve (even though it be the resolve originally accompanying the petition), should be referred to said committees, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 622.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

On a point of order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the petition had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the point of order was NOT well taken. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 487.

COMMITTEES.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the point of order has been raised that this principle has

been violated, see indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and appendices to House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether the subject-matter in question has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 938; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1941, p. 1721; HUNT, S. 1943, p. 861; SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 408.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463. For recommittal of subject-matter, see notes to Joint Rule 5.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maximum of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once and for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers having been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circumstances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 757.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting" the report. The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or argument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next annual session or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement

of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly, and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part" and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 711.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee

reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. But see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

There is no rule or statute that makes mandatory upon a committee the holding of a public hearing. It has always been a matter of discretion and the custom has been invariably to do so. WILLIS, H. 1943, p. 1215.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

As to the scope of the report of a commission within which bills may be reported or amendments thereto moved, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

It is not necessary, however, that a bill should include all of the subject-matter considered by the committee. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 709; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 497.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 419. It

seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before

the Legislature affecting their interests. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806 and H. 1905, p. 272; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844 and H. 1910, p. 1255; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 546. See also COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the com-

mittee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429 and H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702. *But such a bill may be recommitted.* See notes on Joint Rule 5.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020 and H. 1891, p. 807; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476 and S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 941; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; NEWTON (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

As to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

A motion to require the committee on Rules to report forthwith on a petition was ruled out of order for the reason that there was nothing in the records of the Senate to indicate that such a petition was before the committee. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1489.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. For instances in which this principle was followed, see PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325; BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 492; SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 125 and H. 1874, p. 392; COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 306;

LONG, H. 1877, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; S. 1881, p. 384 and S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 523; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1287; HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; BACON, S. 1932, p. 802; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1936, p. 1126; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1233. *For exceptions* see COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 300; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478; BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 790-795; DANA, S. 1906, p. 712; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530; BURGESS (acting Speaker), H. 1939, p. 1891.

One branch is not bound to entertain a matter from the other branch which has not been properly introduced in accordance with the rules. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1245.

Inasmuch as a conference committee is limited in its report to matters of difference between the two branches, the Senate is not bound to entertain a report which contains a new item not in disagreement between the two branches, even though it has been accepted by the House. POWERS, S. 1959, p. 1426. *Contra*, see MOAKLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1959, p. 2048.

It is not within the province of the Senate to question any action taken by a House committee in reporting a bill to that branch. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1061.

If a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred to a committee, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; DANA S. 1906, p. 982;

O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1369. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478.

A point of order having been raised that a committee hearing on a matter was not called by the chairman in accordance with practice and that a report had been made in the other branch before the matter was referred to the committee, it was ruled that inasmuch as the House had received the report and passed the bill to be engrossed, the Senate must receive it and act upon it out of courtesy to the other branch. HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 665.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of cer-

tain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to refer the bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which has been agreed to by both branches and is sent from one branch to the other for concurrence in certain amendments, and the second branch, in addition to acting on the amendments, amends other parts of the bill *de novo*, it has been held that such amendments were not properly before the first branch. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1265.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 978; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

For ruling on amendment offered to a bill, where the Governor had recommended the enactment "of the attached bill in its *precise form* — —", see POWERS, S. 1959, p. 298.

STATE OFFICERS.

A member holding a State office may retain his seat as a member of the Senate. HUNT, S. 1942 (Extra Session), p. 21.

INDEX

INDEX.

	PAGE
Academically Talented Pupils, Advisory Commission on	406
Accountancy, Division of Registration of Public	400
Adjutant General	456
Administration and Finance, Commission on	393
Administrative Committee for Courts. See "Courts."	
Administrators, public (by counties)	348-359
Advertising (Outdoor) Board	425, 433
Advisory Commission for Disadvantaged Children	406
Aeronautics Commission, Massachusetts	416
Affirmation (Oath or) of office	154
Aging, Commission on	394
Council on the Employment of the	415
Agricultural Library	156
Agricultural schools (County)	439
Agriculture, Department of	394
Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission	395
American Elm (tree of the Commonwealth)	153
Americanization, Division of Immigration and	405
American Legion, The, Department of Massachusetts	395
American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)	395
Animal Husbandry (Dairying and), Division of	395
Apiary Inspection	395
Appellate Tax Board	395
Apportionment of State and county taxes	209
Apprenticeship Council (Labor and Industries)	396
Apprentice Training, Division of	415
Architects, Board of Registration of	396
Armory Commission	396
Arms of the Commonwealth	152, 153
Art Commission for the Commonwealth	396
Athenæum, Boston	156
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission	396
Attorney-General	460
Since 1680	313
Since 1780	315
Vote for	299

	PAGE
Auditor of Accounts. See "Auditor of the Commonwealth."	
Auditor of the Commonwealth	459
Since 1849.	316
Vote for	300
Ballot Law Commission, State	397
Bank Incorporation, Board of	397
Banking and Insurance, Department of	397
Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of	397
Barbers, Board of Registration of	398
Bar Examiners, Board of	398
Beverly (Salem and) Water Supply Board	435
Bird of the Commonwealth	153
Blind, Division of the	405
Blind, Perkins School for	452
Boards, commissions, departments. etc.	393-438
Boiler Rules, Board of	398
Boston, City of:	
Arena Authority	399
Athenæum	156
Finance commission	398
Hospitals	447, 451, 452
Juvenile Court	380
Licensing board	399
Municipal courts of	387
Police Commissioner	399
Boston Metropolitan District	399
Boxers' Fund Board	399
Boxing Commission, State	436
Bristol County Tuberculosis Hospital	452
Budget Commissioner	393
Building Authority, Massachusetts State College	442
Building Construction, Division of	393
Buildings, State Superintendent of	400
Census, State, in 1955, of cities	220
Of cities and towns in 1955 (by counties)	221

	PAGE
Census, U. S., in 1950 and 1960, of cities	220
Of cities and towns in 1960 (by counties)	221
Chancery, masters in (by counties)	348-359
Chaplains. See "House of Representatives," "Senate."	
Chelsea, Board of Excise for the City of	400
Chickadee (bird of the Commonwealth)	153
Chiropody (Podiatry), Board of Registration in	400
Cities in the Commonwealth:	
And towns (alphabetically) with district and county in which located	190
And towns (by counties) with population and voters	221
And towns (by counties) with vote for President and Vice President	233
And towns (by counties) with vote for U. S. Sena- tor in 1962	246
And towns (by counties) with vote for U. S. Sena- tor in 1964	258
Property valuation of	209
With dates of incorporation and population	220
Civil Defense Agency	400
Civil Service and Registration, Department of	400
Clerks. See "House of Representatives," "Senate."	
Clerks of courts (by counties)	348-359
Coat-of-arms of the Commonwealth	152, 153
Colleges. See "Schools."	
Collegiate Authority, Board of	404
Commerce, Department of	401
Commissioners, county (by counties)	348-359
Commissions, departments, etc.	393-438
Committees:	
Joint Standing	514
Members of the House (alphabetically), with	533
Members of the Senate (alphabetically), with	530
Of the Council	456
Standing, of the House	512
Standing, of the Senate	511
Community Colleges, Advisory Boards for	445
Community School Lunch Program	405

	PAGE
Comptroller's Bureau	401
Congress:	
Representatives in Eighty-ninth	270
Vote for, by districts	271
Senator in, vote for, in 1962	246
In 1964	258
Senators from Massachusetts since 1789	310
Congressional Districts	163
Cities and towns alphabetically, with	190
Connecticut River Valley Flood Control Commission	402
Constitution for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts	39
Amendments to	86
Amendments rejected by the people	144
Notes of rulings of presiding officers on	649
Rearrangement of (see Note)	142
Constitution of the United States of America	11
Amendments to	25
Co-operative Banks, Division of	397
Corporation Division (State Secretary)	403
Corporations and Taxation, Department of	402
Correction, Department of	403
Institutions under supervision of	440
Council, Executive	455
Committees of the	456
Vote for	300
Councillor Districts (with Councillors for 1965-1966)	171
Cities and towns (alphabetically), with	190
Counties, population and voters of	221
Valuation of	209
With vote for President and Vice President	233
With vote for U. S. Senator in 1962	246
With vote for U. S. Senator in 1964	258
County agricultural schools	439
County officers	347-359
County Personnel Board	359
County taxes, basis of apportionment of	209
Court House Commission, Suffolk County	437
Court officers, General. See "Sergeant-at-Arms."	

Courts:	PAGE
Boston Juvenile Court	380
Clerks of (by counties)	348-359
Court of Common Pleas, Justices of, from 1820 to 1859	370
District and municipal, justices and clerks of (by counties)	380
Administrative Committee for	379
Appellate Divisions of	379
Judicial Council	380
Land Court:	
Judges of, since 1898	376
Present Judges and Recorder of	380
Present organization of	377
Probate, and, of Insolvency	379
Administrative Committee for	379
Judges and registers of (by counties)	348-359
Superior Court:	
Clerks of	357, 378
For the County of Suffolk, Justices of, from 1855 to 1859	371
Justices of	378
Since 1859	371
Messenger of	378
Of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Judges of, from 1692 to 1775	366
Of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court, Justices of, since 1775	367
Supreme Judicial Court:	
Clerks of	357, 377
Justices of	377
Since 1775	367
Messenger of	377
Reporter of Decisions of	377
Credit Unions, Division of	398
Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Division of	395
Declaration of Independence	3
Deeds, Registers of (by counties)	348-359
Dental and Nursing Scholarship Board	419
Dental Examiners, Board of	403

	PAGE
Departments, commissions, etc.	393-438
Deputies, House of, Speakers of	320
Deputy-Governors, of Massachusetts Bay Colony	306
Of Plymouth Colony	305
Disabled American Veterans	404
Disadvantaged Children, Advisory Commission for	406
Discrimination, Massachusetts Commission Against	417
Dispensing Opticians, Board of Registration of	404
District attorneys	390
District courts. See "Courts."	
Districts:	
Cities and towns alphabetically, with Congressional,	
Councillor, Senatorial and Representative	190
Congressional	163
Councillor (with Councillors for 1965-1966)	171
Representative	179
Senatorial (with Senators for 1965-1966)	174
Divisions, departments, etc.	393-438
Economic Advisors, Board of	404
Education, Board of	404
Department of	404
Institutions under supervision of	441
Educational Assistance, Board of	406
Educational Television, Executive Committee to Co-	
ordinate and Administer	406
Electors of President and Vice President, vote for	233
Electricians, State Examiners of	409
Electrologists, Board of Registration of	409
Elementary and Secondary Education, Division of	405
Elevator Regulations, Board of	431
Embalming and Funeral Directing, Board of Registra-	
tion in	409
Emblems of the Commonwealth	153
Emergency Finance Board	409
Employment offices, State	427
Employment of the Handicapped, Commission on	409
Employment Security, Division of	410
Assistant Attorneys-General assigned to	461

	PAGE
Engineers and Land Surveyors, Board of Registration	427
Essex County Court House Commission	410
Examiners:	
Bank	397
Bar	398
Insurance	414
Medical	360-365
State, of Electricians	409
Executive Councillors. See "Council, Executive."	
Executive Department	455
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Massachusetts	452
Fairs. Division of Plant Pest Control and	395
Farm Aid Bureau for Veterans	395
Finance (Administration and). Commission on	393
Finance Advisory Board	410
Fire Prevention, Division of	430
Firemen's Relief, Commission on	411
Fisheries and Game, Division of	423
Flag of the Commonwealth	153
Flags, display of	153
Flower of the Commonwealth	153
Forest Fire Protection Commission, Northeastern	424
Forestry Committee, State	436
Forests and Parks, Division of	423
Form of Government for the Commonwealth	39
Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in	409
Game, Division of Fisheries and	423
General Court. See "Legislature."	
General Court Officers. See "Sergeant-at-Arms."	
General Insurance Guaranty Fund	411
Government Center Commission	411
Governor	455
Proclamations required to be issued by	157
Executive Assistants to	455
Vote for	286

	PAGE
Governors, of Massachusetts Bay Colony	305
Of Plymouth Colony	305
Of the Commonwealth since 1780	308
Of the Province of Massachusetts Bay	307
Governor's Highway Safety Committee	411
Greater Boston Stadium Authority	412
Great Seal of the Commonwealth	152-153
Greylock Reservation Commission	412
Group Insurance Commission	412
Hairdressers, Board of Registration of	412
Hampden County Arena Authority	412
Handicapped, Commission on Employment of the	409
Health, Welfare and Retirement Trust Funds Board	413
Health officers, district	428
Higher Education Assistance Corporation	417
Higher Education Facilities Commission	407
Higher Education Policy, Advisory Board of	407
Highway Safety Committee, Governor's	411
Historical Commission, Massachusetts	417
Historical Society, Massachusetts	156
Holidays (Legal) in Massachusetts	157
Hospital Costs and Finances, Division of	393, 394
Hospitals, State	447-450
Hospital Surveys and Construction Planning, Advisory Council on	429
House of Deputies, Speakers of	320
House of Representatives:	
Alphabetically, with districts, addresses and seat numbers	486
With committees	533
By counties, with party affiliations and residences	470
Chaplain of	504
Since 1780	323
Clerk of, and assistants	504
Since 1780	322
Committees. See "Committees."	
Counsel to, and assistants	504
Court Officers and pages assigned to	507

	PAGE
Monitors of	505
Number of members of, since 1832	325
Rules of	577
Notes of rulings of presiding officers on	695
Sergeant-at-Arms. See "Sergeant-at-Arms."	
Speaker of	486, 504
Since 1780	321
Immigration and Americanization, Division of	405
Independence, Declaration of	3
Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Board	413
Industrial Accidents, Division of	413, 415
Industrial Safety, Division of	415
Infirmary, Massachusetts Eye and Ear	452
Insolvency, courts of probate and. See "Courts."	
Institutions under supervision of:	
Commissioner of Correction	440
Department of Education	441
Department of Mental Health	447
Department of Public Health	451
Youth Service Board	408
Various	452
Insurance, Division of	414
Insurance Guaranty Fund (General)	411
Interstate Co-operation, Commission on	414
Italian American World War Veterans of United States	414
Jewish War Veterans of the United States	414
Judges or justices. See "Courts."	
Judicial Council	380
Labor and Industries, Department of	414
Labor Relations Commission	415
Land Court. See "Courts."	
Land Surveyors, Board of Registration of Engineers and	427
Legal holidays in Massachusetts	157
Legislative department (see "Legislature")	462
Legislative reporters	508
Legislative Research Council and Bureau	415

	PAGE
Legislature (see "House of Representatives," "Senate"):	
Length of sessions of, since 1832	325
Organization of, since 1780	317
Parking privileges of members and officers	160
Libraries:	
Agricultural	156
Boston Athenæum	156
Massachusetts Historical Society	156
State Library	155
Library Extension, Division of	405
Lieutenant-Governor	455
Vote for	299
Lieutenant-Governors, of the Province of Massachusetts	
Bay	307
Of the Commonwealth since 1780	309
Livestock Disease Control, Division of	395
Loan Agencies (Banks and), Division of	398
Lynn, Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of	416
Marine Corps League	416
Marine Fisheries, Division of	423
Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission	416
Marine Fisheries Commission, Atlantic States	396
Maritime Academy, Massachusetts	441
Markets, Division of	395
Martha's Vineyard (Woods Hole), and Nantucket	
Steamship Authority	438
Mashpee Advisory Commission	416
Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission	416
Massachusetts Bay (Province of). See "Province of Massachusetts Bay."	
Massachusetts Bay Colony, Governors of	305
Deputy Governors of	306
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority	416
Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination	417
Massachusetts Defenders Committee	417
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	452

	PAGE
Massachusetts General Hospital	452
Massachusetts Historical Commission	417
Massachusetts Historical Society	156
Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals	447
Massachusetts Parking Authority	418
Massachusetts Port Authority	418
Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals	452
Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission	418
Massachusetts Reports, Board of Publication of	418
Massachusetts School Fund, Commissioners of the	418
Massachusetts State College Building Authority	442
Massachusetts Turnpike Authority	419
Masters in Chancery (by counties)	348-359
Mayflower (flower of the Commonwealth)	153
Medical, Dental and Nursing Scholarship Board	419
Medical Examiners (by counties)	360-365
Medicine, Board of Registration in	419
Medicine, Board of Registration in Veterinary	437
Mental Health, Department of	420
Institutions under Supervision of	447
Merrimack River Valley Flood Control Commission	420
Merrimack River Valley Sewerage Board	420
Metropolitan Area Planning Council	420
Metropolitan (Boston) District	399
Metropolitan District Commission	421
Assistant Attorneys-General assigned to	461
Military establishment	456
Military Reservation Commission	421
Milk Control, Division of	395
Milk Control Commission	421
Milk Regulation Board	422
Millicent Library Fund	422
Minimum Wage, Division of	415
Minimum Wage Commission	422
Mobile Homes Commission	422
Motor Vehicles:	
Board of Appeal on Liability Policies and Bonds	414
Commercial Division (Public Utilities)	432

	PAGE
Motor Vehicles — <i>Continued.</i>	
Parking of, by members of General Court	160
Registry of	434
Motto on Seal of the Commonwealth	152, 153
Mount Everett Reservation Commission	422
Mount Greylock Tramway Authority	422
Mount Tom State Reservation	423
Municipal courts. See "Courts."	
Nantucket (Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and)	
Steamship Authority	438
National Guard, Massachusetts	458
Natural Resources, Department of	423
Necessaries of Life, Division on the	415
New England Board of Higher Education	424
New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Com- mission	424
Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission	424
Notes of Rulings of the Presiding Officers. See "Rulings of the Presiding Officers."	
Nursing, Board of Registration in	425
Nursing Scholarship Board	419
Oath or affirmation of office	154
Obscene Literature Control Commission	425
Occupational Hygiene, Division of	415
Opticians (Dispensing) Board of Registration of	404
Optometry, Board of Registration in	425
Order (points of). See "Rulings of the Presiding Offi- cers."	
Organization of the Legislature. See "Legislature."	
Outdoor Advertising Board	425, 433
Parking privileges of members and officers of the General Court	160
Parole Board	425
Perkins School for the Blind	452
Personnel, Division of	393
Personnel Appeals Board	426
Personnel Board, County	359

	PAGE
Pesticide Board	426
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	452
Pharmacy, Board of Registration in	426
Physician, Legislative and State House	436
Pilots, Commissioners of	426
Plant Pest Control and Fairs, Division of	395
Plumbers, Board of State Examiners of	426
Plymouth Colony, Governors and Deputy-Governors of	305
Podiatry (Chiropody), Board of Registration in	400
Points of order. See "Rulings of the Presiding Officers."	
Police Commissioner for the city of Boston	399
Polish-American Veterans of Massachusetts, Inc.	426
Population:	
And voters of cities and towns (by counties)	221
By Congressional districts	163
By Representative districts	179
Of cities, with dates of incorporation	220
Port Authority, Massachusetts	418
Post offices in Massachusetts	329
Poultry, Division of	395
President of the Senate. See "Senate."	
President of the United States, vote for	233
Probate Courts. See "Courts."	
Probation, Commissioner of	427
Committee on	427
Proclamations required to be issued by the Governor	157
Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Board of	
Registration of	427
Property valuation	209
Province of Massachusetts Bay:	
Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of	307
Judges of Superior Court of Judicature of	366
Public Accountancy, Division of Registration of	400
Public administrators (by counties)	348-359
Public Bequest Commission	427
Public Employment Offices, Bureau of	427
Public Health, Department of	428
Institutions under supervision of	451

PAGE

Public Safety, Department of	430
Public Utilities, Department of	431
Public Welfare, Department of	432
Public Works, Department of	432
Assistant Attorneys-General assigned to	460
Purchasing Agent, State	393
Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission	433
Questions of order. See "Rulings of the Presiding Officers."	
Racing Commission, State	436
Radio and Television Technicians, Board of	433
Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen, Board of Registration	434
Reclamation Board, State	436
Recodification Counsel	434
Records Conservation Board	434
Regional Community Colleges, Massachusetts Board of	444
Registered Voters in 1964	221
Registers of Deeds (by counties)	348-359
Registers of Probate and Insolvency (by counties)	348-359
Registry of Motor Vehicles, Division of	434
Rehabilitation Commission, Massachusetts	418
Reporters, Legislative	508
Representative Districts	179
Cities and towns alphabetically, with	190
Representatives, House of. See "House of Representatives."	
Representatives in Congress. See "Congress."	
Reservation (State) Commissions. See "Greylock Reservation Commission," "Military Reservation Commission," "Mount Everett Reservation Commission," "Mount Tom State Reservation," "Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission," "Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission," "Walden Pond State Reservation Commission."	
Retirement, State Board of	434
Teachers', Board	405

	PAGE
Retirement Law Commission	435
Retirement (Health, Welfare and) Trust Funds Board	413
Rules:	
Joint	617
Index to	640
Of the House	577
Index to	609
Of the Senate	545
Index to	567
Rulings of the Presiding Officers:	
On the Constitution	649
On the House Rules	695
On the Joint Rules	749
On the Senate Rules	667
On Sundry Questions	761
Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board	435
Sanitarians, Board of Registration of	435
Savings Bank Life Insurance, Commissioner of	411
Savings Banks, Division of	397
School Building Assistance Commission	405
Schoolhouse Structural Standards, Board of	431
Schools:	
Agricultural (County)	439
Approving authorities	419
Art, Massachusetts	441
Belchertown State	447
Blind (Perkins)	452
Hospital, Massachusetts	447
Maritime Academy	441
Paul A. Dever State	449
Teachers Colleges	441
Technological	442, 443
University of Massachusetts	443
Walter E. Fernald State	448
Wrentham State	450
Seal of the Commonwealth	152, 153
Secondary Education (Elementary and), Division of	405

	PAGE
Secretary of the Commonwealth	459
Since 1780	311
Vote for	299
Senate:	
Alphabetically, with districts	462
With committees	530
By districts, with party affiliation and addresses	464
Chaplain of	469
Since 1780	319
Clerk of, and assistants	469
Since 1780	318
Committees. See "Committees."	
Court Officers and pages assigned to	506
Counsel to, and assistants	469
President of	464, 468, 469
Since 1780	317
Rules of	545
Notes of rulings on	667
Seating arrangement	468
Sergeant-at-Arms. See "Sergeant-at-Arms."	
Senatorial Districts (with Senators for 1965-1966)	174
Cities and towns alphabetically, with	190
Senator in Congress. See "Congress."	
Sergeant-at-Arms	469, 504, 506
Since 1835	324
Service Corps Advisory Council	435
Service Corps Commission	435
Sewerage Board, Merrimack River Valley	420
South Essex	436
Sheriffs (by counties)	348-359
Shire towns (by counties)	348-359
Small Loans Regulatory Board	398
Soldiers' homes	452
Solicitors-General	314
South Essex Sewerage Board	436
Spanish War Veterans, United	437

	PAGE
Speaker of the House of Representatives. See "House of Representatives."	
Special Education, Division of	405
Standards, Division of (Labor and Industries)	415
State Boxing Commission	436
State Employees Group Insurance Commission	412
State Forestry Committee	436
State hospitals	447-450
State House, history of	147
Parking of motor vehicles	160
Physician	394, 436
State Library of Massachusetts	155
State Officers, vote for. See "Vote for."	
State Police	430
State Racing Commission	436
State Reclamation Board	436
State reservations. See "Reservation (State) Commissions."	
State schools. See "Schools."	
State Tax Commission	402
Subversive Activities, Division of	430
Suffolk County Court House Commission	437
Sundry Rulings of Presiding Officers. See "Rulings of the Presiding Officers."	
Superintendent of Buildings, State	400
Superior Court. See "Courts."	
Supreme Judicial Court. See "Courts."	
Taxation (Corporations and), Department of	402
Tax Board, Appellate	395
Taxes, basis of apportionment of State and County	209
Teachers' Certification and Placement, Division of	405
Teachers' Colleges, State	441
Teachers' Retirement Board	405
Technological institutes	442-444
Teletypewriter Regulations, Board of	431
Television, Executive Committee for Educational	406
Tewksbury Hospital	451

	PAGE
Thames River Valley Flood Control Commission . . .	437
Towns (Cities and), with districts and county in which located	190
Property valuation of	209
Population and voters of (by counties)	221
With vote for President and Vice President	233
With vote for U. S. Senator in 1962	246
With vote for U. S. Senator in 1964	258
Treasurer and Receiver-General	459
Vote for	299
Since 1780	312
Treasurers, county (by counties)	348-359
Tree of the Commonwealth	153
Trust Companies, Division of	397
Tuberculosis Hospital, Bristol County	452
Turnpike Authority, Massachusetts	419
Uniform State Laws, Commissioners on	437
United Spanish War Veterans	437
United States (see "Congress"):	
Census in 1950 and 1960	220, 221
Constitution of	11
Amendments to	25
Flag of	153
Post offices in Massachusetts	329
President and Vice President of, Vote for, in 1964	233
University Extension, Division of	405
State Advisory Council for	408
University of Massachusetts	443
Building Authority	444
Valuation of the Commonwealth	209
Veterans, Farm Aid Bureau for	395
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States	437
Veterans' organizations. See "American Legion,"	
"American Veterans of World War II,"	
"Disabled American Veterans," "Italian	
American World War Veterans of United	

	PAGE
States," "Jewish War Veterans of the United States," "Polish-American Veterans of Massachusetts, Inc.," "United Spanish War Veterans," "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States."	
Veterans' Services, Commissioner of	437
Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in	437
Vice President, Vote for, in 1964	233
Vocational Education, State Board for	404
Vote for:	
Attorney-General	299
Auditor	300
Executive Councillors	300
Governor	286
Lieutenant-Governor	299
President and Vice President	233
Representatives in Eighty-ninth Congress	271
Secretary	299
Senator in Congress, in 1962	246
In 1964	258
Treasurer and Receiver-General	299
Voters:	
Legal, in Councillor districts	171
Legal, in Representative districts	179
Legal, in Senatorial districts	174
Registered, in 1964	221
Voting Machine Examiners, State Board of	397
Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission	438
Walden Pond State Reservation Commission	438
War Records, Commissioner on	438
War veterans. See "Veterans' organizations."	
Water Pollution Control Commission, New England	424
Water Resources, Division of	423
Weather Amendment Board	438
Welfare (Health) and Retirement Trust Funds Board	413
Wildlife Research and Management, Bureau of	423

	PAGE
Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steam- ship Authority	438
Youth Service, Division of	408
Youth Service Board	408

CALENDAR 1966

JANUARY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

FEBRUARY

..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	..	..	..	..	..

MARCH

..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31

APRIL

..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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MAY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31

JUNE

..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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JULY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31

AUGUST

..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..

SEPTEMBER

..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	..

OCTOBER

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31

NOVEMBER

..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	..	..	..

DECEMBER

..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

